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C. M. LOUTTIT

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GENERAL

3662. Abraham, Karl. **Selected papers of Karl Abraham. Vol. 2. Clinical papers and essays on psycho-analysis.** New York: Basic Books, c1955. 336 p. \$6.00.—This second volume of Abraham's selected papers (see 28: 1915) contains 21 clinical papers, 3 miscellaneous works, and 5 essays. The majority are available in English for the first time; the others have been definitively re-translated.—A. J. Sprow.

3663. Bonforte, John. **The philosophy of Epictetus.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xiv, 146 p. \$3.00.—The *Discourses* based upon the 1865 translation of T. W. Higginson modified to give the "hurried reader an opportunity of reading the philosophy of Epictetus with a minimum of effort."—C. M. Louttit.

3664. Garn, Stanley M., & Coon, Carleton S. **On the number of races of mankind.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 996-1001.—The disagreements that exist between scientists as to the number of races of mankind are due to the lack of agreement on the particular taxonomic unit which is properly designated as race in man. Once the taxonomic units are adequately defined no major discrepancy then exists between a taxonomic system listing only 6 or 7 human races and another listing 30 plus. A complete enumeration of the actual number of races of man is of little use, for as the authors conclude "a numerically small, out-of-the-way population of recent and hybrid origin may prove more informative than a large Western population extending backward to the dawn of European civilization."—H. Angelino.

3665. Jilani, Ghulam. (*Dacca U., Pakistan.*) **Psychology as a science.** *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar, 1952*, Pt. III, 110-111.—Abstract.

3666. Leont'ev, A. N. **Priroda i formirovanie psichicheskikh svoistv i protsessov cheloveka.** (Nature and formation of psychological properties and processes in man.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(1), 29-35.—(See 30: 1816(a).)

3667. Martin, P. W. **Experiment in depth; a study of the work of Jung, Eliot and Toynbee.** New York: Pantheon, 1955. 275 p. \$4.50.—This book brings together the findings of the psychologist Jung, the poet Eliot, and the historian Toynbee, each of whom has explored the dynamic potentialities of the deep unconscious and the creative and destructive forces latent in the human psyche. Martin suggests that it is possible for man to use psychological technique as a means to a more creative way of life; depth psychology and religion being complementary approaches to the same central reality. This new way of life may be brought about by developing the positive possibilities of the deep unconscious.—A. J. Sprow.

3668. Pi Suñer, August. **Classics of biology.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. x, 337 p. \$7.50.—A translation by C. M. Stern from the Spanish edition of 1954. 16 chapters on major concepts and problems in biology are introduced by a brief explanatory text by the author and include extracts from 68 authors whose contributions are classics in the specific area.—C. M. Louttit.

3669. Price, George R. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Science and the supernatural.** *Science*, 1955, 122, 359-367.—Many findings of parapsychologists ". . . are dependent on clerical and statistical errors and unintentional use of sensory cues, and . . . deliberate fraud or mildly abnormal mental conditions." The ". . . psi effects are incompatible with . . . 'basic limiting principles' involving our fundamental concepts of time, space and causality." "There is no established human ability whatsoever that shows the flickleness of ESP." Soal's experiments and the possibility of fraud in parapsychological research are discussed. Suggestions are made for the design of an experiment to ascertain the existence of ESP which minimizes the probability of fraud or error. 55 references.—S. J. Lachman.

3670. Sargent, W. E. **Teach yourself psychology.** New York: Roy Publishers, 1955. 159 p. \$2.50.—A small book written for the non-specialist from the point of view that "modern psychology is principally based" upon Hormic psychology. Chapters are How psychology came into being; Different types of psychology; Human psychology: Mind and brain; The instincts: Purpose, expression, repression and sublimation; The structure of the mind: conscious, subconscious, unconscious; Thinking, remembering, imagining; The emotions: primary and derivative; Temperament; Sentiments, dispositions, complexes; Dreams and their purpose; The final aim of psychology.—R. S. Harper.

3671. Sinnott, Edmund W. **The biology of the spirit.** New York: Viking Press, 1955. ix, 180 p. \$3.50.—A force which may be called biological purpose or entelechy underlies the activity of all protoplasmic forms. The author demonstrates this principle with examples from plant and animal life. He further contends that the same force accounts for human motivation and purpose. Body and mind are thus viewed as two aspects of an underlying unity. Recognition of this unity and a better integration of biology and psychology may be brought about through studies of the developmental process. The highest manifestation of biological goal-seeking is seen in the human spirit. Man's values suggest a principle of organization which is capable of bringing order out of chaos and spirit out of matter. This principle is identified as an aspect of God.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3672. White, Wendell. **Psychology in living.** (3rd ed.) New York: Macmillan, 1955. x, 317 p.

\$4.50.—(See 18: 3227.) Six of man's inborn needs are considered to be the essence of this volume: sense of personal worth, an interesting life, sex, state of activity or rest, normal action of vital functions, food and other maintenance. It is felt that problems in human relationship or mental health are met most successfully when approached with an understanding of the source of man's actions and satisfactions. Twelve chapters deal with the relations of inborn needs to human relationship, and fifteen chapters deal with inborn needs and mental health.—G. S. Speer.

THEORY & SYSTEMS

3673. Bindra, Dalbir. (*McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.*) **Organization in emotional and motivated behavior.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 161-167.—The organization-disorganization variable is defined as a general dimension of behavior, and refers to the extent to which the organism's behavior consists of either a stable sequence of responses or responses that lead to a stable outcome, or both. So interpreted, neither motivated nor emotional behavior can be identified with either organized or disorganized behavior. Both organized emotional behavior and organized motivated behavior develop from unorganized general excitement. The Young-Leeper controversy is discussed in terms of this analysis of the organization variable.—R. Davidon.

3674. Bornemisza, Stephen Th. **The unified system concept of nature.** New York: Vantage Press, 1955. vii, 137 p. \$3.00.—Author, who is a geophysicist and one-time pupil of Planck, undertakes "a new approach to conceiving and understanding the unification of physical and biological conceptions including psychology arrived at by the inductive mode of thinking: asking nature the right question in the right way." In an appendix the attempt is made to integrate "the realms of experiences and sensations into the physical system concept by suitable psychophysical co-ordination." 90 references.—J. R. Kantor.

3675. Brenner, Charles. **An elementary textbook of psychoanalysis.** New York: International Universities Press, 1955. 219 p. \$4.00.—Intended as "a clear and comprehensive exposition of the fundamentals of psychoanalytic theory" and an introduction to its literature, this book, addressed to the professional person, considers the two fundamental hypotheses underlying psychoanalysis, the drives and the psychic apparatus, to which two chapters are devoted. Subsequent chapters are concerned with parapraxes and wit, dreams, and psychopathology. 62-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

3676. Brosin, Henry W. (Rep.) **Validation of psychoanalytic theory.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 489-495.—Grinker felt psychoanalytic validation will come from the study of humans with good sound and movie recordings. Stanton believed that improvements in methods of verification are to be sought both in practice of psychoanalysis and in its application and testing by students of adjacent disciplines. R. Waelder discussed differences between psychoanalysis and physics as sciences. Other discussants were Bychowski, Ham, Shakow, French, Alexander, Kairys, and Brosin.—D. Prager.

3677. Colby, Kenneth Mark. **Energy and structure in psychoanalysis.** New York: Ronald Press, 1955. ix, 154 p. \$4.50.—The need for a scientifically fruitful psychoanalytic metapsychology is underlined, followed by an analysis of the drive construct, and a review of Freud's "picket" and tripartite models of psychic activity and structure. To relate a wide variety of psychic and behavioral data a new spatio-temporal model of the psychic apparatus is described with the aid of diagrams. This apparatus is made up of larger systems composed of smaller schemata, both innate and experientially derived. These systems of schemata process and organize constantly moving cyclic-circular patterns of "cathexis energy." "This hypothetical cyclic model has a convenience and usefulness, *not for all psychoanalytic theory but only for the logical and metapsychological interrelating of basic postulates of psychic energy and structure.*" 50-item bibliography.—E. W. Eng.

3678. Earle, William. **Objectivity.** New York: Noonday Press, 1955. 157 p. \$4.00.—The author has developed a broad phenomenological metaphysics on the basic premise that the contents of consciousness are realities independent of the mind that knows them. It is further asserted "that the cognitive subject is purely a spectator of reality with no constitutive or creative role whatsoever." Four chapters deal with levels of consciousness; the cognitive subject; sense-data, things, and universals; and the nature of judgment.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3679. Ferenczi, Sándor. **Final contributions to the problems and methods of psychoanalysis.** New York: Basic Books, 1955. 447 p. \$6.50.—This is the third and concluding volume of *Selected Papers of Sandor Ferenczi* (see 25: 2119 and 25: 4123) which contains (1) papers written after 1926, (2) posthumous papers, notes, and fragments, and (3) papers omitted from earlier publications. In addition to 43 papers, the volume includes a 308-item bibliography of all of Ferenczi's contributions which have been translated into English, and a complete subject matter index.—H. H. Strupp.

3680. Gemelli, Agostino. (*U. Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy.*) **Psychoanalysis today.** New York: P. J. Kenedy, 1955. 153 p. \$2.95.—What is alive and what is dead in psychoanalysis is considered from the standpoint of scientific psychology and Christian religion. Loss of liberty is considered the chief hazard in analysis. Jung fails to recognize that to treat neurotics it is necessary to come into contact with the total personality of the patient, not just those aspects knowable through psychological techniques. The final chapter summarizes recent pronouncements by Pope Pius XII on psychotherapy.—W. L. Wilkins.

3681. Ginsberg, Arthur. (*315 W. 25 St., New York.*) **Operational definitions and theories.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 223-245.—Questions on the nature of operational definitions, of their proper role within a scientific system, on the nature of an empirical theory, of the necessity of theory in psychology, etc. are expounded by the author. Some of his conclusions are that operationism provides no facile panacea for scientific rigor, and that it is neither sufficient nor necessary as a set of criteria for scientific meaningfulness. Since certain problems in science can be solved only in terms of or with the help of a

theory, it cannot be maintained that theories are unqualifiedly unnecessary. 19 references.—*M. J. Stanford.*

3682. Jacobi, Jolande. *Versuch einer Abgrenzung der wichtigsten Konzeptionen C. G. Jungs von denen S. Freuds.* (An attempted differentiation of the most important ideas of C. G. Jung from those of Freud.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 9, 261-278.—"Again and again we see the same thing: an addition of new conceptions to those of Freud which undergo a basic change, completion, and transformation in Jung's teaching. The theory of wish-fulfillment is adopted, but only within the broad framework of the compensatory function of all unconscious events in contrast to conscious ones. Interpretation at the object level is supplemented by interpretation at the subject level, the method of free association by that of amplification, the activity of ego and superego by that of the Self, the causal viewpoint by the final and non-causal, the concretistic mode of thought by the symbolic, with the addition of new viewpoints and methods throughout."—*E. W. Eng.*

3683. Jaspers, Karl. *Reason and existenz.* New York: Noonday Press, 1955. 157 p. \$3.50.—Translation of five lectures delivered at the University of Groningen in 1935. The first considers the origin of the existentialistic mode of thinking in Kierkegaard and Nietzsche; the second, encompassing as ultimate existence; the third, communicability of truth; the fourth, the priority and limits of rational thought; the fifth, possibilities for contemporary philosophizing.—*J. R. Kantor.*

3684. Jung, C. G., & Pauli, W. *The interpretation of nature and the psyche.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1955. vii, 247 p. \$3.00.—This, the 51st publication in the Bollingen Series, is a translation of the 1952 German edition (see 27: 3121, 3122, 3123). It contains a paper by Jung on "Synchronicity; an acausal connecting principle" and a paper by Pauli on "The influence of archetypal ideas on the scientific theories of Kepler."—*E. W. Eng.*

3685. Kostiuk, G. S. *K voprosu o psikhologicheskikh zakonomernostiakh.* (On the question of the lawful principles of psychology.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(1), 18-28.—The basic principles to ensure the development of psychology along "correct lines" are discussed. These principles are always to be "dialectically" understood. They should be based on Lenin's theory of reflection and Pavlov's theory of higher nervous activity; yet the autonomy of psychology as a science in its own right must not be compromised because of attention paid to its physiological basis. To deny the "ideal," which evolves in man as a result of "reflecting" the "influence of a material environment," is to "fall into the error" of "vulgar materialism" and/or "subjective idealism."—*I. D. London.*

3686. Marzocco, Frank N. (*New York U.*) *The character of psychological theories.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 197-203.—According to the author most of the currently available theories in psychology do not satisfy the rather stringent requirement that they be merely interpreted formal systems. What is then the character of such theories? Apparently it has been debated whether abstract systems are necessary if psychology is to provide understanding of

the world of behavior. Until a more satisfactory solution to the problem is found, we have to accept theories that deal with part of the total range of behavior and also accept non-theoretical empirical generalizations that may be used to predict previously unobserved behavior.—*M. J. Stanford.*

3687. Miller, James G. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Toward a general theory for the behavioral sciences.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 513-531.—Since 1949 specialists in various social and biological sciences including "... history, anthropology, economics, political science, sociology, social psychology, psychology, psychiatry, medicine, physiology, and mathematical biology" have met in the attempt to develop a theory "... embracing all aspects of behavior." A number of terms useful in the consideration of theory including "system," "boundary," "subsystems," and "coding" are discussed. Formal models of behavior and homologies with electronic systems are considered. The paper is concerned with specifying and elaborating 19 propositions "... each empirically testable at the levels of cell, organ, individual, small group, and society. . ."—*S. J. Lachman.*

3688. Ostow, Mortimer. *A psychoanalytic contribution to the study of brain function. II. The temporal lobes; III. Synthesis.* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 383-423.—"... It has been suggested in this paper that the procession of unconscious wish fantasies and the formulation of their derivatives take place in the frontal lobe. The temporal lobe has the function of matching the external environmental situation with preconscious memories, perhaps with especial concern for implications of danger." The neurological mechanisms assumed to underlie the ability of an individual to pursue a given set of instinctual goals, consistently but not rigidly, are presented and discussed. 65-item bibliography.—*L. N. Solomon.*

3689. Rommetveit, Ragnar. *Model construction in psychology: a defense of "surplus meanings" of psychological concepts.* *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 335-345.—"The present paper represents a critique of a current trend in theoretical psychology culminating in a demand for unequivocal empirical anchoring of concepts as a superordinate norm for psychological research." Certain serious consequences are pointed out: By searching for the "meaning" of a given concept exclusively in terms of explicit rules coordinating concept to observations, that part of its "meaning" may be syntactic is ignored; also that a residual area of ambiguity may constitute a means whereby highly useful pre-scientific psychological experiences can be transformed into fruitful scientific research.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3690. Shoben, Edward Joseph, Jr. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) *Psychological theory construction and the psychologist.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 181-188.—Since psychologists have taken on responsibility in many areas of human activities which have previously been the domain of other disciplines they find themselves dealing increasingly with phenomena of intense complexity and human intimacy. This increased burden obligates them to take a good look at themselves, their theories, and practices. Theory and practice which at present do not supplement each other as they should, have

to marshall their combined forces to fulfill the task set by themselves.—*M. J. Stanford.*

3691. Snygg, Donald. (*State U. Teachers Coll., Oswego, N. Y.*) *Scientific method in psychology. J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 189-196.—Psychologists have great need for theory but find themselves at present in a dilemma because they do not know which conceptual scheme they should select. The present confusion in psychology is believed being caused by the uncritical mixing of data and concepts derived from mutually exclusive frames of reference. General criteria for evaluating the potential usefulness of a conceptual scheme are set down by the author.—*M. J. Stanford.*

3692. Teplov, B. M. *Uchenie o tipakh vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti i psikhologii.* (Psychology and the theory on types of higher nervous activity.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(1), 36-41.—(See 30: 2070(a).)

3693. Thompson, Clara; Mazer, Milton, & Wittenberg, Earl. (Eds.) *An outline of psychoanalysis.* (Rev. ed.) New York: Modern Library, 1955. xix, 619 p. \$1.45.—34 representative selections from the psychoanalytic literature are arranged in 2 sections. I. Theory: Freud's formulations (3), The study of the ego (4), Anxiety (2), Dreams (2), Childhood (5), The study of character (8) and II. Therapy: Goals (3), Transference and counter-transference (5), The psychoanalytic process (2). 5-page glossary.—*A. J. Sprow.*

3694. Tolman, Edward C. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Principles of performance. Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 315-326.—The author extends with modifications his earlier cognitive learning position so as to more clearly delineate the performance principles of the system. He begins by setting forth his basic assumptions concerning independent and intervening variables, and then relating them to what is called performances in the behavior space. The analysis is applied to bar-pressing, escape behavior, response combining, and vicarious trial and error. 25 references.—*E. G. Aiken.*

3695. Vania, Shireen B. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) *The concept of a normal mind. Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi, 1954, Pt. III, 270.*—Abstract.

3696. Zunini, Giorgio. (*Cagliari U., Italy.*) *Il problema della equivalenza in psicologia.* (The problem of equivalence in psychology). *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1955, 16, 227-343.—The problem of equivalence in psychology is analyzed in great detail as it appears in a great variety of situations. Examples of stimulus equivalence in fish, dogs, birds, and humans are given. A comprehensive critique of the concept of equivalence in psychology is also presented. The author emphasizes the value of the concept of "valence," and the necessity for conceiving equivalence at a genotypical level, in terms of basic needs and aims. "Equivalence can be considered one of the most general characteristics of psychological dynamism." 38-item bibliography. French, English, German, summaries.—*A. Manoil.*

(See also abstracts 4177, 4357)

METHODS & APPARATUS

3697. Adamson, Robert. (*Carleton Coll., Northfield, Minn.*) *A drum for tachistoscopic presenta-*

tion. Amer. J. Psychol., 1955, 68, 473-474.—An inexpensive, electrically operated memory drum is described and illustrated.—*R. H. Waters.*

3698. Baker, Lawrence M., & Csapo, Geza A. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) *An improved device for recording changes in skin temperature. Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 474-475.—An improved thermistor is held in place by a bronze spring clasp. It is protected against picking up GSR and slight changes in room temperature.—*R. H. Waters.*

3699. Birmingham, Henry P. *A device for use in studying the pattern of hand movements. USNRL Rep.*, 1948, No. R-3298, vi, 7 p.—The description of a device used in the study of rapid hand movements. It provides plots of time of position, rate, acceleration, and rate of change of acceleration. The description is complete with block diagrams and schematic wiring diagram.—*J. A. Vernon.*

3700. Birmingham, Henry P. *An electronic error integrator. USNRL Rep.*, 1948, No. R-3297, v, 6 p.—The description of a device which reports an accurate measure of average tracking errors. The apparatus is easily attached to any tracking equipment where the tracking error is available as a d.c. voltage. Block and schematic diagrams are provided along with complete operating instructions.—*J. A. Vernon.*

3701. Blinn, Kenneth A. (*VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.*) *A suction EMG electrode assembly. EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 141-142.—Complete instructions are given for the construction of an EMG electrode assembly employing rubber suction cups for attachment to body surfaces. The rubber cup assembly has been found superior to the metal EKG suction cup electrode for EMG work.—*R. J. Ellingson.*

3702. Franks, C. M., & Withers, W. C. R. (*U. London, Eng.*) *Photoelectric recording of eyelid movements. Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 467-471.—A device which can be fitted into an ordinary spectacle frame carries a photoelectric cell which is wired into a recording mechanism. Eyelid closure activates the cell by changing the amount of light reflected on it. Some records of the instrument's use in eyelid conditioning are shown. The instrument is cheap, convenient and accurate.—*R. H. Waters.*

3703. Glebovskii, A. V., & Fedorov, V. K. *Metodika srovnitel'nogo-fiziologicheskogo izuchenija vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti zhivotnykh.* (A method for the comparative-physiological study of higher nervous activity in animals.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1954, 4(4), 581-585.—The construction and operation of an experimental apparatus are described which employs the "electro-defensive method for the [comparative] study of higher nervous activity in mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, and other animals" and which assures the "quantitative evaluation of procured results."—*I. D. London.*

3704. Grbek, IA. *Issledovanie vzaimodeistviia pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem metodom laboratornogo (iskusstvennogo, eksperimental'nogo, neizvestinogo) iazyka.* (Investigation of the interaction of the first and second signal systems employing the method of laboratory (artificial, experimental, unknown) language.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1954, 4(4), 457-464.—A discussion of the use of "labora-

tory language" in studies investigating the interactional effects of the two Pavlovian signal systems and a presentation of first results of the application of the method.—*I. D. London.*

3705. Guilford, J. P., & Dingman, Harvey F. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) A modification of the method of equal-appearing intervals. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 450-454.—The provision of 3 extra categories of judgment beyond the terminal categories, which latter are marked by anchoring stimuli, is proposed as a method for counteracting the end effect in judgments by the method of equal-appearing intervals. Results from 15 Os show that the end effect is materially reduced, that the category widths were in error, that this had no effect on the accuracy of psychological means but that it did disturb the accuracy of standard deviations. The use of the method is recommended. As an incidental finding, the results supported Fechner's Law.—*R. H. Waters.*

3706. Hayward, Sumner, & Adamson, Robert. (*Carleton Coll., Northfield, Minn.*) An inexpensive and odorless rat colony. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 472-473.—Inexpensive plastic cages adapted from refrigerator vegetable hydrators are described for the small college animal research laboratory.—*R. H. Waters.*

3707. Karlin, Lawrence. (*New York, U.*) The New York University tachistoscope. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 462-466.—The description of the instrument is accompanied by a wiring diagram of the lighting circuit. Tachistoscopic exposure of stimulus materials is accomplished by an arrangement whereby the extinction of one lamp fires the other. Some advantages of this over other models are described.—*R. H. Waters.*

3708. Krasnov, S. K. K voprosu o pletizmograficheskoi metodike na zhivotnykh. (On the plethysmographic method for animals.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 586-590.—Plethysmographic apparatus is described which "thanks to the simplicity of its construction" permits "easy adaptation to the conditions of any physiological laboratory."—*I. D. London.*

3709. Maksimovich, IA. B. K voprosu o graficheskoi registratsii dvigatel'nykh uslovnnykh reaktsii u melkikh laboratornykh zhivotnykh. (On graphical registration of conditioned motor reactions in small laboratory animals.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 909-913.—A design is provided for a graphical device to record the course and magnitude of "conditioned motor defensive reflexes."—*I. D. London.*

3710. Margenau, Henry. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) The competence and limitations of scientific method. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 3, 135-146.—The constructs of science attain validity when they meet certain metaphysical requirements (logical fertility, connectability, extensibility, causality, and elegance) and meet also the test of empirical verification. Such constructs rest entirely on cognitive experience excluding those in the emotive domain. However, much that seems emotive—particularly in the behavioral sciences—becomes amenable to scientific treatment as the horizons of knowledge advance and measurement becomes possible.—*M. R. Marks.*

3711. Meshcheriakov, A. I. K metodike issledovaniia vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti cheloveka. (On a method of investigating higher nervous activity in man.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 574-580.—The construction and operation of an electrical apparatus are described which was developed to "study the features of higher nervous activity of children with anomalous development."—*I. D. London.*

3712. Michaelis, Anthony R. Research films in biology, anthropology, psychology, and medicine. New York: Academic Press, 1955. xvi, 490 p. \$10.00.—Historic data, detailed bibliographic references and contemporary work in the area of research film and scientific cinematography are presented. An introduction giving definitions and general technical information on research and camera work is followed by comprehensive and critical analyses of various applications to the biological, human and medical sciences. This makes the three main parts of the book: (1) the biological sciences (cinemicrography, biology, animal behavior), (2) the human sciences (human record films, anthropology, psychology and psychiatry), (3) the medical sciences (techniques of medical cinematography, techniques of X-ray cinematography, medicine). 1400 item bibliography.—*A. Manoil.*

3713. Nichols, Robert C. (*V.A. Hosp., Houston, Tex.*), & Daroge, Thomas. An electronic circuit for the measurement of the galvanic skin response. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 455-461.—"An apparatus . . . has been described which involves passing a small AC through S, amplifying the voltage . . . and changing it into DC. . . . The apparatus includes a circuit for administering a shock-stimulus of a constant current for a constant time-interval. Also described is a nomogram for simplifying the transformation of GSR scores into log units of conductance change."—*R. H. Waters.*

3714. Simon, Herbert A. (*Carnegie Inst. Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Prediction and hindsight as confirmatory evidence. *Phil. Sci.*, 1955, 22, 227-230.—An hypothesis which correctly predicts events to be observed seems stronger than one which only accounts for events already observed. A theory of inductive inference which can justify this distinction is one which takes account of "extrinsic" evidence, i.e. evidence relating to the process that generated an hypothesis.—*H. Ruja.*

3715. Skipin, G. V., & Sharov, A. S. Metodika chislennogo ucheta dvigatel'nykh refleksov u sobaki. (Method of quantitative registration of motor reflexes in dogs.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 288-291.—An electrical device is described which permits the "quantitative registration of motor reflexes" simultaneous with measurement of secretory reflexes.—*I. D. London.*

NEW TESTS

3716. Holzinger, Karl J., & Crowder, Norman A. Holzinger-Crowder Uni-Factor Tests. Grades 7-12. 2 forms. 40½ (90) min. IBM or hand scoring. Test booklets (\$5.70 per 35) with manual, pp. 30; 2 answer sheets (\$1.80 per 35, and \$1.15 per 35); keys (50¢); specimen set (50¢). Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Co., 1955.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 319.)

3717. Morton, Mary A., Hoyt, William G., & Burke, Laverne K. (*Personnel Res. Br., TAGO, Washington, D. C.*) A new type of test answer sheet. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 572.—An examination sheet in which the "outlines of the letters occupy the same space as the registration markings on a standard answer sheet suitable for machine scoring" is described. "The examinee is instructed to blacken out the letter that goes with the answer he has chosen as being correct." Seven benefits of the new system are specified.—S. J. Lachman.

3718. Wittenborn, J. Richard. **Wittenborn Psychiatric Rating Scales.** Psychiatric patients. Individual rating scale. 1 form. Rating scales (\$2.75 per 25); with manual, pp. 12; specimen set (35¢). New York: Psychological Corp., 1955.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 320.)

(See also abstract 4568)

STATISTICS

3719. Adams, Joe Kennedy. (*Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.*) **Basic statistical concepts.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xvi, 304 p. \$5.50.—The 2 main purposes of this textbook are: "(1) To develop some basic mathematico-logical concepts of statistics . . . (2) To develop an understanding of the language used in mathematical statistics." The author believes that the first course in statistics should lead to "mastering some of the abstract concepts, i.e., mathematical models, and some of the mathematical language of the field." The 14 chapters discuss finite populations and sampling from them, statistical inference, parameters, distributions—hypergeometric and binomial, Poisson, discrete, continuous, and normal—, x^2 , t distributions, bivariate distributions, F and analysis of variance, non-parametric statistics. Proofs of theorems are given in the text or in an appendix. Tables. 20 references.—C. M. Louttit.

3720. Aitchison, John. (*U. Cambridge, Eng.*) On the distribution of a positive random variable having a discrete probability mass at the origin. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 901-908.—In a number of situations we are faced with the problem of determining efficient estimates of the mean and variance of a distribution specified by (i) a non-zero probability that the variable assumes a zero value, together with (ii) a conditional distribution for the positive values of the variable. This estimation problem is analyzed and its implications for the Pearson type III, exponential, lognormal and Poisson series conditional distributions are investigated. Two simple examples are given.—G. C. Carter.

3721. Armitage, P. (*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Eng.*) Tests for linear trends in proportions and frequencies. *Biometrics*, 1955, 11, 375-386.—One frequently encounters data consisting of a series of proportions, occurring in groups which fall into some natural order. The question usually asked is then not so much whether the proportions differ significantly, but whether they show a significant trend, upwards or downwards, with the ordering of the groups. In the data shown, the usual test for a 2×3 contingency table yields a χ^2 equal to 7.89 on 2 degrees of freedom, corresponding to a probability of about 0.02. This calculation takes no account of the fact that the carrier rate in-

creases with the tonsil size, and it is reasonable to believe that a test specifically designed to detect a trend in the carrier rate as the tonsil size increases would show a much higher degree of significance.—G. C. Carter.

3722. Babbar, M. M. (*U. Costa Rica, San José.*) **Distributions of solutions of a set of linear equations (with an application to linear programming).** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 854-869.—An approach to deriving distributions of the variables representing the solution of a set of simultaneous linear equations, when the coefficients are subject to random errors is presented. In addition, the distribution of a linear function of these variables is also discussed.—G. C. Carter.

3723. Basu, D. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) An inconsistency of the method of maximum likelihood. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1955, 26, 144-145.—An example is given to show that even in simple situations, where consistent estimators exist, in which all observations are independently and identically distributed and involve only one unknown parameter, the method of maximum likelihood may lead to an inconsistent estimator.—P. Ratoosh.

3724. Bocquillon, —, & Deltente, —. Utilisation des fiches perforées dans un médico-psychotechnique d'usine. (Utilization of punched cards in a factory medical-psychotechnical service.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 61-66.—Describes a punch card of 21 columns with 5 ranks which can be coded to give various characteristics of factory workers. Also shown is a punching machine and selection device.—W. W. Wattenberg.

3725. Box, G. E. P., & Youle, P. V. The exploration and exploitation of response surfaces: an example of the link between the fitted surface and the basic mechanism of the system. *Biometrics*, 1955, 11, 287-323.—Study of the form of the empirical surface can throw important light on the basic mechanism operating and can thus make possible developments in the fundamental theory of a process. This idea is illustrated in some detail with an example previously discussed only from the empirical standpoint. A theoretical surface, based on reaction kinetics is now derived, rate constants are estimated from the data and the theoretical surface is compared with the empirical surface previously obtained.—G. C. Carter.

3726. Brogden, Hubert E. (*The Adjutant General's Office, Dept. of the Army, Washington, D. C.*) Least squares estimates and optimal classification. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 249-252.—A simple algebraic development is given showing that criterion estimates derived by usual multiple regression procedures are optimal for personnel classification. It is also shown that, for any assignment of men to jobs, the sum of the multiple regression criterion estimates will equal the sum of the actual criterion scores."—M. O. Wilson.

3727. Chu, John T. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) On the distribution of the sample median. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1955, 26, 112-116.—"Upper and lower bounds are obtained for the cumulative distribution function of the sample median of a sample of size $2n + 1$ drawn from a continuous population. It is shown that if the parent population is normal, then

the distribution of the sample median tends 'rapidly' to normality. Other kinds of parent populations are also discussed."—P. Ratoosh.

3728. Coates, Charles H., & Bertrand, Alvin L. (*Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.*) A simplified statistical methodology for developing multi-measure indices as research tools. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 132-141.—The use of Canfield's Sten scores to reduce the burden of calculating correlations and indices is explained and illustrated.—H. K. Moore.

3729. Cohen, A. Clifford, Jr. (*U. Georgia, Athens.*) Restriction and selection in samples from bivariate normal distributions. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 884-893.—Considering the degree of approximation involved in their calculation, the tabulated variances reflect the varying amounts of information provided in the different types of samples, minimum information being contained in the truncated sample, and maximum information in the complete sample. The calculated variances are approximate not only due to using asymptotic values, but also due to their dependence on sample values. In comparing the truncated sample variances with those for the other samples, allowance should be made for the effective differences in sample sizes.—G. C. Carter.

3730. Cronbach, Lee J. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*), & Meehl, Paul E. Construct validity in psychological tests. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1955, 52, 281-302.—"Construct validation was introduced in order to specify types of research required in developing tests for which the conventional views on validation are inappropriate. Personality tests, and some tests of ability, are interpreted in terms of attributes for which there is no adequate criterion. This paper indicates what sorts of evidence can substantiate such an interpretation, and how such evidence is to be interpreted." 60 references.—R. Perloff.

3731. Crow, Edwin L. Generality of confidence intervals for a regression function. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 850-853.—In obtaining a confidence interval for the ordinate to a regression line (or surface, more generally) it is commonly assumed in statistics books, either explicitly or implicitly in the course of derivation, that the "independent" variable X is assigned fixed values, i.e., that in the hypothetical repeated sampling encompassed by the probability model the values of X must be the same as those in the sample actually observed.—G. C. Carter.

3732. Darling, D. A. The Cramér-Smirnov test in the parametric case. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1955, 26, 1-20.—"The 'goodness of fit' problem, consisting of comparing the empirical and hypothetical cumulative distribution functions . . . is treated . . . for the case when an auxiliary parameter is to be estimated. This extends the Cramér-Smirnov and von Mises test to the parametric case. . . . The characteristic function of the limiting distribution of the test function is found by consideration of a Gaussian stochastic process."—P. Ratoosh.

3733. de Finetti, B. (*U. Rome, Italy.*) Les problèmes psychologiques sur les probabilités subjectives. (The psychological problems of subjective probabilities.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 253-259.—This is a discussion and elaboration of the

article by Fréchet (see 30: 583). The author distinguishes three separate problems to be investigated: (1) the correspondence between subjective and objective probabilities; (2) analysis of errors; (3) source of errors. Experimental procedures are suggested. A brief rejoinder by Fréchet, p. 260-261.—M. L. Simmel.

3734. Dornbusch, Sanford M., & Schmid, Calvin F. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) A primer of social statistics. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1955. vii, 251 p. \$4.75.—Tabular presentation; graphic presentation; basic rules of summation; measures of central value; measures of variability; ratios, proportions, and rates; computations with grouped data; universe and sample; sampling distributions; statistical inference; the binomial distribution; the normal distribution; sampling distribution of proportions; sampling distribution of means; prediction and regression; linear correlation; contingency; and a taste of things to come are discussed.—G. C. Carter.

3735. Durbin, J. Some results in sampling theory when the units are selected with unequal probabilities. *Roy. Statist. Soc., Series B*, 1953, 15, 262-269.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1454.)

3736. Ekman, Gösta. Konstruktion und Standardisierung von Tests. (Test construction and standardization.) *Diagnostica*, 1955, 1, 15-19, 32-36; 49-52.—An introductory discussion of item preparation, item analysis, scales, reliability, validity, and potential errors in test construction and interpretation.—H. P. David.

3737. Epstein, Benjamin. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) Comparison of some non-parametric tests against normal alternatives with an application to life testing. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 894-900.—The results of a sampling experiment of moderate size to indicate the possible usefulness of using exceedance or truncated maximum deviation tests when the data from each of two samples become available in an ordered way are presented. The underlying distributions are assumed to be normal. While the experimental results are reported only for the case where the common sample size is ten, it is safe to conjecture that similar results would be found for other sample sizes.—G. C. Carter.

3738. Finney, D. J., & Varley, G. C. (*U. Oxford, Eng.*) An example of the truncated Poisson distribution. *Biometrics*, 1955, 11, 387-394.—Data are presented as examples of the utility of the truncated Poisson distribution, which has recently been the subject of several papers. Analysis with the aid of that distribution leads to some modification of Varley's previous conclusions from the data, at least in respect of the strength of evidence for the occurrence of competition within the flower-head.—G. C. Carter.

3739. Fréchet, Maurice. (*U. Paris, France.*) Sur l'importance en économétrique de la distinction entre les probabilités rationnelles et irrationnelles. (On the importance to econometrics of the distinction between objective and subjective probability.) *Econometrica*, 1955, 23, 303-306.—The theory of risky choices must be based on the notions of utility and subjective probability. Mathematical considerations require that subjective probabilities obey the same

mathematical laws as objective probabilities—in particular, the addition theorem. But it is possible that real subjective probabilities do not have these properties. These are empirical questions, which the psychologists should be asked to answer. The evidence available suggests the tentative conclusion that subjective probabilities do not obey the addition theorem. If this conclusion is correct, then econometricists must consider only objective probabilities, since they do not know how to use subjective ones.—*W. Edwards.*

3740. Godwin, H. J. (*U. Coll., Swansea, Wales.*) On generalizations of Tchebychef's inequality. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 923-945.—An account of inequalities of the type of Tchebychef's, i.e., inequalities for the value of a distribution function in terms of known facts about the distribution is presented. Such facts may be numerical, e.g., moments or range, or geometrical, e.g., the property of being unimodal or monotonic in some given range. The distributions to which they apply may be classified as singlevariate, distributions of averages, or multivariate distributions. 40 references.—*G. C. Carter.*

3741. Gourlay, Neil. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) F-test bias for experimental designs in educational research. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 227-248.—"Reference is made to Neyman's study of F-test bias for the randomized blocks and Latin square designs employed in agriculture, and some account is given of later statistical developments which sprang from his work. . . . In the present paper, such an investigation is carried out for designs which may be regarded as derivatives of the agricultural randomized blocks design. . . ." 20 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3742. Gridgeman, N. T. The Bradley-Terry probability model and preference tasting. *Biometrics*, 1955, 11, 335-343.—Care must be exercised in the interpretation of tests of goodness of fit of the Bradley-Terry model. Even if the model is not the best, it is unlikely to be far from truth, so that, as already intimated, an experiment of normal size could hardly be expected to yield evidence of misfit. The conclusion that a preference continuum, analogous to a continuum of sensation intensity, is, at least in some circumstances, a workable concept, is the most important single outcome of the investigation.—*G. C. Carter.*

3743. Guttman, Louis. A generalized simplex for factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 173-192.—"By a simplex is meant a set of statistical variables whose interrelations reveal a simple order pattern. For the case of quantitative variables, an order model was analyzed previously which allowed only for positive correlations among the variables and a limited type of gradient among the correlation coefficients. The present paper analyzes a more general model and shows how it is more appropriate to empirical data. Among the novel features emerging from the analysis are: (a) the "factoring" implied of the correlation matrix; (b) the use of a non-Euclidean distance function; and (c) the possible underlying psychological theories."—*M. O. Wilson.*

3744. Horst, Paul. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) Multiple classification by the method of least squares. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 3-16.—The author presents and provides proofs for a method "of classifying individuals into one of two or more speci-

fied groups on the basis of a set of observed measures" by the method of least squares.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3745. Jastram, Roy W. Elements of statistical inference. Berkeley, Calif.: California Book Co., Ltd., 1955. b, 69 p.—Ideas are presented without the aid of mathematics of any sort. In some instances the student is asked to follow intuitively certain developments or derivations; in others he is simply asked to take them on faith. Definitions and Assumptions; The Normal Curve; Statistical Estimation; the Arithmetic Mean; and Tests of Hypotheses; Tests of Differences Between Means are discussed. Graphs, practice questions, and normal curve tables are included.—*G. C. Carter.*

3746. Jenkins, W. L. (*Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.*) An improved method for tetrachoric r. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 253-258.—"From the ratio of the cross-products of a fourfold table, with the application of two tabled corrections, tetrachoric r's can be estimated with a mean discrepancy of less than .005 even when splits vary greatly from the medians. The necessary calculations can be handled by slide rule and the correction tables used without interpolation."—*M. O. Wilson.*

3747. Jones, Howard L. The application of sampling procedures to business operations. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 763-774.—Sampling is defined, and the principal applications in the telephone business are briefly described. The procedures used are grouped into three broad categories—judgment sampling, systematic sampling, and random sampling—the relative advantages of which are pointed out. Various ways of minimizing the cost of random sampling are discussed. A word of caution is added regarding the dangers of improperly selected samples.—*G. C. Carter.*

3748. Kempthorne, Oscar. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) The randomization theory of experimental inference. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 946-967.—A description of the extent to which the use of randomization in experimental designs permits evaluation of the experimental results is presented. The case considered is that in which the whole population of treatments is used with particular experimental material. A completely general mathematical specification of the design is given and the procedure by which linear models for the experimental results are derived is exemplified by the cases of the completely randomized design, randomized blocks, Latin squares, and a particular systematic design. 25 references.—*G. C. Carter.*

3749. Kendall, Maurice G. Rank correlation methods. (2nd ed.) New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1955. vii, 196 p. \$5.50.—An extensive revision of the 1948 edition which gave an account of the new ranking techniques. Much fresh material has been interspersed in the text which adheres to the original plan of alternate chapters, "one describing the results, their applications and the basic ideas, the other deriving the mathematical results in detail." An entirely new chapter presents a number of recent advances in ranking theory. 96 references.—*A. J. Sprow.*

3750. Khan, Ferdouse. Simplified biserial-r for item validation. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar*, 1952, Pt. III, 160.—Abstract.

3751. Lord, Frederic M. (*Educ. Test. Serv., Princeton, N. J.*) **Equating test scores—a maximum likelihood solution.** *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 193-200.—“Certain problems of equating are discussed. The maximum likelihood solution is presented for the following special equating problem: Two tests, U and V , are to be equated, making use of a third “anchor” test, W . The examinees are divided into two random halves. Tests U and W are administered to one half; tests V and W are administered to the other half. It is assumed that any . . . effect, exerted by U and V on W , is the same for U and for V .”—M. O. Wilson.

3752. Lord, Frederic M. (*Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.*) **Estimation of parameters from incomplete data.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 870-876.—The problem of estimating the parameters of a normal trivariate population from incomplete data is dealt with in a special case for which explicit solutions to the maximum likelihood equations are readily obtained. Formulas for the maximum likelihood estimators are given; their application is illustrated by a numerical example.—G. C. Carter.

3753. Matthai, Abraham. **On selecting random numbers for large scale sampling.** *Sankhyā*, 1954, 13, 257-260.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1462.)

3754. Medley, Donald M., Mitzel, Harold E., & Doi, Arthur N. **Analysis-of-variance models and their use in a three-way design without replication.** New York: Division of Teacher Education, Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, 1955. ii, 22 p. 75¢.—The implications of the use of each of three elementary analysis-of-variance models are stated. Data gathered in a series of observations of classroom teachers are used to illustrate. Formulae and tables are included.—G. C. Carter.

3755. Neyman, Jerzy. (*U. California, Berkeley*) **Statistics—servant of all sciences.** *Science*, 1955, 122, 401-406.—The Third Berkeley Symposium on Mathematical Statistics and Probability was held December 27-30, 1954. The program included sessions on biology, statistical mechanics, medicine and public health, probability and induction, theory of statistics, industrial research, psychology, and astronomy; 32 papers were presented. Brief summaries are presented and comments made on several of the papers presented.—S. J. Lachman.

3756. Nunnally, Jun C. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*) **Some uses for “transpose” factor design in assessment research.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 240-245.—“Transpose” factor design entails applying (“. . . factor analysis of correlations between persons with standard scores for items expressed in terms of the individual’s own mean and standard deviation”). Three illustrations are presented of the use of “transpose” factor analysis. Nunnally anticipates greater use of “generalized distance,” the Q-method, and the discriminant function in assessment research.—W. Coleman.

3757. Papandreou, Andreas G. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*), Sauerlender, O. H., Hurwicz, Leonid; Brownlee, O. H., & Franklin, W. **A test of a proposition in the theory of choice.** *Econometrica*, 1955, 23, 333-334.—Abstract.

3758. Pereira, Alfredo de Oliveira. **Medidas de dispersão e assimetria.** (Measures of variability and

skewness.) *Arch. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1953, 5(3), 73-80.—It is a condensation of a lecture on this topic given by the author to educational technicians and educational guidance personnel in a course organized under the auspices of the Department of Education and Culture, S. Paulo.—E. de C. Florence.

3759. Rider, Paul R. (*Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, O.*) **Truncated binomial and negative binomial distributions.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 877-883.—The first part of the paper shows how to estimate the parameter by a simple method analogous to that previously used in estimating the parameter of a truncated Poisson distribution. The second part uses the same method to develop formulas for estimating the parameters of a truncated negative binomial distribution. 17 references.—G. C. Carter.

3760. Salmon, Wesley C. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) **The short run.** *Phil. Sci.*, 1955, 22, 214-221.—The problem of the “short run” is the problem of showing that it is advantageous to use knowledge of probabilities even in dealing with short runs of events. The problem is especially crucial when the losses accruing from a choice by far outweigh any gains which may ensue from subsequent choices. The author’s solution is in terms of a section of a sequence long enough to exhibit an adequate convergence of probability. He expresses this rule for guiding action: “Predict that the relative frequency in the short run approximates, sufficiently for practical purposes, the probability of the events in the total sequence.”—H. Ruja.

3761. Sprowls, R. Clay. (*U. California, Los Angeles*) **Elementary statistics for students of social science and business.** New York, McGraw-Hill, 1955. xiii, 392 p. \$6.50.—15 chapters are devoted to a consideration of basic statistical techniques and procedures as they relate to solving problems in business and the author states that they may be . . . “applied to everyday problems throughout the rest of your life.” Many practical and meaningful exercises are presented in each chapter. Emphasis upon the inference in statistics is strong, consuming nearly the first half of the book. Central tendency, variability, correlation, time series analysis, and index numbers are treated fully, and analysis of variance procedures are noted but not explored in much detail.—A. Canfield.

3762. Teissier, Georges. **Sur la détermination de l’axe d’un nuage rectiligne de points.** (On the determination of the axis of a rectilinear constellation of points.) *Biometrics*, 1955, 11, 344-355.—The problem of the linear relationship between two variables playing symmetrical roles but not being legitimately considered as independent is discussed.—G. C. Carter.

3763. Tomlinson, Helen. **Development of short alternatives of factor-reference tests for five primary aptitudes.** *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-6, vi, 22 p.—“This report proposes a technique for accumulating information on trait measurement in a form directly applicable in developing new aptitude tests. The full-length, highly reliable factor tests are to be severely shortened and simplified to form an omnibus factor-reference test. A trial of the technique on a small group of reference tests to determine its feasibility is reported. The results demonstrate that the shortened alterna-

tives are as effective as the full-length tests in identifying a single factor."—W. F. Grether.

3764. Tsao, Chia Kuei. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) Rank sum tests of fit. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1955, 26, 94-104.—Several goodness of fit test criteria having a linear form are suggested. The best test criterion of this linear form for testing a simple hypothesis against a simple alternative hypothesis is shown to be in general not independent of the alternative hypothesis. A special case of the linear form, the rank sum test criterion, is discussed. Its distribution is derived, its consistency proved and some of its asymptotic and approximate efficiencies are calculated. Under certain conditions the rank sum tests are shown to be uniformly most powerful for a special family of alternatives.—P. Ratoosh.

3765. Tucker, Ledyard R. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) The objective definition of simple structure in linear factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 209-225.—"Requirements for an objective definition of simple structure are investigated and a number of proposed objective criteria are evaluated. . . . A proposed definition of simple structure is described in terms of linear constellations. . . . A computational procedure is also described for searching for linear constellations. . . . There is no guarantee that the procedure will find all linear constellations, but it probably would yield satisfactory results for well-designed studies."—M. O. Wilson.

3766. Walsh, John E. (*Lockheed Aircraft, Burbank, Calif.*) The Poisson distribution as a limit for dependent binomial events with unequal probabilities. *J. Operat. Res. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 3, 198-209.—It is established that the assumption of statistical independence of events, usually required for the applicability of the Poisson model, may be waived if two additional assumptions are satisfied. The conditional probability of dependent events, multiplied by the size of the average group of such events is less than 0.1; the unconditional probability of success, summed over n events, is small compared with n—the ratio being less than 0.01. Derivations and applications are given.—M. R. Marks.

3767. Weinstein, Abbott S. Increasing the effective length of short time-series for the purpose of estimating autoregressive parameters. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 909-922.—Techniques of overcoming biases in serial correlation coefficients computed from short linear autoregressive time-series are considered. Two alternative estimates of autocorrelation coefficients are suggested as probable improvements over the usual estimates based on averages of observations made over a seasonal period. The alternative estimates are obtained, for example, from 12 yearly series, one for each month. 24 references.—G. C. Carter.

3768. Welford, Norman T. (*Cambridge U., Eng.*) Let's reduce statistical drudgery. III. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 574.—SETAR (serial event timer and recorder) ". . . is based on techniques used in electronic digital computers" and is employed ". . . to reduce the drudgery of record reading and computation." SETAR ". . . can be thought of as doing the same work as a polygraph with eight electromagnetically operated pens, some or all of which could be connected to the apparatus of the task being

studied." Utility of the apparatus is discussed.—S. J. Lachman.

3769. Wheeler, R. E., & Schmid, John. Synthesis of procedures for the computation of various characteristics of simultaneous equations. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-9, vi, 25 p.—"This report is a synthesis of various methods for the computation of determinants, multiple correlations, beta coefficients, inverses (or any specific element of an inverse), standard errors of beta coefficients, the elimination of variables from previously computed inverses and sets of beta coefficients, and determinants and inverses for nonsymmetrical matrices."—W. F. Grether.

(See also abstracts 4396, 5230)

REFERENCE WORKS

3770. Feingold, S. Norman. (*Jewish Vocational Service, Boston, Mass.*) Scholarships, fellowships and loans. Volume III. Cambridge, Mass.: Bellman Publ. Co., 1955. 471 p. \$10.00.—This 3rd volume (see 24: 2949; 26: 45) presents information on more than 8,000 student financial help sources which were not included in the first 2 volumes. An index lists by vocational goals and fields of interest all descriptions in the 3 volumes. 19-page bibliography on student aid.—C. M. Louttit.

3771. Koh, Soon-Duk. (Ed.) Studies in psychology: Ewha Woman's University. Ewha, Korea: Ewha Woman's U. Press, No. 1, July, 1954.—Publishes research papers by staff members and graduate students. In English.—C. M. Louttit.

ORGANIZATIONS

3772. American Psychological Association. Program of the sixty-third annual convention. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 317-512.

3773. Eastern Psychological Association. Lane, Gorham, Secy. Proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 557-564.

3774. Ford Foundation. Report for 1954. New York: Ford Foundation, [1955]. 114 p.—Because of a change in the fiscal year this report covers the period January 1 to September 30, 1954. Descriptive accounts are given of the work supported in the several areas of the Foundation's interests. The Behavioral Sciences area is reported on pages 51-56.—C. M. Louttit.

3775. Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. The Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation 1930-1955: a review of activities. New York: Author, 1955. 174 p.—An account of the purposes and activities of the Foundation during its first quarter century. Chapters are devoted to the Conference program, National defense, Medical education, Community health, The whole patient, The life cycle, Individual and the group, and Research in medicine.—C. M. Louttit.

3776. Leites, N. S., Razmyslov, P. I., & Redko, A. Z. Soveshchanie po psichologii v Moskve. (Conference on psychology in Moscow.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(4), 117-128.—A detailed account is given of the psychological meetings held in Moscow the first week of July, 1955. Many of the papers and following discussions are summarized and evaluated.

The present development of Soviet psychology is viewed as exhibiting signs of progress toward realization of a Pavlovian psychology; yet great deficiencies are pointed to—the absence of industrial psychology, lack of personality theory, insufficiencies in developmental psychology, etc.—*I. D. London.*

3777. **Midwestern Psychological Association.** Cronbach, Lee J., Secy-Treas. Proceedings of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 548-556.

3778. **Rocky Mountain Branch of the American Psychological Association.** Taylor, James W., Acting Secy. Proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Branch of the American Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 565.

3779. **Southeastern Psychological Association.** Langhorne, M. C., Secy-Treas. Proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Southeastern Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 566-569.

3780. **Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology.** Moore, Joseph E., Secy. Proceedings of the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 546-547.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

3781. —————. **Arthur L. Benton.** *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 57-60.—Biography. Portrait. Bibliography of 38 items.

3782. **Beebe-Center, J. G.** (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **George Howard Parker: 1864-1955.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 492-494.—Obituary.

3783. **Bernal del Riesgo, A.** **50 años de psicología en Cuba.** (Fifty years of psychology in Cuba.) *Rev. Cubana Psicol.*, 1955, 1(1), 5-10.—In this first part of a history of psychology in Cuba, the psychological work of Enrique J. Varona is mainly considered. 32 references.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

3784. **Chaix Ruy, J.** (*U. Algiers, Tunis.*) **Sociología y psicología de la vida social en la obra de Ibn Jaldún.** (Sociology and psychology of social life in the works of Ibn Jaldún.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17(1), 7-22.—A synthesis is made of the sociological and psychological aspects of the works of Ibn Jaldún (or Abenjaldún), Arabic historian born in Tunic in 1332.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

3785. **Davies, John D.** **Phrenology, fad and science: a 19th century American crusade.** New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955. xv, 203 p. \$3.75.—The work of Gall and Spurzheim was introduced into America before 1820, and became of increasing interest during the next 3 decades. The history of its spread and particularly the influence of the Fowler's are told in 5 chapters. Its influence on American life in education, insanity, penology, health, literature, medicine and religion, and its relation to Mesmerism are discussed in 8 chapters. A concluding chapter evaluates this mental philosophy in the light of the American Spirit in the early 19th century. 12-page bibliography.—*C. M. Louitt.*

3786. **Drever, James.** **Godfrey Hilton Thomson: 1881-1955.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 494-496.—Obituary.

3787. **Filippovich, S. I.** **Ivan Petrovich Razenkov.** *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 930-931.—The life and work of the recently deceased I. P. Razenkov, "one of Pavlov's talented students," is reviewed.—*I. D. London.*

3788. **Jones, Ernest.** **The life and work of Sigmund Freud. Vol. 2. Years of maturity. 1901-1919.** New York: Basic Books, 1955. xiii, 512 p. \$6.75.—In this volume (see 28: 3633), Freud's maturity is considered in 3 parts: life, including his emergence from isolation and the beginning of international recognition, the International Psycho-Analytical Association, oppositions and dissensions, the committee, and World War I; work, some 75 items grouped in 7 chapters according to their main theme and considered chronologically; and the man, mode of life and work, character and personality. Chronology for the period is given.—*A. J. Sprow.*

3789. **Kornilov, K. N.** **O zadachakh sovetskoi psichologii.** (On the tasks of Soviet psychology.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(4), 16-28.—Psychology in the Soviet Union is in a backward state. Publications lag or are nonexistent. Institutional impediments are many. Most of Soviet psychology is concentrated in the area of child and pedagogical psychology and much of this, being unconnected with more general problems, is of little value for the broad theoretical development of Soviet psychology. There is no industrial psychology to speak of; comparative psychology just about manages to survive; general psychology pleads for attention; "liquidation of psychology, as an independent discipline," by misguided Pavlovian enthusiasts constantly threatens, since, in basing the psyche on a physiological substratum, they identify the former with the latter. Soviet psychology lacks a psychology of personality, especially one of Soviet man. Such a psychology must go beyond Pavlovian theory and comes in "closest contact with the problems of historical materialism and with principles of a socio-historical order, as we are dealing [here] with the content of man's consciousness."—*I. D. London.*

3790. **Liddy, R. B.** **The MacLeod report on Canadian psychology.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 144-148.—An appreciative note on the MacLeod report. (MacLeod, R. B., Psychology in Canadian universities and colleges; a report to the Canadian Social Science Research Council. Ottawa: CSSRC, 1954.) The report discussed the place of psychology in the academic community and in a liberal arts curriculum, and evaluated the facilities and programs of training in Canada. The author questions MacLeod's statement that teachers of psychology are confused as to the nature of their subject matter. In spite of the great diversity of specialization and the differences in emphases, there is extensive agreement as to the general aims and subject matter of psychology. MacLeod has carried through a difficult survey with wisdom and tact.—*R. Davidson.*

3791. **Oeser, O. A.** **A study in applied social science: the development of social psychology in Australia.** *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 226-234.—This paper is, in part, ". . . an exposition of some of

the forces, physical and psychological, which have molded the Australian culture pattern," including the development of psychology. It is also, in part, a description of the current position of psychology and a forecast of the future of social psychology in Australia. An 11 item bibliography on the history and culture of Australia.—H. P. Shelley.

3792. Prothro, E. Terry, & Melikian, Levon H. (*Amer. U., Beirut, Lebanon.*) **Psychology in the Arab Near East.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1955, 52, 303-310.—This survey deals with psychological activity in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and the Persian Gulf area. Essentially academic, psychology in the Arab Near East is kindred with philosophy where the French academic tradition is prevalent, and with education and tests and measurement in areas where the British influence is strong. 26 references.—R. Perloff.

3793. Robles, Oswaldo. (*U. Mexico, Mexico City, D. F.*) **Breve informe sobre el estado actual de la psicología en Méjico.** (Brief outline on the present state of psychology in Mexico.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl., Madrid*, 1953, 8, 725-734.—This is a brief summary of the history and present status of psychology and psychoanalysis as it has developed in Mexico. Discussed are the teaching of psychology in the University, psychology applied to education, industrial psychology, clinical psychology, and various publications in these areas. An additional section is devoted to the practice and theoretical study of psychoanalysis.—R. O. Peterson.

3794. Sato, Koji. (*Kyoto U., Japan.*) **Additions to psychological necrology: Japan, 1928-1952.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1955, 52, 345.—It is suggested that 13 prominent Japanese psychologists be added to Bennett and Boring's necrology (see 28: 6839).—R. Perloff.

3795. Shaikh, M. Saeed. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) **The psychological teaching of Ibn Sina.** *Proc. 5th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Lahore*, 1953, Pt. III, 149.—Abstract.

3796. Thurstone, L. L. Sir Godfrey Thomson. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 171-172.—Obituary and portrait.

3797. Zaidi, S. M. (*Dacca U., Pakistan.*) **A psycho-analytical study of Sigmund Freud.** *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar*, 1952, Pt. III, 112.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 4519, 4527, 4538)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

3798. American Psychological Association. Ad hoc Committee on Freedom of Enquiry. (Boring, Edwin G. (Chm.).) **Report of the Committee on Freedom of Enquiry.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 289-293.—The committee was appointed primarily "... to explore ways in which psychologists ... can contribute to the preservation and advancement of freedom of inquiry in America. . ." The committee proposes "... that psychologists are exceptionally well qualified to hold the strong middle ground that lies intermediately between hysteria and complacency. . ."—S. J. Lachman.

3799. American Psychological Association. Education and Training Board. Committee on Subdoctoral Education. **The training of technical**

workers in psychology at the subdoctoral level. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 541-545.—After having considered many previous statements and reports concerning the training of psychological workers at the subdoctoral level "... the committee's best collective judgment on certain issues" is made explicit in several statements. Among these are: "A. Professional training in psychology at the subdoctoral level is desirable. . . . B. Appropriate distinctions as to role and title should be made between the subdoctorally trained psychological worker and the doctorally trained psychologist." Eight recommendations are made concerning subdoctoral training. Implications and expected orientations of the recommendations are discussed.—S. J. Lachman.

3800. Dole, Arthur A. (*U. Hawaii, Honolulu.*) **Follow-up of undergraduate majors in psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 572-573.—A survey of former psychology majors who were seniors at the University of Hawaii between 1948 and 1953 was recently completed. Analysis was made of 120 questionnaires (51% of mailing list). Only 3 of the psychology graduates were directly employed in the field. Only a tenth reported graduate study of psychology. Reported median yearly income for the half of the former students who were employed full-time as civilians was \$3,400. Approximately 80% felt that a psychology major was of value in their jobs and personal development.—S. J. Lachman.

3801. Fisher, Seymour (*VA Hosp., Houston, Tex.*), & Fisher, Rhoda. **Relationship between personal insecurity and attitude toward psychological methodology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 538-540.—"It is intriguing to speculate about how a scientist's personal needs may affect his theoretical orientation and the kind of research he does." A research investigation is described in which "each subject's attitude toward psychological methodology was evaluated on an objective-intuitive continuum . . ." and level of anxiety was measured by a semi-projective technique devised by the authors.—S. J. Lachman.

3802. Hahn, Milton E. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) **Counseling psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 279-282.—"This paper is a proposal to establish counseling psychology as a functionally unique pattern of practice." Three hypotheses are proposed, one of which holds that ". . . counseling psychologists resemble industrial psychologists to a greater extent than they do psychotherapists." Eight points are made in summarizing ". . . a relatively unique pattern of function for the counseling psychologist."—S. J. Lachman.

3803. Heron, Alastair. **Scientific and professional problems of the psychologist in industry.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1955, 29, 164-172.—Psychologists in industry must be prepared to fulfil their technological and professional roles from the point of view of those who are primarily scientists. Increased respect for psychologists as scientists will result in facilities for research in the real scientific problems which concern industrial psychologists. 18 references.—G. S. Speer.

3804. Herrick, C. Judson. **Psychology from a biologist's point of view.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 333-340.—In an attempt to spell out the domain of psychological inquiry, a number of the realms of

scientific and theoretical investigation are discussed. The current status of physical science, the materialism-spiritualism duality, parapsychology, and the scientific status of the concept of the spiritual life are related to the question. The basic problem of psychology is seen as, ". . . the exact nature if the relationship between our knowledge of the objective world and the subjective experience of knowing and all other conscious acts." The biological nature of this problem is pointed out.—E. G. Aiken.

3805. Louttit, C. M. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) **The use of foreign languages by psychologists.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 484-486.—Judging by the citations to the available literature, the author concludes that psychologists do not draw on the world's literature in their work.—R. H. Waters.

3806. Mathewson, Robert H. (*Coll. City New York.*) **Essential conditions for improvement of interprofessional relations.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 196.—Eight conditions are listed including the character of professional functions, interpersonal relations, communication, and training.—M. M. Reece.

3807. Mitchell, Howard E. (*VA, Philadelphia, Pa.*) **A brief history of an interdisciplinary relationship.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 201-204.—A historical description is presented of the relationship between the A.P.A. Committee on Relations with the Social Work Profession and the Committee on Relations with Psychology of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers. The attempt is made "to delineate the various classes of factors felt to be responsible for both the problems and growth of this interprofessional relationship on tracing its brief history."—M. M. Reece.

3808. Pressey, S. L. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) **Teaching in the ivory tower, with rarely a step outside.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1955, 52, 343-344.—Methods used in teaching psychology and in appraising course outcomes have been evaluated in a restricted manner. A broader base of evaluation criteria is recommended, including laboratory tasks, projects, field trips, and field experiences. Psychologists should not limit suggestions of needed research in this area to an ivory-tower ascension of more psychological theory, but should examine also what students, psychologists, and other folks are doing in the outside world.—R. Perloff.

3809. Pronko, N. H. (*U. Wichita, Kans.*) **What has psychology to do with optometry?** *Optom. Wkly.*, 1955, 46, 1355-1360.—The relation of some recent work in visual physiology to optometric theory and practice is discussed.—T. Shipley.

3810. Redlich, Frederick C., & Brody, Eugene B. **Emotional problems of interdisciplinary research in psychiatry.** *Psychiatry*, 1955, 18, 233-239.—Some problems in collaborative research of psychiatrists and biological and behavioral scientists revolve about differences in motivation for research, status, and orientation towards the patient. Comment is offered on some anxieties which cause tension in the collaborative effort.—C. T. Bever.

3811. Rogers, Carl R. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Persons or science? A philosophical question.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 267-278.—"As I have acquired experience as a therapist . . . and as I have worked as a scientific investigator . . . I have be-

come increasingly conscious of the gap between these two roles." The roles and objectives of psychotherapist and psychological scientist are discussed and several issues are raised. An integration is developed ". . . in which the conflict between 'experientialist' and 'scientific' tends to disappear."—S. J. Lachman.

3812. Shoben, Edward Joseph, Jr. (*T. C., Columbia U., New York.*) **Some thoughts on interprofessional relationships.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 196-201.—Interprofessional "strife" is considered from several viewpoints, including status interests, economic considerations and personal relations. Developing professional groups have the responsibility of "improving . . . service skills" and providing adequate information to the public concerning their activities, abilities and limitations. "The real challenge of interprofessional relationships on the current scene is to the ingenuity of medicine, social work, and psychology in working out reasonable ways of living with each other until solutions can be reached . . ." in regard to their differences.—M. M. Reece.

3813. Sims, Verner M. (*U. Alabama, University.*) **Concerning nonconformity in the "psychological value systems" of the several divisions of APA.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 573-574.—A method is applied to the data presented in Thorndike's "The psychological value systems of psychologists" (see 29: 5009) for examining the degree of conformity of the "professional value structure" of psychologists from the several divisions of APA. "At long last we find a point of agreement between the experimentalists and SPSSI. They both agree in disagreeing with their fellow psychologists!"—S. J. Lachman.

3814. Thompson, Albert S., Super, Donald E., & Napoli, Peter J. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) **Developing a VA counseling psychology training program: a case history of university-hospital cooperation.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 283-288.—". . . APA-approved training programs have been organized in an increasing number of universities in cooperation with nearby VA training hospitals." The first such university-VA hospital training program involved Columbia University's Teachers College and the VA training unit for Metropolitan New York. The selection of trainees, the integration of university training and VA traineeships, the success of the training, and the role, responsibilities, and privileges of consultants in this particular program are discussed.—S. J. Lachman.

3815. Uhrbrock, Richard S. (*Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.*) **Internships vs. field training for industrial psychologists.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 535-538.—It ". . . is better to take advantage of opportunities for training that now exist in industry than to sell industry on the merits of internship programs." Practical difficulties of organizing, developing, and maintaining psychological internships in industry are indicated. The merits of a work-centered program are discussed. Twenty-five years of "experience . . . (with a great variety of college graduates including psychologists) indicates that internships for industrial psychologists are unnecessary." "An internship can be described as a weaning period. . . Few industrial employers are interested in weanlings."—S. J. Lachman.

3816. [Washington State Psychological Association.] Legislative Committee. Legislative activity in Washington. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 570-571.—"On June 9 Washington became the ninth state to acquire legislation relating to the practice of psychologists. From the background of experience in the state of Washington a number of suggestions are offered: 'No attempt should be made to push a bill through prematurely, that is, prior to the positive endorsement of a large majority of the state's psychologists.' 'It should be anticipated that a campaign for legislation will cost at least \$500, in addition to the cost of a lobbyist.' 'Competent legal service in the final stages of drafting will save time and possibly the bill itself.'—S. J. Lachman.

(See also abstracts 4500, 4763, 4885, 5152)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

3817. Brown, Frank A., Jr., Webb, H. Marquerite, & Bennett, Miriam F. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Proof for an endogenous component in persistent solar and lunar rhythmicity in organisms. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1955, 41, 93-100.—Fiddler crabs flown from Mass. to Calif. retained their diurnal cycle of color change despite the shift in external time cues.—M. M. Berkun.

3818. Duane, T. D. (U.S. Naval Air Devel. Cen., Johnsville, Pa.), Beckman, E. L., Ziegler, J. E., & Hunter, H. N. Some observations on human tolerance to accelerative stress. III. Human studies of fifteen transverse G. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 298-303.—"Five subjects were exposed to 15 transverse g for five seconds in the supine position. Also, five subjects were placed in the prone position and exposed to the same accelerative conditions. Blackout and unconsciousness did not occur and the physiological effects produced were of a transient nature. An adequately stressed seat was sufficient protection for the supine position. Since the conventional shoulder harness and lap belt were not suitable for levels above 7 g when the stress was applied in the prone position, additional thorax and leg barriers were applied."—J. M. Vanderplas.

3819. Fuller, Paul R. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Curves of insulin tolerance following sub-shock doses of insulin. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 488-489.—Blood sugar levels were obtained from 18 white males at 15-min. intervals following sub-shock insulin injections. The data are presented in graphical form to show the course of hypoglycemia for 1.5 hr. following the injection.—R. H. Waters.

3820. Funkenstein, D. H., King, S. H., & Drotte, M. E. Personality correlates of two phases of stress reactions. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 222-223.—Abstract and discussion.

3821. Ishimova, L. M. K voprosu o delstvii antigenov na korkovuiu regulatsiu dykhatel'nykh dvizhenii. (On the action of antigens on cortical regulation of motor movements.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 213-220.—Small, but not large, doses of antigens can be converted into conditioned stimuli to elicit conditioned-reflex hyperventilation in dogs.—I. D. London.

3822. Kerkut, G. A. (Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, Eng.) The retraction and protraction of the tube

feet of the starfish (*Asterias rubens* L.). *Behaviour*, 1955, 8, 112-129.—Using the tube foot as a muscle and the radial nerve cord as nerve, a nerve-muscle preparation can be stimulated electrically. Thresholds are reported. It is found that supra-threshold stimulation frequency has no response correlate, but that response is roughly proportional to strength of stimulation. If sensitized by a strong shock, the effect can be maintained by weaker following shocks. "The manner of conduction of excitation from the site of electrical stimulation to the tube feet and the relationship of the intensity of stimulation and the response, indicate that the asteroid nervous system behaves more like a series of nerve tracts than a simple nerve net." 28-item bibliography. French summary.—L. I. O'Kelly.

3823. Kosiakov, P. N., Morozov, G. V., & Rozhnov, V. E. O korkovoi regulatsii antigennoi funktsii sliunnykh zhelez cheloveka. (On cortical regulation of the antigenic function of the salivary glands in man.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 177-183.—Data reveals a "dependence of the antigenic function of the salivary glands in man on the relationship of the inhibitory and excitatory processes in the higher divisions of the central nervous system." During deep hypnotic sleep the level of antigenic function drops with decrease in quantity of "group-antigens A and B." In this state increase in group-antigenic content is noted on excitation of a portion of the subcortical mass. Thus is "refuted the Mendelian-Morganian conception of foreign scientists concerning the so-called 'secretory' and 'non-secretory' groups of substances."—I. D. London.

3824. Leary, Robert W. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Food-preference changes of monkeys subjected to low-level irradiation. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 343-346.—Statistically significant shifts in preference between four foods (apple, carrot, raisin, peanut) occurred in monkeys following irradiation with 400 r. Reestablishment of the pre-irradiation preferences occurred by 5 weeks following irradiation.—L. I. O'Kelly.

3825. Leary, Robert W., & Ruch, T. C. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Activity, manipulation drive, and strength in monkeys subjected to low-level irradiation. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 336-342.—Tests of general activity, manipulation and weight-pulling in monkeys subjected to radiation varying from 200 r. to 400 r. showed decreases in activity, most striking in the 400 r. animals. Other activities tested also showed irradiation effects. "The results lend support to the hypothesis that lightly motivated behavior is more susceptible to stress than is highly motivated behavior."—L. I. O'Kelly.

3826. Leibson, L. G. Glykemicheskaya reaktsiya na vvedenie insulina u sobak razlichnogo tipa vysshei nervnol deiatel'nosti. (Glycemic reaction to the introduction of insulin in dogs of different types of higher nervous activity.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 526-536.—There is a pronounced correlation between glycemic reaction and the typological properties of higher nervous activity in dogs with the "strong type of nervous system." In such dogs sensitivity to insulin is greater, the more labile their nervous properties. For dogs with very "weak type of nervous system," the correlation was not demonstrated.—I. D. London.

3827. Leites, S. M., & Pavlov, G. T. *Uslovnaia reaktsii na sakharosnizhaushches deistvie insulina pri eksperimental'nom diabete.* (Conditioned reaction to sugar-reducing action of insulin in experimental diabetes.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 234-244.—"Conditioned-reflex reduction" of level of sugar in the blood can be developed in response to stimuli such as "distant isolated sound" and the "experimental set-up." This conditioned-reflex reduction is "significantly less" than that induced through insulin, extinguishes quickly without reinforcement, and is easily eliminated through "external inhibition."—I. D. London.

3828. Makarychev, A. I., & Kazakova, Z. A. *Eksperimental'naia gipertoniia korkovogo proiskhozhdeniiia. Soobshchenie II. Funktsional'noe sostoianie kory golovnogo mozga u sobak s uslovnoreflektornoi gipertoniei.* (Experimental hypertension of cortical origin. Report II. Functional state of the cortex of the brain in dogs with conditioned-reflex hypertension.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 537-547.—"Stable conditioned-reflex hypertension" arises as a consequence of disturbance of the regulatory function of the cortex. This results from "weakening of the functions of the cortical nerve cells." Characteristic of hypertonic dogs is the instability of both "positive and negative conditioned reflexes." In these dogs "internal inhibition" is extremely weak, so that differentiation is very difficult to establish and never completely at that. Excitability of the cerebral cortex is weak, while that of the subcortical centers is heightened.—I. D. London.

3829. Mirsky, Allan F. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The influence of sex hormones on social behavior in monkeys.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 327-335.—Male and female castrate macaques were observed daily in a competitive feeding situation before and after implantations of androgen or estrogen. No changes in behavior that could be attributed to the hormones were noted. 18 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

3830. Mitiushov, M. I. *Uslovnoreflektornaia inkrettsia insulina.* (Conditioned-reflex secretion of insulin.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 206-212.—Intravenous injection of physiological solution can be made to bring on a conditioned-reflex drop in level of sugar in the blood if given under the same circumstances as intravenous injections of glucose which have been systematically given for 8 to 10 times previously.—I. D. London.

3831. Montagu, M. F. Ashley. *Time, morphology, and neoteny in the evolution of man.* *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 13-27.—The hypothesis is advanced that "commencing with a single hominid ancestral population, which has subsequently separated into several geographically isolated populations, that in addition to such factors as mutation, natural selection, isolation, drift, and the like, neotenuous mutations have played an important role in adding to the quanta of morphological differences among such populations. Neotenuous mutations occurring at a more rapid rate in some early populations than in others would, at least in part, be responsible for the development of morphologically modernlike types of man at a period contemporary with the flourishing of such types as Pithecanthropus, Heidelberg, and Solo man. The hypothesis suggests that in the latter types

neotenuous mutations occurred comparatively infrequently."—H. Angelino.

3832. Paul, Helmut. *Das Seelenleben des Dysphinkers auf Grund eigener Erfahrungen.* (The psychological effects of chronic hunger from personal experience.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 168-180.—A physician and prisoner in Soviet work and prisoner-of-war camps from 1945 to 1948 gives his own experiences and observations of the psychic changes occurring with prolonged hunger. He distinguishes three phases of "degeneration": (1) chronic fatigue with increasing depersonalization; (2) gradual euphoria with illusionary transformation of one's past life and utopian plans for the future; (3) psychic disorder leading to coma and possible death.—E. W. Eng.

3833. Sigal, M. Z. *Uslovnye reaktsii krovianogo davleniya i dykhaniia v ostrom opyte.* (Conditioned reactions of blood pressure and breathing in the acute experiment.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 415-423.—Analysis of conditioned reactions in the acute experiment may be employed in the study of a number of pathological processes in order to elucidate the participation in them of cortical impulses. Experimental data are presented in support of this conclusion.—I. D. London.

3834. Tobach, E., & Bloch, H. *A study of the relationship between behavior and susceptibility to tuberculosis in rats and mice.* *Advanc. Tubercul. Res.*, 1955, 6, 62-89.—3 mice strains and 3 rat strains were studied behaviorally in standard emotionality tests, and in the home-cage situation. They were then intravenously infected with a moderate dose of tubercle bacilli. Statistically significant correlations were found not only between behavior and strain susceptibility to the infection, but also between individual susceptibility and behavior. However, the items of behavior which correlated with strain susceptibility did not correlate with individual susceptibility, except for the activity score on Hall's open area test. Mice and rats were compared behaviorally, and the possible relationship between autonomic activity, behavioral responses, and reaction to the stress of infection briefly discussed.—E. Tobach.

3835. Trankell, Arne. (U. Göteborg, Sweden.) *Aspects of genetics in psychology.* *Amer. J. hum. Genet.*, 1955, 7, 264-276.—Applications of Mendelian principles on psychological problems are presented. "Many traits with a hereditary background are influenced by a directed reduction in manifestation, which means that the environment and the incomplete recording are both active in a particular direction. . . . When this is the case, we may mathematically eliminate the effect of the incomplete manifestation by including in the calculation the deviations in the proportions of genotypes within different groups caused by the incomplete penetrance." Inheritance of handedness, of schizophrenia, and of dyslexia is discussed.—S. M. Schoonover.

3836. Urin, A. G., & Baidalieva, K. K. *Uslovnyi leikotsitarnyi refleks na parafinovye protsedury.* (Conditioned leucocytic reflex to procedures [employing] paraffin.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 355-365.—Leucocytic concentration in the peripheral bloodstream is temporarily increased under the influence of a session of paraffin-therapy. It is possible to develop a conditioned leucocytic increase

in response to the time and circumstances of the therapeutic process.—*I. D. London.*

3837. Warkany, Josef; Guest, George, & Cochran, Wm. A. Discordant monozygotic twins. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 89, 689-695.—Genetic factors play an important role in the etiology of diabetes mellitus. Two monozygotic twins are described. One became diabetic and remained lean and small; the other grew obese and tall but not diabetic, showing that nongenetic factors play a role in the development of diabetes.—*G. K. Morlan.*

3838. Woods, Robert W. (*Coll. Med. Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif.*) Acoustic resonance of microorganisms to supersonic vibrations. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1955, 89, 406-409.—Samples of *paramoecium caudatum* exposed to supersonic vibrations of low intensity were then allowed to multiply for 24 hours. Reduction in reproduction rate was used as a measure of response to the stimulus. Vibrations of 1.3 megacycles/second, 2.0 mc/sec and 4.0 mc/sec produced significant responses.—*B. A. Maher.*

3839. Woolley, D. W. (*Rockefeller Inst., New York.*) Production of abnormal (psychotic?) behavior in mice with lysergic acid diethylamide, and its partial prevention with cholinergic drugs and serotonin. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1955, 41, 338-344.—Administration of LSD-25 resulted in behavior similar to that shown by mice on an inclined plane, i.e., spreading of toes and walking backward. This could be prevented in some animals by injection of serotonin (see 29: 4455) plus carbachylcholine into the lateral ventricle. From blood studies it is deduced that LSD-25 causes a cerebral deficiency of serotonin.—*M. M. Berkun.*

3840. Zeitlenok, N. A., & Bychkova, E. N. Ob izuchenii roli vysshei nervnoi deiatelnosti v infektsii i imunitete. (On a study of the role of higher nervous activity in infection and immunity.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 267-281.—On the basis of Pavlovian theory and laboratory data it is concluded that the "cortex of the brain regulates the development of specific antibodies against the gripe."—*I. D. London.*

(See also abstracts 3701, 3713, 4042, 4096, 4105, 4541, 4769, 4843, 5004)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3841. ———. Khronika. (Chronicles.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 599-600.—Titles of papers are listed on the "experimental bases of sleep therapy" and the "interaction of the first and second signal systems, especially under pathological conditions."—*I. D. London.*

3842. Akimoto, Haruo; Tsukamoto, Mitsuo; Takeuchi, Shigeru; Shozuka, Kyotami; Negishi, Koroku & Yamaguchi, Nariyoshi. (*Kanazawa U., Japan.*) Views on thalamo-cortical relation, especially on the diffuse projection system (an aggregate report). *Folia Psychiat. neurol. jap.*, 1954, 8, 173-174.—Abstract.

3843. Allison, A. C. The secondary olfactory areas in the human brain. *J. Anat.*, 1954, 88, 481-488.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(7), abs. 16250.)

3844. Asratian, E. A. Okhranitel'no-tselebnaja rol' tormozhenija v spinnom mozgu. (Protective-therapeutic role of inhibition in the spinal cord.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 187-197.—The "protective-therapeutic role" of inhibition is discussed in Pavlovian terms on the basis of experimental data. It would be well for medical researchers to consider this role more seriously.—*I. D. London.*

3845. Bauer, Robert W. (*V. A. Hosp., Sheridan, Wyo.*), & Wepman, Joseph M. Lateralization of cerebral functions. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 171-177.—A review of the literature on the localization of chronic adult aphasia leads to the conclusion by the authors that cerebral dominance seems unique to the left hemisphere. Individuals commonly regarded as left handed are more likely to be ambidextrous. The left hemisphere is found to be involved in practically all subjects studied. 2 exceptions appear: those brain injured prior to the second year of life; and those few subjects who have endured total left hemispherectomy. Intellectual functions not involving language appear to be particularly impaired with right hemisphere lesion.—*M. F. Palmer.*

3846. Beritov, I. S., & Roitbak, A. I. O prirode protsesssa tsentral'nogo tormozhenija. (On the nature of the process of central inhibition.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 173-186.—A theory of central inhibition is developed which places one of its sources in the dendritic structure. "The mechanism of central inhibition is very complex both structurally and physico-chemically."—*I. D. London.*

3847. Birioukov, D. A. (*Institute of Experimental Medicine, Acad. Med. Sci., Leningrad.*) Quelques problèmes de physiologie et de pathologie comparées de l'activité nerveuse supérieure. (Some problems of the comparative physiology and pathology of the higher nervous activity.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 33-37.—A review of the work done by the author and his pupils in the field of investigation of analysers, conditioned reflexes, the ecological influence on the formation of functions of the animal organism, the transformation of conditioned reflexes into unconditioned reflexes, and the comparative pathology of the higher nervous activity, in various animals.—*M. Chojnowski.*

3848. Brierley, J. B. The sensory ganglia: recent anatomical, physiological, and pathological contributions. *Acta Psychiat. Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 553-576.—The sensory ganglia are involved in such diverse conditions as virus disease, vitamin deficiencies, and metabolic disorders. The biochemistry and histochemistry of the sensory ganglia are largely unexplored territories. Biochemical studies of the sensory ganglia under influences such as peripheral nerve stimulation, nerve section, or pseudocholinesterase inhibitors, would be of particular interest and value. 77 references.—*D. Prager.*

3849. Brooks, Chandler McC., Koizumi, Kiyomi, & Malcolm, J. Laurence. (*State U. N. Y., Brooklyn.*) Effects of changes in temperature on reactions of spinal cord. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 205-216.—A study of the effect of temperature changes on spinal cord reflex activity showed that warming depresses activity, but moderate cooling produces a great augmenting of responses. Progressive cooling is followed first by a repetitive firing

and finally by a slow tetanic discharge along both dorsal and ventral roots. Below 20°C. reflexes are depressed and ultimately blocked. 29 references.—*P. Ratoosh.*

3850. Bulygin, I. A. Razvitiye idej I. M. Sechenova i I. P. Pavlova o kortikal'noi reguliatsii interseptivnykh bezuslovnykh refleksov. (Development of the ideas of I. M. Sechenov and I. P. Pavlov on the cortical regulation of the interoceptive unconditioned reflexes.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 913-923.—A review is given of Sechenov's and Pavlov's conceptions of "cortical regulation of interoceptive unconditioned reflexes" as developed in the USSR.—*I. D. London.*

3851. Bykov, K. M. (Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad.) Nouvelles données sur la physiologie et la pathologie du cortex. (New data on the physiology and pathology of the cortex.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 5-32.—The author reviews and discusses fundamental principles of Pavlov's investigations and the material accumulated on the ground of his ideas after his death. "Interpreting the most complex manifestations of the cerebral activity of man: thoughts, sentiments, emotions, as manifestations of his organism's activity, Pavlov managed to seize general traits in the whole multiplicity of human behavior. At the same time he understood the most complex manifestations of mental processes as a perfect organisation reciprocally linked with external environment and human society."—*M. Chojnowski.*

3852. Cragg, B. G. (University Coll., London, Eng.) A physical theory of the growth of axons. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1955, 45, 33-60.—4 problems of the structure of medullated axons are treated using principles of mechanics in classical physics. These topics are the thickness of myelin in relation to fiber diameter, axon constriction at the nodes of Ranvier, distribution of fiber size in nerve trunks, and the relation of internodal length to fiber diameter. The mechanical hypotheses made predictions consistent with anatomical data and were more successful than several others tried.—*A. C. Goldstein.*

3853. Delgado, José M. R. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Cerebral structures involved in transmission and elaboration of noxious stimulation. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 261-275.—Electrical stimulation of the lateral part of the tegmentum, the central gray, the posteroventral nucleus of the thalamus, the crus of the fornix and the posterior part of the hippocampus elicited in monkey a typical pattern of response similar to that evoked by a peripheral noxious stimulus. Electrical stimulation of the tectal area in cat induced fighting with control animals. 45 references.—*P. Ratoosh.*

3854. Dolgo-Saburov, B. A. Novoe v uchenii o mezhneironnykh otnosheniakh v mozgu. (New [developments] in theory on interneuronal relationships in the brain.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 903-908.—A discussion of new developments in the interneuronal field.—*I. D. London.*

3855. Downman, C. B. B. (St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S. E. 1.) Skeletal muscle reflexes of splanchnic and intercostal nerve origin in acute spinal and decerebrate cats. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 217-235.—In an investigation of visceromotor re-

flexes, single-shock stimulation of a bared greater splanchnic nerve was used to elicit reflex motor volleys in the body wall nerves. The discharges are largest and of lowest threshold in the lower thoracic nerves. Intercostal muscles and diaphragm can be involved in the reflex by wholly spinal arcs. The size and spread of the discharges are smaller in the decerebrate than in the acute spinal cat. It is suggested that the differences between the decerebrate and acute spinal cat can be explained in terms of the release of the spinal arcs from some inhibition limiting the activity of these arcs. 39 references.—*P. Ratoosh.*

3856. Fedorov, V. K. O vliianii kofeina na vysshuiu nervnuiu deiatel'nost' myshei. Soobshcheine 3. Vlianie malykh i srednykh doz kofeina na differentsirovochnoe tormozhenie. (On the influence on higher nervous activity in mice. Report No. 3. The influence of small and moderate doses of caffeine on differential inhibition.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 433-438.—With 0.01 to 0.05 mg dosage of caffeine differential inhibition is strengthened; after withdrawal of caffeine it remains "strong and concentrated." With 0.5 mg dosage differential inhibition noticeably weakens and after withdrawal of caffeine is "weak and irradiating."—*I. D. London.*

3857. Fitzhugh, R. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) Azide and the effect of activity in frog nerve. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1954, 44, 113-115.—Changes in the refractory period in whole frog nerve after repetitive stimulation closely paralleled changes in the rate of oxygen consumption. Nerve tested in 0.2 mM azide, which eliminates activity respiration, showed a nearly normal effect of activity on refractory period. ". . . it is obvious that the activity respiration is not essential for the recovery of the refractory period to its resting level after a long period of activity."—*A. C. Goldstein.*

3858. Fitzhugh, R. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) Effects of azide and electrical polarization on refractory period in frog nerve. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1954, 44, 117-140.—For single A-alpha fibers of frog nerve an absolute refractory period was defined as the minimum recovery interval for a test stimulus of 3 to 4 times threshold intensity. 0.5 mM azide caused a steady increase in refractory period of about 0.15 msec/hour for several hours in nerve with epineurium. The removal of epineurium decreased the effect of 0.5 mM azide by more than one half. In fibers treated with 5.0 mM azide, refractory period increased by a factor of 3 or more during 5 hours while threshold increased only 50%.—*A. C. Goldstein.*

3859. Fuflygina, T. P. Nauchnaia konferentsiya, posviashchennaia voprosam vzaimodeistviia pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem. (Scientific conference dedicated to problems on the interaction of the first and second signal systems.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 924-929.—Summaries are provided of papers read at a meeting called by the Institute of Higher Nervous Activity in Jan., 1954 to discuss problems associated with the interaction of the Pavlovian first and second signal systems.—*I. D. London.*

3860. Gasser, Herbert. Properties of dorsal root unmyelinated fibers on the two sides of the gan-

glion. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 38, 709-728.—By employment of the electron microscope, more precise morphological information concerning unmyelinated fibers has been obtained. Velocities of conduction "can be precisely accounted for by multiplying the diameters by a constant." Dorsal root fibers differ from peripheral fibers in appearance and in disposition in the Schwann sheaths; their diameters are small. Root velocities conform to the size-velocity rule.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

3861. Glebovskii, A. V., & Fedorov, V. K. Sravnitel'no-fiziologicheskoe issledovanie podvizhnosti nervnykh protsessov. (Comparative physiological investigation of the lability of nervous processes.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 424-432.—The "method of increasingly more complex transformations of conditioned reflexes" may be widely applied for the "evolutionary study of the fundamental properties of higher nervous activity in animals." Utilization of this method yields data showing that in guinea-pigs nervous lability is lower than in mice and rats.—*I. D. London.*

3862. Goldsworthy, P. D., Aird, R. B., & Becker, R. A. (U. California, Sch. Med., San Francisco.) The blood-brain barrier—the effect of acidic dissociation constant on the permeation of certain sulfonamides into the brain. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1954, 44, 519-526.—A correlation was found between acidic dissociation constants of a number of sulfonamides and their rate of penetration into brains of mature, male rats. Sulfonamides which are largely negative at the pH of the blood pass through the blood-brain barrier with difficulty. Those which are slightly negative pass the barrier fairly easily and those which are essentially neutral pass at a slower rate.—*A. C. Goldstein.*

3863. Green, J. D., & Machne, Xenia. (U. California, Berkeley.) Unit activity of rabbit hippocampus. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1955, 181, 219-224.—The electrical activity of single neuronal units was recorded by microelectrodes inserted into different regions of the hippocampus of the rabbit. Peripheral stimuli such as tactile, kinesthetic, auditory and visual all elicited neuronal activity in the hippocampus. Some neuronal units responded only to specific modalities of stimulation, e.g. auditory or visual stimuli. Other single neuronal units responded to several modalities of stimulation.—*J. P. Zubek.*

3864. Gribova, F. M. K mekhanizmu uslovno-reflektornykh sviazей v kore bol'shikh polusharii golovnogo mozga sobaki. (On the mechanism of conditioned-reflex connections in the cerebral cortex in the dog.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 548-550.—"The factor which determines the direction of movement of the nervous process at a given moment" is that "emerging portion" of the cortex which is "intensely active" and which, hence, "bears a dominant character."—*I. D. London.*

3865. Grigorian, V. Z. Vliianie elektrosudorozhnykh vozdeistviy na vysshuiu nervnuiu deiatel'nost' krysa. (Influence of electroconvulsive action on the higher nervous activity of rats.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 282-288.—Electric stimulation of the brain with consequent epileptiform seizure brings about deep disturbances in the conditioned-reflex activity of rats, lasting from several days to several weeks and months depending on the "typologi-

cal characteristics" of the rats. These disturbances are especially to be observed in the "inhibited type."—*I. D. London.*

3866. Hunt, Carlton C. Monosynaptic reflex response of spinal motoneurons to graded afferent stimulation. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 38, 813-852.—Transmitter potentiality is a function of the number of active excitatory synaptic knobs, the degree to which such knobs are aggregated on the motoneuron soma, and the intensity of action per knob. Such potentiality has an appreciable spatial decrement and rapid temporal decay. Proximity of knobs is an important variable. In addition to initiation of discharge, volleys in monosynaptic afferent excitatory fibers facilitate response otherwise engendered. Such facilitation depends upon the production of an increment in transmitter potentiality.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

3867. Hunt, Carlton C. Temporal fluctuation in excitability of spinal motoneurons and its influence on monosynaptic reflex response. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 38, 801-811.—Frequency distribution of response amplitude has a nearly normal form often with some degree of negative skewness. Temporal variation remains essentially constant at different levels of drive above that level required to complete the zone of variation. One of the major sources of excitability fluctuation in the "resting" cord is variation in background activity of interneurons.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

3868. Iwama, Kituya; Nakayama, Akio; Matuo, Tadayuki, & Abe, Zenemon. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Impedance of head in man. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 175-176.—Abstract.

3869. Jasper, Herbert; Naquet, Robert, & King, Ellen Eva. Thalamocortical recruiting responses in sensory receiving areas in the cat. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 99-114.—Factors influencing the appearance of recruiting RS in the sensory cortex of cats were studied. Type of recording electrode was found to be unimportant. The RS still occurred after isolation of sensory cortex from adjacent association cortex. Factors of importance seemed to be (a) general state of excitation or alertness, (b) presence or absence of specific sensory stimuli, and (c) location of the thalamic stimulating electrode.—*R. J. Ellingson.*

3870. Koupalov, P. S. (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy Med. Sci. USSR, Leningrad.) Les mécanismes physiologiques de l'activité du cortex hémisphérique et le comportement des animaux. (The physiological mechanisms of the activity of cerebral cortex and the behavior of animals.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 51-56.—This paper deals with some experiments which throw light on the mechanism of forming the complex motor situational conditioned reflexes in which play significant role not only the external actions and motor activity, but also the spacial factor (place of the animal and of objects which surround it in the space.) In such reflexes arises an organization of nervous processes in their entirety both in time and space. This pertains to all nervous processes of all regions of the cerebral cortex, including the motor region. Each succession of cortical nervous processes may be reproduced if the initial link of the chain formed of conditioned reflexes and nervous processes is brought into action.

This is the most important nervous mechanism which forms the basis of animal behavior.—*M. Chojnowski.*

3871. Krasnov, S. K. Narushenie vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti pri otravlenii zhivotnykh fosforom. (Disturbance of higher nervous activity with phosphorus poisoning in animals.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv.* *Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 558-567.—Subcutaneous injection of phosphorus in white rats (10 mg per 1 kg weight) brings about a "deep inhibition, which is defensive and safeguarding." "The character and depth of the induced changes in higher nervous activity depend directly on the typological properties of the animal's nervous system and on the stability of the developed conditioned connections." The various resulting modifications in conditioned-reflex activity are described.—*I. D. London.*

3872. Kudo, Tatsuyuki; Izumi, Chikao; Otake, Shinichiro & Nakagawa, Katsuji. (*Keio U., Tokyo, Japan.*) Effects of stimulation of cingular gyrus on the electrical activities of the brain. *Folia Psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 169.—Abstract.

3873. Kuffler, Stephen W., & Eyzaguirre, Carlos. (*Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.*) Synaptic inhibition in an isolated nerve cell. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 39, 155-184.—A study crayfish stretch receptor cells shows that the inhibitory action is confined to the dendrites. By restricting depolarization above a certain level, inhibition prevents the generator potential from attaining the "firing level" of the cell.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

3874. Kupalov, P. S. Obshchie rezul'taty izucheniiia protsessov tormozheniiia v kore bol'sikh polusharii. (General results of a study of the inhibitory processes in the cerebral cortex.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv.* *Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 157-172.—Experimental data are adduced to show that in the cerebral cortex there is "no break between conditioned and unconditioned inhibition." The conclusion also is drawn that "limiting, maximal inhibition" takes place through "union of supplementary [nervous] mechanisms of conditioned character" with hereditary mechanisms. Any extremely powerful inhibitory process can form the basis for the development of a conditioned "pathological inhibitory connection" which can be transformed or eliminated with great difficulty only.—*I. D. London.*

3875. Lebedev, B. A. K voprosu o parnoi rabote bol'sikh polusharii mozga u cheloveka. (On the paired function of the large hemispheres of the brain in man.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv.* *Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 474-481.—"Study of the process of generalization of conditioned motor reflexes to dermal-mechanical stimulation in healthy people and also in patients suffering from vascular psychoses confirms data . . . [showing] the close functional connection of the symmetrical parts of the cerebral cortex."—*I. D. London.*

3876. Lloyd, David P. C., Hunt, Carlton, C., & McIntyre, A. K. Transmission in fractionated monosynaptic spinal reflex systems. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 38, 307-317.—A study of the conditions that support monosynaptic reflex transmission from afferent fibers of one part of a synergic muscle mass to motoneurons of another part shows that heteronymous response can be brought on by prior tetanization of the afferent pathway and by asphyxiation to a critical stage. The response is facilitated by

cooling and may appear in the cold preparation without need for prior tetanization. By appropriate asymmetrical subdivision an afferent inflow can be obtained. Transmitter potentiality of an afferent fiber at its several junctions with motoneurons varies widely and it appears that variation is quantitative rather than qualitative.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

3877. Lloyd, David P. C., & McIntyre, A. K. Monosynaptic responses of individual motoneurons. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 38, 771-787.—The ratio of number of responses to number of input trials is the *firing index*. Twenty to 30% display intermediate firing indices, and the frequency distribution with respect to the indices is U-shaped. The distribution of motoneurons with respect to transmitter potentiality of their monosynaptic reflex connections is considered representative of a natural pool and the sum of their individual post-tetanic response behaviors accurately reproduces the course of post-tetanic potentiation in a natural pool.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

3878. Lloyd, David P. C., & McIntyre, A. K. Transmitter potentiality of homonymous and heteronymous monosynaptic reflex connections of individual motoneurons. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 38, 789-799.—Motoneurons that respond most readily to homonymous volleys are not those that respond most readily to post-tetanically potentiated heteronymous volleys. Each motoneuron exhibits a distinct asymmetry in transmitter potentiality of homonymous and heteronymous monosynaptic reflex connections. The range of transmitter potentialities is wide and that of heteronymous connections to some motoneurons is greater than that of homonymous connections to some other motoneurons.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

3879. MacLean, Paul D. Hippocampal studies: their possible bearing on neuropsychiatry. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1966, 74, 219-220.—Abstract and discussion.

3880. Mering, T. A. Sostoianie uslovnoreflektornoi deiatel'nosti na zritel'nye razdrazheniia u sobak pri povrezhdenii visochnykh dolei. (State of reflex activity conditioned to visual stimulation in dogs subject to injury of the temporal lobes.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv.* *Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 448-454.—Data are adduced to demonstrate the untenability of the view of Harlow, Ades, and David to the effect that the "greater portion of the temporal lobe fulfills certain higher associative visual functions and is not connected with subcortical centers"—a view which "contradicts Pavlov's clear and precise statement on the absence of associative centers in the cortex."—*I. D. London.*

3881. Moldaver, Joseph. Fibers and tracts conducting tinglings of "pins and needles" sensation. *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1952, 77, 189-192.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(7), abs. 16283.)

3882. Mullins, L. J. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Phosphate exchange in nerve. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1954, 44, 77-86.—The uptake of radioactive phosphate proceeds in an approximately exponential manner in frog sciatic nerve at 20° C. in the presence of oxygen. When nerve metabolism is reduced, phosphate uptake is negligible. Also, 60 per second electrical stimulation of nerve decreases the uptake of phosphate but the same stimulation applied when the nerve had accumulated phosphate showed no change in phosphate uptake.—*A. C. Goldstein.*

3883. Nagai, Seigo. (*Hokkaido U., Sapporo, Japan.*) Studies on the potential gradient in the brain during the passage of electric current. *Folia Psychiatr. neurol. jap.*, 1954, 8, 177-178.—Abstract.

3884. Orbach, J. (*Yerkes Labs, Orange Park, Fla.*) Nonvisual functioning of occipital cortex in the monkey. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1955, 41, 264-267.—Removal of striate cortex had no effect on simple nonvisual tasks and on a stylus maze learned in darkness. Bilateral lesion did result in a reversible deterioration of locomotor maze performance. Unilateral lesion had no effect.—M. M. Berkun.

3885. Orbili, L. A. Problema tormozheniiia. (Problem of inhibition.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1955, 5(2), 145-156.—The historical contributions of Russian physiologists to the problem of inhibition are reviewed in an article introducing several papers devoted to the subject.—I. D. London.

3886. Ostow, Mortimer. (*Beth Israel and Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.*) Psychic contents and processes of the brain. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 398-406.—The thesis is developed, with cybernetics as a model, that "for its more elementary functions the central nervous system function may use a digital type of computation . . . the data cannot possibly reach consciousness because they are used in an automatic fashion. . . . However, for the purpose of determining behavior, the brain attempts to predict the outcome of any given course of procedure by means of analogic types of calculation. This computer comprises the whole of the psyche, while consciousness is essentially the point at which the results of the computation are read." The psychic contents of the brain and their processes are then developed by frequent reference to psychoanalytic thought.—L. A. Pennington.

3887. Palladine, A. V. (*Institute of Biochemistry, Acad. Sci. Ukr. SSR, Kiev.*) Le metabolisme du cerveau dans l'excitation et l'inhibition de l'activité nerveuse supérieure. (The cerebral metabolism in the excitation and inhibition of the higher nervous activity.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 99-104.—"The biochemical data which we have obtained show that actually the cerebral metabolism is not suspended during the narcotic sleep, is not extinguished. It is, on the contrary, active: the activity of certain ferments increases and, at the same time, the rate of nucleic acids diminishes, the expenditures of hydrocarbons fall. It may be then thought that during the sleep the processes of synthesis prevail over the processes of disintegration, and that determines the reestablishment of the working capacity of the brain."—M. Chojnowski.

3888. Penfield, Wilder. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) The twenty-ninth Maudsley lecture: The role of the temporal cortex in certain psychical phenomena. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 451-465.—Electrical stimulation of the cortex of the temporal lobe may activate psychical responses which are experiential if concerned with the reexperiencing of earlier happenings and interpretive if alterations of interpretations of current experience. These result chiefly from stimulation of that portion of the lobe that is hidden within the Sylvian fissure. Temporal lobe seizures may activate similar states—psychical hallucination such as flash-back feelings or psychical illusions, such as déjà vu phenomena, or an amnesic seizure-psychomotor confusion.—W. L. Wilkins.

3889. Popov, Catherine. Élaboration des relations corticales: le foyer d'excitation supplémentaire. (Elaboration of cortical relations: the center of supplementary excitation.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1955, 240, 1929-1931.—"The increase in visual excitation (luminous sensation) due to sound makes it possible to assume the existence of a secondary center of supplementary excitation. Based on our research, this center, once apparent, is progressively stabilized due to repetitions of the combined stimuli; or disappears quite completely, thus making apparent the extinction of conditioning."—R. W. Burnham.

3890. Purpura, Dominick P. (*College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.*) Further analysis of evoked "secondary discharge"; a study in reticulo-cortical relations. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 246-260.—"Simultaneous recordings of the sphenous compound action potential and evoked cortical potentials indicate that the primary and secondary discharges are produced by stimulation of the same fibers, i.e., alpha-beta group. Mapping of the evoked secondary discharges reveals a distinct pattern characterized by predominantly positive potentials maximal bilaterally in the anterior lateral gyrus of the cat anesthetized with pentobarbital sodium. This pattern is independent of the peripheral afferent source. . . . Stimulation of the medial brain stem reticular formation from the level of the inferior colliculus to the posterior hypothalamus reproduces all the features of the secondary discharge that are obtainable with peripheral stimulation. It is concluded that the ascending medial reticular system represents the common multi-synaptic relay station for the secondary discharge." 35 references.—P. Ratoosh.

3891. Rinaldi, Franco, & Himwich, Harold E. (*Galesburg (Ill.) St. Res. Hosp.*) Frenquel corrects certain cerebral electrographic changes. *Science*, 1955, 122, 198-199.—LSD-25 and mescaline induce hallucinations and changes in the electrical activity of the brain, as well as other psychological and somatic phenomena, in both experimental animals and human beings. Alpha-4-piperidyl benzhydrol hydrochloride (frenquel) was administered intravenously in doses between 8 and 24 mg/kg to ten rabbits that had received amounts of LSD-25 or of mescaline sufficient to produce characteristic changes in the cerebral electrical activity of the animals. Within ". . . 2 to 10 min after the administration of alpha-4-piperidyl benzhydrol hydrochloride, the normal pattern of brain activity was restored. . . ."—S. J. Lachman.

3892. Rousinov, V. S. (*Institute of the Higher Nervous Activity, Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow.*) Analyse électrophysiologique de la fonction de fermeture dans le cortex cérébral en présence d'un foyer dominant. (The electrophysiological analysis of the function of closing in the cerebral cortex in the presence of a dominant focus.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 85-89.—The aim of this paper is to analyse electrophysiologically the function of forming conditioned connections in the cerebral cortex of a rabbit in the presence of a stable dominant focus of excitation. According to the author's electrophysiological investigations, the interneuronal connections manifest themselves as a local diffusing excitation, as spreading waves of excitation, and as prolonged stationary

influence at a distance which appear in the electrographic picture as slow outspread waves the potentials of which are of electrotonic character. This third type of the functional interneuronal connections has major significance for the function of the closing and is experimentally confirmed.—*M. Choynowski.*

3893. Sakata, Kazuki; Matsunaga, Morio, & Ochi, Yukio. (*Kyoto U. Sch. Med., Japan.*) On a state of impaired consciousness lacking slow waves in EEG. *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1954, 8, 182-184.—Abstract.

3894. Schneider, Richard C., & Crosby, Elizabeth C. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Stimulation of "second" motor areas in the macaque temporal lobe. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 612-622.—An additional motor area in the tip of the temporal lobe, in the superior and middle temporal gyri, and in the lateral and basal portions of the inferior temporal gyrus is described. Stimulation evokes ipsilateral facial movement, which may be combined with shoulder and arm movements. There is some evidence that the arm and leg movements may be obtained independently of the facial movements farther back in the temporal lobe.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

3895. Segundo, J. P., Naquet, R., & Buser, P. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Effects of cortical stimulation on electrocortical activity in monkeys. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 236-245.—"Repetitive stimulation was applied to the cerebral cortex of the monkey. Electrocortical and behavioral manifestations of arousal could be induced by appropriate subconvulsive excitation of certain cortical areas but not of others. . . . The most consistently effective regions comprised the superior temporal gyrus, the temporal tip and the cingulate gyrus. . . . These positive areas responded to the same optimal frequencies and exhibited a similar susceptibility to noxious or anesthetic agents." 23 references.—*P. Ratoosh.*

3896. Shkol'nik-Iarros, E. G. K morfologii zritel'nogo analizatora. (On the morphology of the visual analyzer.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 289-303.—The visual analyzers of the hedgehog, rabbit, and dog are subjected to a comparative morphological analysis. Histological data permit one to surmise that "higher analysis and synthesis of specific visual stimulations are accomplished in central territory, in *area striata*. However, new relationships, appearing in man in connection with the development of the second signal system, involve an [increased] complexity not only in this part, but also in the surrounding fields, which [thereby] guarantee unlimited possibilities for the formation of new reflex arcs, new connections between the analyzers."—*I. D. London.*

3897. Shminka, G. A. Otsenka bioelektricheskoi aktivnosti kory bol'sikh polusharii golovnogo mozga cheloveka v otnoshenii protsessov vozbuždeniya i tormozheniya. (Evaluation of the bioelectrical activity of the cerebral cortex in man in relation to the process of excitation and inhibition.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 882-888.—When the "peripheral analyzers" are stimulated, the measured bioelectric activity reflects the process of inhibition in the zones adjacent to the excited center. The beta-rhythm does not reflect to the required degree the active state of the brain. The alpha and

delta waves are the basic indices of cortical function. The measure of the functional state of the brain is not frequency variations, but the summated bioelectric effect which may be measured planimetrically or by means of an automatic integrator.—*I. D. London.*

3898. Smirnov, G. D. (*Institute of Animal Morphology, Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow.*) La mobilité des processus nerveux dans les parties centrales et périphériques de l'analyseur visuel. (The mobility of nervous processes in the central and peripheral parts of the visual analyser.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 91-98.—The author describes in detail his investigations on the mobility of excitation in the visual analyser of frogs and rabbits. "The visual result of the action on the central nervous system of rhythmic discharges in groups of nervous impulses depends in great measure on the lability of nervous processes in various links of different analysers. The strength and quality of the perception of stimulation depend on this lability which has formed historically in the course of the more and more perfect adaptation of animals to the surrounding environment which realizes during the development of the organism."—*M. Choynowski.*

3899. Suda, Isamu & Kito, Kyoko. (*Kobe Med. Sch., Japan.*) The origin and nature of the spike formation in the EEG. *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1954, 8, 169-170.—Abstract.

3900. Suwa, Nozomi; Wada, Juhn, & Furuya, Osamu. (*Hokkaido U. Sch. Med., Japan.*) On the neural mechanism for the spread of convulsive impulse. Interrelation between cortico-subcortical structures and cerebellar structures in that connection. *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1954, 8, 167.—Abstract.

3901. Tunturi, A. R. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) Effects of lesions of the auditory and adjacent cortex on conditioned reflexes. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1955, 181, 225-229.—Seven dogs were conditioned to discriminate between different pure tones and tactile stimuli following which the auditory and adjacent cortex was ablated. No permanent effect on conditioned leg responses to sound and tactile stimuli was observed after bilateral removal of the suprasylvian gyrus. Bilateral removal of the anterior, middle and posterior ectosylvian areas also resulted in no loss of conditioned leg responses for animals trained with a different sound for each of four legs and for no leg.—*J. P. Zubek.*

3902. Usievich, M. A. Rol' tipov nervnoi sistemy vo vzaimootnosheniakh mezhdu deiatel'nost'iu vysshikh otdelov tsentral'noi nervnoi sistemy i sostoianiem vnutrenney sredy organizma v norme i patologii. (Role of types of nervous system in interrelationships between activity of the higher divisions of the central nervous system and state of the internal environment of the organism in normal and pathological conditions.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 313-323.—Experimental data are adduced relating the Pavlovian types of nervous system and internal state to conditioned modifications of blood pressure, stomach contractions, etc.—*I. D. London.*

3903. Vasilevskii, V. M., & Mart'ianova, E. P. O sostoianii korkovogo kontsa dvigatel'nogo analizatora pri obrazovanii vremennykh sviazей. (On the state of the cortical terminus of the motor

analyzer in the formation of temporary [conditioned] connections.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 889-902.—Experimental data confirm the fact that there is a "certain dependence of the electroencephalographic structure on the level of lability of the cortical tissue which, in its turn, is determined by the movement of the excitatory and inhibitory processes in the cortex of the brain."—I. D. London.

3904. Voitkevich, A. A., & Gordina, S. N. O korkovoi reguliatsii funktsii shchitovidnoi zhelez. (On cortical regulation of the function of the thyroid gland.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 439-447.—By means of conditioned-reflex technique one can directly demonstrate in white rats the "cortical regulation of the function of the thyroid gland."—I. D. London.

3905. Voronine, L. G. (*Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad.*) L'évolution des propriétés des processus nerveux. (The evolution of the properties of nervous processes.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 39-44.—The author reviews the results of his investigations on various animals and concludes that "the presented facts speak in favor of a development of mechanisms of analysis and synthesis of the nervous system in the course of phylogeny. The more developed is the nervous system, the easier preserve in it the traces of excitations, the easier realize their combinations with the present excitations, and consequently, the possibility to form conditioned connections positive and inhibitory more and more complex and strong."—M. Chojnowski.

3906. Weiss, Bernard. Morell and Ross's "Central inhibition in cortical conditioned reflexes." *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 171-173.—Interpretations presented by Morell and Ross (see 28: 5371) regarding their assumed demonstration of the Pavlovian inhibitory process by way of alpha conditioning are questioned and "a more parsimonious explanation" offered in terms of "preparatory set."—L. A. Pennington.

3907. Zanchetti, Alberto, & Brookhart, John M. (*U. Oregon Med. Sch., Portland.*) Measurement of electrical responsiveness of cortico-spinal efferents in cat and monkey. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 288-298.—"Electrical activity evoked in the medullary pyramids of cats and monkeys has been recorded following electrical shocks applied to the motor cortex. Under conditions of cortical depression produced by anoxia, ischemia and pentobarbital narcosis, the pyramidal responses undergo significant diminution in amplitude and area. . . . The nature . . . of the variations in the dose-response curves indicates that alterations . . . of these evoked potentials . . . may be used as an index of changes of the threshold and sensitivity of cortico-spinal neurons and their associated interneurons."—P. Ratoosh.

(See also abstracts 3688, 3703, 3711, 3910, 3971, 4064, 4163, 4293, 4329, 5025, 5033, 5034, 5049, 5053)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3908. Anan'ev, B. G. Trud kak vazhneishhee usloviye razvitiia chuvstvitel'nosti. (Work as the most important condition for the development of sensitivity.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(1), 66-72.—

After a review of the evidence for sensitization of the various sense organs, the evidence for sensitization through the "action of work activity" is introduced and elaborated upon. Practice within the framework of one's work activity leads to heightening of sensitivity unattainable by practice in the laboratory. In the right handed kinesthetic sensitivity is increased through practice more in the right than in the left hand, but tactile sensitivity is raised more in the left than in the right hand; which facts suggest that the right hand has been specialized to handle the "instruments of work" and the left had for the "object of work." Marxist psychology requires that "man as a subject of research is inseparable from man as a subject of work and socially [useful] work practice."—I. D. London.

3909. Bagby, James Willis, Jr. The relative roles of information and action in the genesis of a perception. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1269-1270.—Abstract.

3910. Beidler, L. M., Fishman, I. Y., & Hardiman, C. W. (*Florida State U., Tallahassee.*) Species differences in taste responses. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1955, 181, 235-239.—The electrical responses of the chorda tympani nerve to chemical stimulation of the tongue were recorded in rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, cats, dogs, hamsters, and raccoons. A certain amount of spontaneous neural activity was observed in the guinea pig, hamster, and dog. This spontaneous activity was moderate in the cat and large in the rabbit. The rodents responded well to NaCl compared to KCl whereas the opposite was true with the carnivores. Animals of both orders responded well to NH₄Cl. The hamster and guinea pig were easily stimulated with sucrose whereas the cat was not.—J. P. Zubek.

3911. Bhatti, Iftikhar Hamid. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) On the cutaneous sense organs of a common silurid fish, Rita rita Hamilton. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar*, 1952, Pt. III, 66-67.—Abstract.

3912. Buchtal, Fritz. (*U. Copenhagen, Denmark.*) The effect of acetylcholine-like substances on sensory receptors. *Pharmacol. Rev.*, 1954, 6, 97-98.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(7), abs 16261.)

3913. Cohen, Louis D., Kipnis, David; Kunkle, E. Charles, & Kubzansky, Philip E. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) Observations of a person with congenital insensitivity to pain. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 333-338.—A report of the physiological and psychological observations of a 19-year-old college girl of superior intelligence who is congenitally insensitive to pain is presented. No unusual findings are noted on physical examination except insensitivity to pain and mild impairment of several other sensory modalities. Noteworthy was the S's generally flat emotional response to interview, her limited sensitivity in the Rorschach, and her extremely articulate and elaborate sensitivity to sensory qualities revealed in her written and verbal descriptions. Some implications of insensitivity to pain for general psychological functioning are considered.—L. R. Zeitlin.

3914. Elithorn, Alick, & Lawrence, Catherine. (*National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.*) Central inhibition—some refractory observations.

Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1955, 7, 116-127.—“The observation that the response to the second of two stimuli is delayed if a response has to be made to the first has led to the development of a theory of a central refractory state during which incoming stimuli cannot be elaborated.” In this experiment the two stimulus-response (clusters of neon lights and corresponding reaction time keys) situations were “made as independent as possible, and under these conditions . . . this theory cannot be maintained in its present form. . . . Some interference between the two situations may occur but . . . this is not necessarily maximal immediately after the presentation of the first stimulus.”—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3915. Foster, Dean; Pratt, Cornelia, & Schwartz, Noel. (*U. S. Testing Co., Hoboken, N. J.*) Variation in flavor judgments in a group situation. *Food Res.*, 1955, 20, 539-544.—The hypothesis was tested that subjects’ judgments in a round-table situation would be influenced by the responses of other panel members. Pairs of samples were tested by subjects working independently to establish differences in saltiness, sweetness, or preference. The same pairs were then tested in a situation where the subjects were seated together at a table, samples were identically coded, and judgments were reported verbally. In the latter situation there was frequently a marked tendency for the panel result to shift in the direction of the first judgment announced even when this opposed the result of the independent test. Shifting was more evident when samples were identical.—D. R. Peryam.

3916. Gridgeman, N. T. (*National Research Labs., Ottawa, Can.*) Taste comparisons: two samples or three? *Food Tech.*, 1955, 9, 148-150.—3 experimental designs for detecting small differences in flavor—(1) paired test (which of two samples has a specified characteristic?), (2) duo-trio test (which of two unknown samples is identical with a given standard?), and (3) triangle test (which of three unknown samples is odd?)—were compared for relative power, power being defined as the probability of rejecting a false null hypothesis at some predetermined significance level. Discrimination was significantly better using the paired than either of the 3-sample methods. Theory is discussed and power curves are developed showing that the paired and triangle methods are approximately equal in efficiency and that both are superior to the duo-trio.—D. R. Peryam.

3917. Hodgson, E. S. (*Columbia U., New York.*), Lettvin, J. Y., & Roeder, K. D. Physiology of a primary chemoreceptor unit. *Science*, 1955, 122, 417-418.—“Chemoreceptor cells of insects have special advantages for experimental work in . . . sensory physiology.” A method is described for “. . . recording potential changes between the small localized sensory surface in the tip of the chemosensory hair and the body of the animal . . .” which has “. . . proved to be convenient and reproducible, and may have applications to other organisms and other sense organs.” A diagram of an experimental chemosensory preparation and a record of response to stimulation are presented.—S. J. Lachman.

3918. Jones, F. Nowell. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) A comparison of the methods of olfactory

stimulation: blasting vs. sniffing. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 486-488.—Thresholds determined by these two procedures differ. Apparently more methodological work is required before the same meaning can be given to data gathered by these two methods.—R. H. Waters.

3919. Kramer, Clyde Young. (*Va. Agric. Exper. Sta., Blacksburg.*) A method of choosing judges for a sensory experiment. *Food Res.*, 1955, 20, 452-496.—Pairs of identical samples are used to construct a set where the flavor differences between members of the set represent the task for which the judges are being selected. Potential judges attempt to match the duplicates. Each judge’s performance is evaluated in terms of its chance probability, using a method described by D. W. Chapman (see 8: 4313). Individuals can then be selected to form a panel whose average performance is at any predetermined level. Tables of probabilities are given.—D. R. Peryam.

3920. Kruger, Lawrence; Feldzamen, Alvin N., & Miles, Walter R. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Comparative olfactory intensities of the aliphatic alcohols in man. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 386-395.—The intensities of 10 such alcohols were determined in terms of an intensity scale by 3 Ss. The findings are analyzed with reference to carbon chain length, vapor pressure, infra-red absorption spectra, and individual differences.—R. H. Waters.

3921. Moncrieff, R. W. (*Consulting Laboratory, 83 St. Pancras, Chichester, Sussex, Eng.*) A technique for comparing the threshold concentrations for olfactory, trigeminal, and ocular irritations. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 128-132.—“A new technique is described for comparing the threshold concentrations that will produce olfactory, trigeminal, and ocular irritation when odorous irritants are exposed to the nose and eyes. . . . acetic anhydride, formaldehyde and triethylamine, first irritated the eye, then became perceptible to smell and finally irritated the nasal membranes as their concentration was gradually increased. . . . It was not found possible to separate the three sensations when ammonia was the odorous irritant, all three seeming to appear and to disappear together.”—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3922. Neubert, A. M., & Carter, G. H. (*Fruit and Veg. Prod. Lab., Prosser, Wash.*) A single-sample method for foreign flavor detection. *Food Tech.*, 1955, 9, 572-575.—The triangle taste test (3 samples, 2 alike and 1 different, presented together) was found inadequate for detecting off-flavors in apples treated with the insecticide demeton, due to delay in the appearance of the off-flavor and its persistence. Improved discrimination was obtained with a method where single samples of treated and untreated material were randomly presented at adequately spaced time intervals. The subjects reported merely the presence or absence of the off-flavor.—D. R. Peryam.

3923. Rabe, Ausma. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Individual differences in orientation in perceptual and cognitive tasks. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 149-154.—The consistency with which individual reactions of 41 university students were part- or whole-oriented was studied by means of the intercorrelations of five perceptual and cognitive tests: Circle Size Illusion, Gottschaldt Figures A and B, Minn. Paper Formboard, Mooney Closure Test, and Addi-

tion of Numbers Series. The more complex perceptual tests had the highest intercorrelations. What has been called "part-whole orientation" may be related to Thurstone's two factors of closure.—R. Davidon.

3924. Sokolov, E. N. Vysshiaia nervnaia deiatel'-nosti i problema vospriiatiia. (Higher nervous activity and the problem of perception.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(1), 58-65.—(See 30: 2101(a).)

3925. Szasz, Thomas S. The nature of pain. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 174-181.—The nature of pain, clinically viewed, includes philosophical, semantic, psychiatric, and biological reference frames. Pain can be distinguished "at 3 levels of symbolization, arranged in a hierarchy of increasing complexity" each of which is illustrated by material summarized from psychotherapy interviews.—L. A. Pennington.

3926. v. Békésy, G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Human skin perception of traveling waves similar to those on the cochlea. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 830-841.—The behavior of a dynamic dimensional model of the cochlea to transient and to long duration tonal stimuli is examined. Noteworthy is the high degree of place localization possible with transient auditory stimuli. The behavior of the model is further examined with the arm of a subject placed across the model to provide a crude spatial analyzer. Extremely sharp localizations are possible despite a wide distribution of excitation over the skin. The perception of vibration frequency and place of localization are compared on the cochlea model, and it is shown that observations of place are more acute. The basic neurology of the tactical and auditory systems is discussed and related to the experimental observations, especially with reference to the localization of outside space.—J. Pollack.

3927. Weinstein, Sidney. (New York U.) Time error in tactile size judgment after penetrating brain injury. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 320-323.—Size estimation as a function of interpolated time between presentation of identical stimuli to affected hand, normal hand or with bilateral presentation (standard to one hand, variable to the other) was determined for human subjects with central or peripheral nerve injury, and with and without sensory involvement of the hand. Interpolated time intervals ranged from 0.1 sec. to 5 sec. For all groups and conditions the time error was negative for the bilateral condition, while for either affected or unaffected hand alone, the longer intervals produced more negative time errors. Only one difference between groups divided as to cortical area of injury was observed. The frontal lobe injury group had a significant time error for the bilateral condition but not for either unilateral condition.—L. I. O'Kelly.

3928. Woolman, Myron. The effect of varying the number of choices in the identification of very similar stimuli. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1266-1267.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 4191, 4207, 5359, 5374, 5381, 5397)

VISION

3929. Alluisi, Earl Arthur. Measured visual acuity as a function of phenomenal size. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1124.—Abstract.

3930. Aslam, M. (Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.) Some experiences of 'depth' in coloured surfaces. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf.*, Peshawar, 1952, Pt. III, 110.—Abstract.

3931. Beck, Jacob, & Gibson, James J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) The relation of apparent shape to apparent slant in the perception of objects. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 125-133.—". . . a reduced retinal shape without stimulation for the slant of the surface can induce a whole family of apparent shapes and does not necessarily determine the perpendicular cross-sectional member of the family . . . an illusory slant can induce an illusory shape. The phenomenal slant of such an object will tend to be that of the textured background surface, whatever its physical slant may be." The results were discussed in terms of a linkage between shape and slant within a family of shape-slants.—J. Arbit.

3932. Billard, Paul. Seuils différentiels de chromaticité dans la direction de la primaire bleue d'un système de synthèse trichrome. (Chromaticity differential thresholds in the direction of the primary blue in a trichromatic mixture system.) *Rev. Opt. (théor. instrum.)*, 1955, 34, 371-405.—A modified psychophysical method of limits was used to determine chromaticity difference thresholds for a limited number of colors ranging along the blue axis in color space. Effects of luminance and size of the test field were investigated, as well as variations in color and luminance of peripherally stimulated areas. Results are compared to others in the literature.—R. W. Burnham.

3933. Bressou, Clément. Évaluation du champ visuel binoculaire des bovins domestiques (*Bos taurus L.*). (Evaluation of the binocular visual field of domestic cattle (*Bos taurus L.*).) *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1955, 241, 639-641.—Anterior binocular vision in cattle was found to begin at the nasal limit of the chamfron and to extent for an angle of about 78°. Posterior binocular vision is not found in cattle.—R. W. Burnham.

3934. Bressou, Clément. Évaluation du champ visuel monoculaire des bovins domestiques (*Bos taurus L.*). (Evaluation of the monocular visual field of domestic cattle (*Bos taurus L.*).) *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1955, 241, 615-616.—The monocular visual field was measured in cattle by the Rochon-Duvigneaud method of transscleral images. The average value for maximum width was 205° of which 100° were on the nasal side and 105° on the temporal side of the eye.—R. W. Burnham.

3935. Brown, Kenneth T. (Wright Air Dev. Center, Dayton, O.) Rate of apparent change in a dynamic ambiguous figure as a function of observation-time. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 358-371.—A method for measuring rate of apparent change (RAC) in an ambiguous figure as related to observation-time is described. With this method RAC follows a negatively accelerated course, is nearly identical for either eye, although it differs from S to S. The results are consistent with the hypothesis that RAC and figural after-effects reflect the same physiological process.—R. H. Waters.

3936. Bruell, Jan H., & Albee, George W. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) Notes toward a motor theory of visual egocentric localization.

Psychol. Rev., 1955, 62, 391-399.—The relationships between visual egocentric localization and involuntary and voluntary oculomotor innervation are described more precisely than previously. Two hypotheses are derived to account for the perception of direction and for some phenomena of egocentric apparent movement. Predictions from the hypotheses are compared with empirical data and found tenable for a variety of perceptual experiences. 23 references.—E. G. Aiken.

3937. Chow, Kao Liang, & Nissen, Henry W. (*Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.*) Interocular transfer of learning in visually naive and experienced infant chimpanzees. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 229-237.—Two chimpanzees allowed normal binocular patterned-light experience readily learned a vertical-horizontal striation discrimination monocularly, and showed immediate high transfer of the discrimination to the other eye. One chimpanzee reared in darkness, but given short daily exposures of each eye alternately to patterned light, learned a striation discrimination with one eye and a red-blue discrimination with the other; both habits transferred readily to the unpracticed eye. Three chimpanzees reared in darkness had one eye exposed to patterned stimulation and one eye to diffuse light for 1.5 hours daily. They were then trained on discriminations monocularly, some with the previously pattern-exposed eye, some with the diffuse light-exposed eye. In none of these instances was there immediate interocular transfer, although relearning showed much saving.—L. I. O'Kelly.

3938. Christensen, H. Observationen und Reflexionen über das binokulare Tiefensehen. (*Observations and reflections on binocular depth perception.*) *Acta Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 33, 167-204.—An explanation for depth perception is offered which allows for monocular cues and is compatible with anatomical evidence from the optic tracts and with the "Cerebral Cyclopean Eye" theory of Polyak.—M. M. Berkun.

3939. Clausen, Johs. Visual sensations (phosphenes) produced by AC sine wave stimulation. *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, Suppl. 94, 101 p.—Literature on phosphenes was reviewed and 14 experiments were performed. Findings agreed with the literature. 9 new findings were presented. "Fusion of phosphenes does not occur when an alternating stimulating current is employed, since AC polarity reversals would facilitate or augment the natural reversals of electric charges on nerve membranes necessary for initiating and propagating nerve impulses, whereas DC unipolarity favors refractory phase prolongation. The slower rate for phosphene flickering as compared with intermittent light . . . may be sought in the circumstance that polarity reversals of the stimulating current tend to make all the nerve fibers discharge at the same time, whereas with intermittent light the fibers would take turns in responding to alternating light flashes. The perceived rate of flickering phosphenes is determined at sites centrally located." 102-item bibliography.—D. Prager.

3940. Cornsweet, Tom Norman. A determination of the stimuli for involuntary drifts and saccadic eye movements. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1446.—Abstract.

3941. Davidson, Hugh R., & Hanlon, J. J. (*Davidson and Hemmendinger, Easton, Pa.*) Use

of charts for rapid calculation of color difference. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 617-620.—"Color difference calculations based on the MacAdam visual sensitivity ellipses have been found by several workers to correlate with visual observations as well as or better than do calculations based on other data. In the past, however, these calculations have been rather cumbersome so that their application has been restricted. In this paper we describe a series of charts, derived from the MacAdam ellipses, which may be used to greatly simplify and speed the calculations."—F. Ratliff.

3942. Diamond, A. Leonard. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Foveal simultaneous contrast as a function of inducing-field area. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 144-152.—Using a binocular matching technique the apparent brightness of a 33' test-field square was studied as a function of the area and luminance of an inducing-field square. ". . . test-field apparent brightness decreases as the area of the inducing field increases, but only for inducing-field luminance equal to or greater than the test-field luminance." A satisfactory fit is obtained for the data of this study and an equation expressing the relation between test-field apparent brightness and inducing-field luminance and area.—J. Arbit.

3943. Diamond, A. Leonard, & Gilinsky, Alberta S. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Dark-adaptation luminance thresholds for the resolution of detail following different durations of light adaptation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 134-143.—"Dark-adaptation curves representing three levels of visual acuity have been determined following preadaptation for from 1 sec. to 10 min. to a constant luminance of 1000 ml. At all acuity levels the initial thresholds rise, and the speed of dark adaptation decreases as duration of preadapting light increases from 1 sec. to approximately 5 min." The effect becomes progressively reduced as time in the dark increases.—J. Arbit.

3944. Diamond, A. L., Scheible, H., Schwartz, E., & Young, R. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) A comparison of psychophysical methods in the investigation of foveal simultaneous brightness contrast. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 171-174.—Utilizing the methods of constant stimuli, adjustment and limits found "no difference in the characteristic shape of the contrast curve for the different methods. The methods of adjustment and limits were equally good in terms of reliability and convenience, whereas the method of constant stimuli was much more fatiguing for both S and E and took about twice as much time for the same amount of data obtained with the other two methods."—J. Arbit.

3945. Dusek, E. Ralph; Teichner, Warren H., & Kobrick, John L. (*QM Res. & Dev. Center, Natick, Mass.*) The effects of the angular relationships between the observer and the base-surround on relative depth-discrimination. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 438-443.—Four Ss were tested for depth-discrimination with a modified Howard-Dolman apparatus. Findings indicate that linear threshold of equality decreases as a function of the frontal slope of the base-surround, as a function of height of eye level, and increases with viewing distance.—R. H. Waters.

3946. Edwards, Austin S. (*U. Georgia, Athens.*) Effect of color on visual depth perception. *J. gen.*

Psychol., 1955, 52, 331-333.—Four series of experiments were run with different intensities of light. The instrument was a modified Howard-Dolman depth perception apparatus. The results did not corroborate the theory that colors in themselves have the quality of depth. On the other hand, training and associations may lead to the "seeing" of some colors as near and others as far, and may therefore provide for effective use of color in art for the suggestion of depth.—*M. J. Stanford*.

3947. Eisdorfer, Carl. A comparison of two methods for the determination of visual recognition thresholds. *Psychol. Newslett., NYU*, 1955, 6(2), 39-47.—An experiment designed to compare two methods for the determination of visual recognition threshold, and to retest the Postman, Bruner and McGinnies hypotheses concerning the role of personal values in perception. 24 subjects were presented with word stimuli tachistoscopically and at varying brightness levels to obtain visual thresholds. Systematic correlation between the two methods was not found; neither method showed a value-based patterning of thresholds. 32-item bibliography.—*D. S. Leeds*.

3948. Eriksen, Charles W., & Hake, Harold W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Multidimensional stimulus differences and accuracy of discrimination. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 153-160.—Determined discrimination accuracy using the method of absolute judgment for a series of stimuli varying along the single dimensions of size, hue and brightness. These measures were compared with measures obtained when the stimuli varied on several dimensions simultaneously. It was found that discriminability for a multidimensional series of stimuli was considerably greater than that obtained for any of the compounding dimensions used alone. Also showed that the discrimination accuracy for a compounded series of stimuli could be predicted with reasonable accuracy if the discrimination accuracy of the compounding dimensions is known.—*J. Arbit.*

3949. Flamant, Françoise. (U. Paris, France.) Étude de la répartition de lumière dans l'image rétinienne d'une fente. (Study of light distribution in the retinal image of a slit.) *Rev. Opt. (théor. instrum.)*, 1955, 34, 433-459.—Curves representing light distribution in the eye were established by photographing the retinal image of a slit whose luminous intensity varied from top to bottom over a 1:1000 range. Results were compared to published measures of light diffusion in the eye. Retinal contrast, resolving power, and contrast thresholds were computed for various pupil diameters from the light distribution curve of the retinal image. Calculated values were compared to experimental results obtained with Foucault test objects and with black lines.—*R. W. Burnham*.

3950. Focosi, Marcello, & Guzzinati, Gian Carlo. The head tilting test in the study of vertical component associated with convergent or divergent squint. *Ophthalmologica*, 1955, 130, 283-294.—With the head tilting test, which is described in detail, it is necessary to determine "if an overaction of the inferior oblique muscle must be secondary to a paresis of the homolateral superior oblique muscle or to an underaction of the superior rectus muscle of the fellow eye." A few cases are reported as success-

fully treated surgically. French and German summaries.—*S. Renshaw*.

3951. Gibson, Eleanor J., Bergman, Richard, & Purdy, Jean. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The effect of prior training with a scale of distance on absolute and relative judgments of distance over ground. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 97-105.—". . . Ss who received the pretraining were superior to control Ss in both constant and variable error. Absolute estimation was improved even though Ss were not tested in the same field where they were trained, the targets were unfamiliar, and the distances varied. It was proposed that S learned a scale relating responses, in yards, to gradients of stimulation deriving from the ground surface." When S was asked to make relative judgments of distance pretraining did not lower DL's.—*J. Arbit.*

3952. Gilinsky, Alberta S. (Columbia U., New York.) The relation of perceived size to perceived distance: an analysis of Gruber's data. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 476-480.—An analysis of Gruber's data (see 29: 6678) shows that they actually support, rather than deny, the hypothesis that perceived size is proportional to perceived distance.—*R. H. Waters*.

3953. Graham, Stanley Roy. Histamine tolerance and perceived movement: a study of visually perceived movement as related to performance in the autokinetic effect and Rorschach movement responses measured against histamine tolerance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1202-1203.—Abstract.

3954. Gregory, R. L. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) A note on summation time of the eye indicated by signal/noise discrimination. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 147-148.—Summation time or storage time if the eye is considered to be an information source working into a noisy channel can be shown to increase independently of retinal delay, in terms of its ability to discriminate a signal masked by random noise, under conditions of dark adaptation. The fact that increased summation time may be one of the neural mechanisms of dark adaptation is discussed.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

3955. Heinemann, Eric G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Simultaneous brightness induction as a function of inducing- and test-field luminances. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 89-96.—"By means of a binocular matching method simultaneous brightness induction was studied as a function of test- and inducing-field luminances. . . . It was found that inducing fields of luminance much lower than the test-field luminance slightly enhance the visual effect of the test field. Inducing fields of luminance almost as great or greater than the test-field luminance depress the visual effect of the test field. Possible theoretical interpretations of the results and the application of the results to the analysis of brightness constancy are discussed." 22 references.—*J. Arbit.*

3956. Houstoun, R. A. (U. Glasgow, Scotland.) Theory of color vision. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 589-592.—"In the theory described the three variables of the Young-Helmholtz theory are replaced by I , s , and σ , the area, position, and breadth of a probability distribution. As far as color mixing is concerned, the theory is equivalent to the Young-Helmholtz theory. It leads to the result that the spectrum locus on the chromaticity diagram should be a parabola and

treats the shift from scotopic to photopic vision from a new standpoint."—F. Ratliff.

3957. Hurvich, Leo M., & Jameson, Dorothea. (*Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.*) Some quantitative aspects of an opponent-colors theory. II. Brightness, saturation, and hue in normal and dichromatic vision. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 602-616.—"A quantitative model for an opponent-colors theory of vision is presented that is based on the CIE color mixture data for the standard observer. The model is used to account for spectral brightness, saturation, and hue and some of their associated psychophysical functions in both normal and dichromatic vision. Special attention is given to an account of the Bezold-Brücke hue shift, and to changes in saturation and wavelength discrimination with changes in stimulus luminance."—F. Ratliff.

3958. Ivanoff, Alexandre. (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.*) Night binocular convergence and night myopia. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 769-770.—". . . for luminance lower than 10^{-8} c/m², the mechanism of night myopia is mainly that of binocular night convergence, which would increase the curvature of the front face of the crystalline lens. . . ."—F. Ratliff.

3959. Ivanoff, Alexandre, & Bourdy, Clotilde. Au sujet du comportement de la convergence binoculaire en absence de point de fixation. (On the subject of the behavior of binocular convergence in the absence of a fixation point.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1955, 241, 103-105.—"When the visual field presents no detail capable of exciting accommodation and the fusion reflex, the observer shows a binocular convergence substantially equal to his nocturnal binocular convergence."—R. W. Burnham.

3960. Johnson, Laverne C., & Stern, John A. (*Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.*) Rigidity on the Rorschach and response to intermittent photic stimulation. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 311-317.—This study shows ". . . that individuals who respond in a perceptually rigid manner in one perceptual task will respond in a like manner to a different perceptual situation. The one factor which both tasks have in common is that they are ambiguous perceptual situations." 18 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

3961. Kalmus, H. (*U. Coll., London, Eng.*) The familial distribution of congenital tritanopia, with some remarks on some similar conditions. *Ann. hum. Genet.*, 1955, 20, 39-56.—Tritanopia was studied in 47 affected persons, of whom 22 were probandi and 25 relatives of probandi. Various tests used for diagnosis of tritanopia are described and evaluated. Familial incidence suggests that the bulk of congenital tritanopia is caused by one or several autosomal dominant genes, with somewhat imperfect manifestation. On a single-gene hypothesis, occurrence of the gene in England is calculated at about 1 in 20,000. 26 references.—S. M. Schoonover.

3962. Kinney, Jo Ann Smith, & Pratt, Cornelia H. (*USN Sub. Base, New London, Conn.*) The effect of refractive error on acuity through binoculars. *USN Submar. Base Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1954, 13(6), 11 p.—"The acuity of individuals with varying types of refractive error was measured by a liminal method using various dioptric settings in the

binoculars." Using optimum settings, comparison was made of men who did and did not have unaided acuity of 20/20. "Individuals whose unaided acuity was poor, due to simple spherical errors, performed as well with binoculars as those whose unaided acuity was 20/20. Type of refractive error was shown to give more adequate prediction of the individuals who perform well with binoculars than does the 20/20 standard. . . . Astigmatism of less than one-half diopter did not impair acuity under any of the conditions tested, but larger amounts had a marked effect."—B. Kutner.

3963. Kragh, Ulf. The actual-genetic model of perception-personality: an experimental study with non-clinical and clinical groups. Lund: Gleerup; Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1955. 394 p. 40 Kr. (Stud. psychol. paedog. Ser. Altera. Invest. VII.)—"In the actual-genetic model of perception-personality, the concept of personality is defined by its relation to perception in terms of the operations of construction and reconstruction, and by its relation to the operational present, both defining members being considered of equal importance for the experimental approach to personality." Following a discussion of Aktualgenese concepts of perception, the author reports in detail on 3 groups—normal students, compulsion-neurotics, and orphans. The perceptual tasks were: after image size after repeated exposure, and tachistoscopic exposure of line drawings, face photographs, and TAT pictures. The time of exposure increased until S gave a clear report; the preceding experiences apparently influenced the final perception. Also, the preliminary and final perceptions as reported were related to past experience and clinical group. Detailed protocols of 7 cases, tables of data and descriptions of apparatus and methods. 137-item bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

3964. Künnapas, Theodor M. (*U. Stockholm, Sweden.*) Influence of frame size on apparent length of a line. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 168-170.—"The phenomenal length of the line is a logarithmic function of the area and the side of the square-shaped frame. Observations made during the course of the experiments indicate that in the line-frame articulation the frame influences the line not only in a horizontal direction but also probably in a vertical direction."—J. Arbit.

3965. Langdon, J. (*U. Oxford, Eng.*) The perception of three-dimensional solids. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 133-146.—A specially constructed "solid" was ". . . made to undergo progressive physical changes of shape while being compared, under controlled conditions, with various stationary two-dimensional projections. . . . results indicate that . . . solids possess perceptual properties not shared by simple surfaces or representational projections. . . . changes in the magnitude and sign of the constant errors obtained under certain conditions can be explained only on the assumption that subjects react to the stimulus in terms of some conceptual schema . . . involving mental processes other than those of perception." 17 references.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

3966. McFarland, R. A., & Fisher, M. B. (*Harvard Sch. Publ. Hlth, Boston 15, Mass.*) Alterations in dark adaptation as a function of age. *J. Geront.*, 1955, 10, 424-428.—Measurements of the rate and level of dark adaptation were made on 188 sub-

jects varying in age from 20 to 47 years. The Hecht-Schlaer adaptometer was used with an artificial pupil. "There is a consistent decline in ability to see at low levels of illumination with increasing age under the conditions of this experiment. The final level of dark adaptation is clearly a function of age. The linear correlation between age and final threshold is actually so high it may be used to 'predict' age within narrow limits of error ($r = 0.89$)."
The rate of adaptation was found to correlate poorly with age and was slightly slower for the younger and oldest subjects than it was for the intermediate aged subjects.—*J. E. Birren.*

3967. Malrieu, Ph. *Quelques problèmes de la vision des couleurs chez l'enfant.* (Some problems of color vision in children.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 222-231.—The development of color perception in the child parallels other aspects of cognitive development, and can be described as a change from stimulus to perceptual object to classification. Differential color reactions can be evoked at least by the third month. At a preverbal stage, the significance of a color typically associated with need satisfaction is learned. In the early verbal stage a single colorname may be used correctly, as a function of a significant object of that color, while other color names are confused. After color names have been acquired playful manipulation of colors not associated with specific objects leads to color classification. 13 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

3968. Michaels, David D. (*Chicago Coll. Optom., Ill.*) *Some problems of binocular vision.* *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1955, 32, 449-469.—Some ". . . phenomena in the field of binocular vision are discussed in which the lack of distinction between objective and sensory events has created pseudo-problems." These phenomena are: sensory fusion, projection, visual direction, and visual distance.—*T. Shipley.*

3969. Newhall, Sidney M. (*Eastman Kodak Comp., Rochester 4, N. Y.*) *Width and area threshold of discrimination of two colors.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 247-253.—Color thresholds were determined with a series of small, two-color (orange-magenta) test fields of varied size and elongation. Discrimination was found to increase with elongation of a small constant-width test field up to a length-width ratio of around 5. It was without influence whether the long dimension of a test field was oriented vertically or horizontally. The threshold or critical narrowness was about 10 minutes.—*M. J. Stanford.*

3970. Pilgrim, Francis J., Schutz, Howard G., & Peryam, David R. (*QM Food & Container Institute, Chicago, Ill.*) *Influence of monosodium glutamate on taste perception.* *Food Res.*, 1955, 20, 310-314.—To test the hypothesis that monosodium glutamate (MSG) affects flavor perception by altering gustatory acuity, RL's and DL's for the basic tastes in water solution were measured with and without a prior mouth rinse with MSG solution and the effect of MSG in solutions of the basic tastes on subjective intensity was determined. RL's for *sweet* and *sour* were increased. DL's for *salt* and *bitter* were unchanged. Subjective intensity for *salt* and *bitter* was increased, but was not changed for *sour* and *sweet*. The results do not support the hypothesis

that MSG acts as a general intensifier of flavor.—*D. R. Peryam.*

3971. Popov, Catherine. *Contribution à l'étude des fonctions corticales chez l'homme. VI. Inhibition externe, étudiée par la méthode électroencéphalographique et la méthode des images consécutives.* (Contribution to the study of cortical functions in man. VI. External inhibition, studied by the electroencephalographic method and the after-image method.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1954, 239, 1859-1862.—Following suppression of the α wave in EEG recordings induced by an unexpected stimulus, sound accompanied by two luminous flashes was presented several times at 2 to 3 minute intervals. It was found that visual after-images under these conditions were either not reported or were much less numerous, of lesser saturation, and slower to appear than in a normal conditioning sequence. These results are interpreted to represent a prolongation of cortical inhibition beyond that represented by suppression of the α wave.—*R. W. Burnham.*

3972. Popov, Catherine. *Contribution à l'étude du mécanisme d'apparition des images consécutives.* (Contribution to the study of the mechanism of the appearance of after-images.) *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1955, 241, 335-337.—Because of repeated delayed effects which appear in the EEG following brief luminous stimulation (during light-sound conditioning experiments), it is reasoned that conditioning is brought about not only during the time that a single luminous stimulus is acting on the visual system, but also during a period of time following that stimulation which has a much longer duration.—*R. W. Burnham.*

3973. Rabideau, Gerald F. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) *Differences in visual acuity measurements obtained with different types of targets.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(10), No. 395, 12 p.—A comparative study of "visual acuity thresholds obtained by the same measurement method applied to several commonly used visual acuity targets." 32 subjects were presented a series of visual acuity targets in varying order for each subject. Using the method of constant stimuli, such variable factors as distance and light were held constant. The results in general indicate that (1) "visual acuity thresholds are dependent on test object design and nature of the acuity measurement task"; (2) "neither incremental conditions, such as practice, nor decremental ones, like fatigue, acted to significantly affect the measurements obtained with different types of targets"; (3) "two or more types of visual acuity were found by factor analysis." 27 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3974. Rasmussen, E. Tranekjaer. *On perspectoid distances.* *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 297-302.—A constancy phenomenon is in conflict with the demand for transitivity of the relation of equality and it must be presumed that the result always must be a product of a functional compromise. "Solid" distances tend toward increasing the strength of the paradox.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3975. Rechtschaffen, Allan (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*), & Mednick, Sarnoff A. *The autokinetic word technique.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 346.—The autokinetic effect is utilized to explore the minimum limits of structure necessary to

elicit interpretable responses of a projective nature, in an experimental situation. Ss were asked to report words written by a small, stationary light source presented in a darkened room. All Ss reported words being written by the point of light.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

3976. Rushton, W. A. H., & Campbell, F. W. **Measurement of rhodopsin in the living human eye.** *Nature, Lond.*, 1954, 174, 1096-1097.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1955, 8(4), abs. 2901.)

3977. Sakamaki, R. **Neue Ergebnisse über den Chemismus des Schvorganges.** (New findings on the chemistry of vision.) *Wien. klin. Wschr.*, 1954, 66, 529-531.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1955, 8(4), abs. 2902.)

3978. Sloan, Louise L., & Naquin, Howard A. **A quantitative test for determining the visibility of the Haidinger brushes: clinical application.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1955, 40, 393-406.—A comparison of 136 normal eyes with 241 eyes having ocular disease, amblyopia ex anopsia, or congenital anomaly, showed inability to observe Haidinger brushes in macular lesions, some cases of amblyopia ex anopsia, keratoconus or cataract, and in 7 subjects whose eyes were apparently normal. The test has limited value in differential diagnosis.—*D. Shaad.*

3979. Smith, Gudmund J. W., & Henriksson, Maj. **The effect on an established percept of a perceptual process beyond awareness.** *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 346-355.—A line design and a square are presented in rapid succession constituting an optical illusion. S judges the form of the square according to a scale denoting gradual decrements of the square sides and a true square. S tends to judge the square as it appears in the illusion, and the deformation is strongest in the middle of the exposure series. This is not the result of repetition but of a line design of which S is unaware, or rather of pre-stages of the perceptual process eventually leading up to conscious perception of the lines. The implications for a genetic theory of perception are discussed. 18 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3980. Spaeth, Edmund B., Fralick, F. Bruce, & Hughes, William F., Jr. **Estimation of loss of visual efficiency.** *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal.*, 1955, 54, 462-468.—Visual deficiency is defined in terms of (1) corrected acuity for distance and near; (2) visual fields; (3) ocular motility with absence of diplopia; (4) binocular vision. Tables of measured values are given for each of the four functions and corresponding percents of loss and recommendations as to tolerable limits of loss.—*S. Renshaw.*

3981. Spragg, S. D. S., & Wulfeck, J. W. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) **The effect of immediately preceding task brightness on visual performance.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 237-243.—To determine how visual performance at low photopic brightness levels is affected by the brightness of an immediately preceding visual task, Ss were required to read photographs of banks of instrument dials (a near-vision task) and banks of Landolt rings (a far-vision task) after adaptation to the brightness level of the first task, under speed and accuracy instructions. The Ss performed both the near and far tasks. Within the brightness ranges used, performance was related to the brightness of the task but not to the brightness of the immediately preceding task.—*P. Ash.*

3982. Strand, Alan L. **Scotopic visibility of the human eye.** *Publ. Ill. Inst. Tech.*, 1954, 3, 15.—Abstract.

3983. Sundmark, Eric. (*Karolinska Sjukhuset, Stockholm.*) **The effect of the size of the contact glass on the b-potential of the electroretinogram in man.** *Acta Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 33, 237-246.—A 37% decrease in surface of the contact glass reduced b-potential by 27%, statistically reliable.—*M. M. Berkun.*

3984. ten Doeschate, G. **Eyes with normal visual acuity without glasses.** *Acta Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 33, 1-12.—In connection with statistics published by K. O. Granstrom this paper contains numerical data concerning the examination of eyes with normal visual acuity of 1000 Dutch applicants for aircraft pilot.—*M. M. Berkun.*

3985. Walter, Norman. **A study of the effects of conflicting suggestions upon judgments in the autokinetic situation.** *Sociometry*, 1955, 18, 138-146.—25 Ss (15 experimental, 10 control) participated in an experiment in which experimental group Ss judged the amount of autokinetic movement under 4 conditions: (1) having no information relative to the judgments, (2) when given deviant estimates from a high prestige source, (3) as in 2 except estimates from another high prestige source were given which deviated in the opposite direction, and (4) when prestige sources in 2 and 3 are discredited. Confirmed predictions were: (1) in 2 a significant shift in median judgments, (2) in 3 a significant increase in variability of judgments, and (3) in 4 a further significant increase in variability of judgments. The problem is discussed in terms of social norms and "frame of reference" theory.—*H. P. Shelley.*

3986. Weinstein, Meyer. **Stimulus complexity and the recognition of visual patterns.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1127.—Abstract.

3987. Wolf, Ernst, & Zigler, Michael J. (*Wellesley Coll., Mass.*) **Course of dark adaptation under various conditions of pre-exposure and testing.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 696-702.—"Dark adaptation curves are obtained by presenting a 2° square testfield 6° below the center of the fovea for both eyes tested separately and for both eyes tested alternately. When the pre-exposure luminances for the two eyes differ, the independently recorded dark adaptation curves for the two eyes show differences in correspondence with the difference in radiant energy delivered to the eyes during pre-exposure. However, if both eyes are pre-exposed simultaneously to their respective luminances, and are alternately tested, the dark adaptation curves are not identical with those previously found. They move closer together, or coincide, i.e., the differences in threshold sensitivity become smaller, or disappear. When pre-exposure of the two eyes differs merely in admitting the near ultraviolet (285-400 mμ) to one eye, and screening it from the other, the curves independently recorded for the two eyes have different threshold levels, but in alternate testing no difference is found."—*F. Ratliff.*

3988. Young, Francis A. (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) **An evaluation of the biological and nearwork concepts of myopia development.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1955, 32, 354-366.—Steiger's biological

theory of the origin of refractive errors is examined primarily in terms of the applicability of the normal curve and the concept of chance to the development of the refractive parts of the eye. It is held that similarity of distribution curves does not indicate causal relationships. Similarly, however, the crucial experiment on the nearwork hypothesis has not yet been performed. The use of co-twin controls is suggested as a way to discover how best to choose between these two alternatives.—T. Shipley.

3989. Zeidner, Joseph; Goldstein, Leon G.; Johnson, Cecil D., & Marks, Melvin R. (*The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.*) Factor analysis of visual acuity tests during dark adaptation. *USA Personn. Res. Br. Note*, 1954, No. 40, 41 p.—100 examinees were tested binocularly with Landolt Ring and Chevron Contrast targets at intervals during dark adaptation to scotopic (5.57 log μL), mesopic (6.67 log μL), and low photopic (7.59 log μL) brightness levels. A principal-axes factor solution was obtained from a 35-variable inter-correlation matrix. An approach to orthogonal simple structure was found after 19 rotations. 8 factors were isolated. The 4 accounting for 80% of the common-factor variance were named Rod-Adapted Resolution, Cone-Adapted Resolution, Rod-Adapted Brightness Discrimination, and Cone-Adapted Brightness Discrimination. The minor factors appeared to be a cognitive or experiential factor, form perception, glare recovery, and a perceptual speed factor.—TAGO.

3990. Zetterström, Birgitta. (*Karolinska Sjukhuset, Stockholm.*) Flicker electroretinography in newborn infants. *Acta Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 33, 157-166.—Within 24 hr. of birth, no flicker can be recorded, or only low-frequency flicker at high light intensities. At 8 weeks the record is comparable to that of an adult. Development is recorded, including transition from scotopic to photopic vision. Observations were made on 35 infants of different ages.—M. M. Berkun.

3991. Zewi, M., & Vainio-Mattila, B. The effect of vasodilation on the electroretinogram. *Acta Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 33, 53-70.—Oral nicotinic acid improved b-potential by 0.07 mV. Intramuscular nicotyl amide increased it 0.04-0.06 mV, as did oral nitroglycerine. Other agents given to treat angio-spasm likewise raised b-potential.—M. M. Berkun.

(See also abstracts 3809, 3898, 4192, 4793, 4850, 4973, 5369, 5390, 5399, 5400)

AUDITION

3992. Black, John W. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) The persistence of effects of delayed side-tone. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 65-68.—Fifty-six cadets in the naval pilot training program were studied on delayed side-tone with half the group serving as a control group. The reading rate of subjects who have experienced delayed side-tone continues to be affected at least through 150 seconds after the delay has ceased to be present.—M. F. Palmer.

3993. Edwards, Austin S. (*U. Georgia, Athens.*) Accuracy of auditory depth perception. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 327-329.—Two experiments were carried out. In the first experiment a metronome was used, and in the second one a clock. The results

showed that within the limits of 800 cm. it appears that accuracy in the judgments of nearer and farther is directly dependent upon the distance of the standard stimulus from the S, and that there is a more or less regular increase in difficulty of judgment as the stimulus begins to move from a greater standard distance.—M. J. Stanford.

3994. Hansen, Ronald Gordon. The effect of static air pressure in the external auditory meatus on hearing acuity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1140-1141.—Abstract.

3995. Hartman, E. B. The influence of practice and pitch distance between tones on the absolute identification of pitch. *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1952, 11(23), (No. 206), 14 p.—(See 29: 319.)

3996. House, A. S., & Stevens, K. N. (*Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass.*) Auditory testing of a simplified description of vowel articulation. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 882-887.—Intelligibility tests were conducted with synthetic signals representing a wide range of conditions of three parameters. These parameters represent a simplified description of vowel articulation. The results of these tests are compared with those of other investigators employing spoken vowel sounds. The results are in basic agreement with previous work and, therefore, demonstrate the adequacy of the model.—J. Pollack.

3997. House, Howard P. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) The physiology of hearing loss. *Noise Control*, 1955, 1(4), 8; 56.—Characteristics of conductive hearing loss and perceptive (nerve) hearing loss are discussed. Causes and treatment of these two types of hearing loss are mentioned. Periodic audiograms are advised for all individuals working in noise environments.—P. D. Coleman.

3998. Jerger, James F. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Differential intensity sensitivity in the ear with loudness recruitment. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 183-193.—The quantal psychophysical method was used to obtain psychometric functions for differential intensity sensitivity at 2 sensation levels (10 and 40 db), at 2 frequencies (1000 and 4000 cps), in 10 normals and 10 cases of hearing losses with normal hearing at 1000 cps but losses at 4000 cps plus recruitment. At 1000 cps no significant difference was found. At 4000 cps where control subjects had normal acuity but experimental subjects had hearing loss accompanied by loudness recruitment, differential sensitivity was significantly better in the experimental group.—M. F. Palmer.

3999. Maruseva, A. M., & Chistovich, L. A. Ob izmenenii deiatel'nosti zvukovogo analizatora cheloveka pod vliyaniem slovesnykh vozdeistviy, primenявшихся в экспериментах по физиологии органов чувств. (On modification of the activity of the auditory analyzer in man under the influence of verbal stimulation applied in experiments in the physiology of the sense organs.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 465-473.—Experimental data disclose that the application of "verbal stimulation," giving warning of sound, in the usual "experiment in the physiology of sense organs" leads to sharp quickening of latent periods and a significant decrease in the thresholds of reactions to sound. The formation of situational conditioning is reported.—I. D. London.

4000. Moser, Henry M., & Dreher, John J. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) **Phonemic confusion vectors.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 874-881.—Phonemic confusion vectors are calculated from the results of extensive listening tests with standardized phonetic alphabet vocabularies. On the basis of the word responses, error confusions are primarily associated with the accented vowel, and these confusions are primarily stratified according to the articulatory position of the vowel. The concept of phonemic instability, defined in terms of the selective categorization of errors, is applied to the design of limited operational vocabularies.—*I. Pollack*.

4001. Nechaeva, I. P. **K funktsional'noi kharakteristike slukhovogo analizatora rebenka rannego vozrasta.** (On the functional characteristics of the auditory analyzer of the infant.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(5), 610-615.—Differentiation of tones "17 musical tones apart" can be developed in 4 month old infants. Six to seven month old infants can respond differentially to tones which are "2/3 to 1 1/2 musical tones apart."—*I. D. London*.

4002. Oldfield, R. C. (*U. Reading, Eng.*) **Apparent fluctuations of a sensory threshold.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 101-115.—A method for the nearly continuous recording of sensory thresholds and other psycho-physical variables and its application to the difference-threshold for sound-intensity is described. ". . . this threshold . . . shows irregular fluctuations in time, excursions of up to 100 per cent. . . . there is no . . . regular periodicity in the fluctuations. . . . no . . . general trend in amount of fluctuation throughout a half hour period of observation. Nor, except in one subject, was there any tendency for the amount of fluctuation to increase or decrease over a series of six half-hour periods of observation."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

4003. Sandel, T. T., Teas, D. C., Feddersen, W. E., & Jeffress, L. A. **Localization of sound from single and paired sources.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 842-852.—A series of 3 experiments on the localization of air-borne sound is described. Subjects were required to adjust the location of a variable loudspeaker to match the resultant apparent location of two loudspeakers. For tones of 1500 cps and below, the apparent localization is reasonably predicted on the assumption that localization is dependent upon interaural time differences between the ears. For higher frequency tones, another factor—perhaps, interaural intensity differences—must be dominant but neither microphone measurements nor audiogram measurements provide a satisfactory prediction of apparent localization.—*I. Pollack*.

4004. Silver, Carl Avrom. **A theory of binaural inhibition.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1265.—Abstract.

4005. Stevens, S. S. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **The measurement of loudness.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 815-829.—The experimental literature on loudness measurement (including some unpublished work from the author's laboratory) is reviewed. If suitable allowance is made for bias factors at high and low loudness levels, the loudness of a 1000-cycle tone may be described as a power function of its intensity over the entire auditory range. In general, a 10 decibel change corresponds with a two-fold change in loudness. The literature on the loudness of noise is also reviewed and an engineering scheme for estimating the loudness of wide-band noises is presented.—*I. Pollack*.

4006. Stone, David R. (*Utah State Agric. Coll., Logan.*) **Responses to imagined auditory stimuli as compared to recorded sounds.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 254.—Brief report.

4007. Thwing, Edward Joseph. **The spread of peristimulatory fatigue of a pure tone to neighboring frequencies.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1452.—Abstract.

4008. Vermeulen, R. **A comparison between reproduced and "live" music.** *Phillips Tech. Rev.*, 1955, 17, 171-177.—Repeated judgments of music as either "live" or reproduced were made by 300 observers in the same acoustical situation. Results showed that only 16% of the observers could identify the difference with certainty "and then only with difficulty." For an average of 75 correct answers per 100 judgments, 50 are attributed to discernment of the difference and 25 to "guessing."—*R. W. Burnham*.

4009. Weibel, E. S. (*Bell Telephone Labs., Inc., Murray Hill, N. J.*) **Vowel synthesis by means of resonant circuits.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 858-865.—Several procedures for vowel synthesis are examined with the point in view of determining the number of parameters necessary for adequate communication. A method which requires seven parameters is presented. It depends upon the realization of the transfer impedance of the vocal tract by means of lumped resonant elements.—*I. Pollack*.

4010. Wever, Ernest Glenn, & Lawrence, Merle. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) **Patterns of injury produced by overstimulation of the ear.** *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 853-858.—The electrical output of the cochlea was examined over a wide range of input sound levels and sound frequencies both before and after exposure of the ear to intense tones. The maximum electrical output and the output over the portion of linear response sensitivity decreased following intense tone exposure. In general, impairment in the maximum response was less than loss of linear response sensitivity. This finding suggests that certain cells, which are involved in the peak actions of all tones, are particularly susceptible to injury. The changes, however, were independent of the frequency of the tone producing the injury. The results confirm previous histological examinations that all tones, when presented at extreme levels, bring into activity the cells of the entire cochlea.—*I. Pollack*.

(See also abstracts 3838, 4120, 4282, 4287, 4492, 4494, 5130, 5385, 5392, 5403)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

4011. Adlerstein, Arthur, & Fehr, Elizabeth. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) **The effect of food deprivation on exploratory behavior in a complex maze.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 250-253.—Animals under 23-hour food deprivation explore from 50 to 75% more units than do sated animals, explore at a more consistent rate, and with little relationship to previous motivating conditions or exploratory

rates. Decrement in exploratory rate as a function of time of exposure to the maze showed similar trends in both hungry and sated animals.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4012. Aïrapetiantz, E. CH. (*Pavlov's Institute of Physiology, Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad.*) *Recherches sur le mécanisme des analyseurs internes de l'activité nerveuse supérieure.* (Investigations on the mechanism of internal analysers of the higher nervous activity.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 63-69.—The interoceptive conditioned reflexes appear to be identical with the conditioned reflexes which appear as reactions to external stimuli. The various conditioned signals, interoceptive and exteroceptive, are in their mutual relations elements of some act of the higher nervous activity. As an example of the study of internal analysers in man, the author describes the conditioned reflex of urination to such stimuli as a movement of a manometer's pointer. The conditioned signal may then provoke or inhibit the need to urinate, independently of the intensity of the unconditioned stimulus, namely the force of the distension of bladder's walls.—*M. Chojnowski.*

4013. Altamirano, Mario; Coates, Christopher W., & Grundfelt, Harry. (*Columbia U., N. Y.*) *Mechanisms of direct and neural excitability in electroplaques of electric eel.* *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1955, 38, 319-360.—Excitable tissues may be classified into three categories. The axon is everywhere excitable. The skeletal muscle fiber is electrically excitable everywhere except at the end plate which is only neurally or chemically excitable. The electroplaque of the eel, and probably cells of the nervous system also, have neurally and electrically excitable membrane components intermingled. Existence of a category of invertebrate muscle fibers with graded electrical excitability is also considered.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

4014. Asratian, È. A. *Perekliuchenie v uslovno-reflektornoi deiatel'nosti kak osobaia forma ee izmenchivosti.* (Switching in conditioned-reflex activity as a basic form of its variability.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(1), 49-57.—(See 30: 2022(a).)

4015. Bastock, Margaret, & Manning, Aubrey. (*Oxford U., Eng.*) *The courtship of Drosophila melanogaster.* *Behaviour*, 1955, 8, 85-111.—A description of the courtship activities of *Drosophila* may be divided into three principal components: orientation, vibration and licking. Observations are given in support of a hypothesis that the centers controlling the components receive common excitation but have different firing thresholds. The major difficulty with this hypothesis is its failure to account for differences in the courtship behavior of the males with *simulans* as opposed to *melanogaster* females, and the fact that breaks in courtship activity are irregular. It is suggested that there is an inhibitory factor which interacts with the excitation factor to produce a fluctuating "effective excitation." 22-item bibliography. German summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4016. Behan, Richard A. *The quantification of drive III. Privation of food and water.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1124-1125.—Abstract.

4017. Berlin, Louis; Guthrie, Thomas; Godell, Helen, & Wolff, Harold G. *Analysis of the reflex function of the isolated human spinal cord using measured stimuli.* *Trans. Amer. neurol. Ass.*, 1952, 77, 106-110.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(7), abs. 16260.)

4018. Berlyne, D. E. (*U. Aberdeen, Scotland.*) *The arousal and satiation of perceptual curiosity in the rat.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 238-246.—Curiosity appears to be aroused by environments presenting numerous and complex stimuli to a greater degree than to environments more simply structured. Satiation of exploratory activity is related to previous exposure, massing of trials and to the lapse of time within a trial, but is unaffected by such variables as brightness of objects, figure-ground brightness contrast or 10 minutes confinement in a small box before exploration tests. It is concluded that these results are not incompatible with a two-factor theory of inhibition and that curiosity seems to be aroused primarily by "short-term novelty." 23 references.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4019. Bloedel, Prentice. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Hunting methods of fish-eating bats, particularly Noctilio leporinus.* *J. Mammal.*, 1955, 36, 390-399.—Photographic and observational data are presented to show that *Noctilio* gaffs fish with the sharp claws of its large specialized hind feet. Fish location by means of echolocation is thought possible over very short ranges, but it is also possible for bats to catch enough for their needs by dragging the water at random in places of dense fish populations.—*D. R. Kenshalo.*

4020. Briggs, John C. (*U. Florida, Gainesville.*) *Behavior pattern in migratory fishes.* *Science*, 1955, 122, 240.—The hypothesis is proposed that: "In anadromous or potamodromous fishes the earliest arrivals in a particular spawning tributary will travel to the farthest reaches of the acceptable breeding area, the latter arrivals occupying territories closer to the mouth of the stream." Personal observations and reports of others consistent with this hypothesis are cited. The author hopes that publication of this hypothesis "... will stimulate the curiosity of those engaged in research on the life-histories of migratory fishes."—*S. J. Lachman.*

4021. Burton, Maurice. *Animal courtship.* New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1954. 267 p. \$4.00.—The author, a zoologist, reviews courtship behavior in animal phyla from lowest invertebrates to mammals. Such behavior is taken to be an expression of a creative impulse and it represents exaggeration of behavior that may be otherwise exhibited. The amount of behavior preliminary to mating varies widely and is most elaborate—or has been studied more extensively—in birds and fish. The work is addressed to the lay reader.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4022. Butler, Robert A., & Alexander, Herbert M. *Daily patterns of visual exploratory behavior in the monkey.* *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 247-249.—Naive rhesus monkeys were observed 10 hours daily for six days on a simple task with visual incentives. It was found that sustained visual exploratory behavior could be elicited for an average of 40% of the total testing time. "The data suggested that the animals worked to attain a relatively fixed amount of daily visual exploratory experience."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4023. Chance, M. R. A., & Mead, A. P. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) *Competition between feeding and investigation in the rat.* *Behaviour*, 1955, 8, 174-182.—Rats show delayed feeding and slower eating rates in an unfamiliar environment. Addition of

a new object has greater effects than taking away a familiar object. Unfamiliarity with a situation previously occupied reaches its essential maximum in from 3 to 5 days. Latencies are decreased and feeding rates increased by raising the drive from 24 to 72 hours of food deprivation. "It is concluded that the effect of unfamiliar situations on the latency and the rate of feeding represents a competition between hunger and investigation, but that latency and rate of feeding are influenced by different sets of variables." German summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4024. Dorcus, Roy M. The influence of hypnosis on learning and habit modifying. In *Dorcus, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 5/1-5/15.—The literature which comes in for consideration includes: hypnosis and memory, posthypnotic suggestion and memory, hypnosis and amnesia, hypnosis and physiological conditioning, learning and habit control, and hypnotic motivation as an aspect of learning. 21 references.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4025. Fisov, L. A. Dvigatel'nye uslovnye reflexy na tsepi razdrizhitelei u sobak. (Motor reflexes conditioned to chains of stimuli in dogs.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 842-851.—Experimental data are adduced on the properties of motor reflexes conditioned to chain stimuli made up of three components.—*I. D. London.*

4026. Flores, Ivan. The effect of organization of the situation upon reaction time to complex situations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1262-1263.—Abstract.

4027. Gordon, Jerome Jay. Some stimulus conditions for the learning of the galvanic skin response under different rates of recovery of the galvanic skin response. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1263.—Abstract.

4028. Gottsdanker, Robert M. (Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.) A further study of prediction motion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 432-437.—Sixteen Ss were given the task of continuing the tracking of a target after it had disappeared. Constant and accelerated speed targets were used. Results, corroborative of earlier findings, include a smoothing of accelerated patterns, high accuracy on constant speed targets, some increase in accuracy with an increase in target speed, and individual differences. Failure of such tasks to yield information predictive of tracking skill suggests a need for a new approach to that problem.—*R. H. Waters.*

4029. Gould, Edwin. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The feeding efficiency of insectivorous bats. *J. Mammal.*, 1955, 36, 399-407.—An analysis was made of insects captured by bats on the wing. Insects actually identified ranged in wingspread from 3 mm. to 77 mm. Maximum rates at which bats filled their stomachs was 2.7 grams per hour for *Eptesicus fuscus* and 3.3 grams per hour for *Pipistrellus subflavus*. It was estimated that individual insects were located, pursued and captured at the rate of one every few seconds. Evidence is presented which indicates that insects are captured by echolocation.—*D. R. Kenshalo.*

4030. Hall, John F. (Pennsylvania State U., University Park.) Activity as a function of a restricted drinking schedule. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*

chol., 1955, 48, 265-266.—Albino rats given free access to food but deprived of water for 23 hours a day were observed in an activity wheel situation for 21 days. Although they showed significantly higher levels of activity than control animals sated for food and water, they did not show the progressive increases in activity characteristic of rats undergoing a similar deprivation regimen for food.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4031. Hillarp, N. A., Olivecrona, H., & Silfver-skiöld, W. (U. Lund, Sweden.) Evidence for the participation of the preoptic area in male mating behaviour. *Experientia*, 1954, 10, 224-225.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(8), abs. 18847.)

4032. Hirsch, Jerry; Lindley, R. H., & Tolman, E. C. (U. California, Berkeley.) An experimental test of an alleged innate sign stimulus. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 278-280.—"The Tinbergen hypothesis that certain specifically shaped sign stimuli innately arouse a fear response was tested on the white Leghorn chicken and found to be untenable under controlled laboratory conditions."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4033. Hurpin, Bernard. Influence du degré d'activité sur le réflexe optokinétique de *Melolontha melolontha* L. (Coleopt. Scarabaeidae). (Influence of amount of activity on the optokinetic reflex of *Melolontha melolontha* L.) *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1955, 240, 1808-1809.—Observations are reported to show that the optokinetic response in several species of beetles is as much a function of physiological activity as it is of stimulus variables.—*R. W. Burnham.*

4034. Jacobs, Harry Lewis. The motivation of sugar preferences in the albino rat. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1125-1126.—Abstract.

4035. Kasatkine, N. I. (Institute of Pediatry, Acad. Med. Sci. USSR, Leningrad.) L'ontogénèse précoce des réflexes conditionnels chez l'homme. (The early ontogenesis of conditioned reflexes in the man.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 57-61.—The author traces the development of conditioned reflexes in the new born infant, explains the significance of infant's age for the appearance of first exteroceptive conditioned reflexes, depending on the maturity of analysers, and illustrates his points with the description of appropriate experiments. Immediately after the formation of positive cerebral reflexes and perhaps at the same time the cerebral cortex of the child begins to analyse the perceived excitations.—*M. Chojnowski.*

4036. Keenleyside, Miles H. A. (U. Groningen, The Netherlands.) Some aspects of the schooling behaviour of fish. *Behaviour*, 1955, 8, 183-248.—The hypothesis is presented that "schooling may be considered an instinct . . . and is at a relatively low level in the hierarchical organization of behaviour." Characteristic behaviour of a variety of fish in their relation to each other is described. Visual stimuli predominantly determine the response, which is affected by increased hunger (tendency towards dispersal), feeding-responses (attract other fish), alarm (increased schooling) and increased reproductive motivation (end of schooling in male, giving way to attempts to hold territory). 66-item bibliography. German summary.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4037. Kinsey, Alfred C., et al. (U. Indiana, Bloomington.) The Cochran-Mosteller-Tukey re-

port on the Kinsey study: a symposium. *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 811-829.—Kinsey and his associates were invited to prepare the main review, each of the six critics of the Kinsey report whose criticisms are considered by CMT were invited to contribute not more than two pages devoted primarily (but not necessarily exclusively) to indicating whether he accepts the CMT position on his criticisms, and CMT were invited to submit a final word on all these statements. All the statements were circulated among all the participants before publication.—G. C. Carter.

4038. Kirkner, Frank J. **Control of sensory and perceptive functions by hypnosis.** In *Dorsus, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 3/1-3/41.—A review of some of the more important contributions to the study of hypnotic control of sensory and perceptive functions. Areas covered include: sight, hearing, touch, warmth, pain, vertigo, fatigue and time. 60 references.—E. G. Aiken.

4039. Konorski, J. & Wyrwicka, W. (*Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Łódź, Poland.*) **Badania nad warunkowymi odruchami analizatora ruchowego; następce hamowanie warunkowych odruchów analizatora ruchowego.** (Investigations of the conditioned reflexes of the motor analyser; inhibitory after-effect in conditioned reflexes of the motor analyser.) *Acta physiol. polon.*, 1952, 3, 63-84.—The authors investigated the course of the acute extinction of motor alimentary conditioned reflexes of the second type and the inhibitory after-effect following the extinction. It appeared that salivary and motor components of the conditioned reflex in the inhibitory after-effect have quite different courses. On this account the two reactions are frequently disjoined. A normal reaction may coexist with a fully inhibited salivary reaction and normal salivary reaction may accompany a more or less inhibited motor reaction. 5 references. Russian and English summaries.—M. Chojnowski.

4040. Kracht, Joachim. (*U. Kiel, Germany.*) **Fright-thyrototoxicosis in the wild rabbit, a model of thyrotropic alarm-reaction.** *Acta endocr.*, 1954, 15, 355-367.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29 (8), abs. 18754.)

4041. Lawrence, Douglas H., & Mason, William A. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) **Food intake in the rat as a function of deprivation interval and feeding rhythms.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 267-271.—Groups of rats were adapted either for a 27-day period of 3-hr. feeding at the same time daily, or to a 3-hr. feeding period occurring at variable times, the intervals being from 4 to 48 hours. Both groups were tested for food intake following various deprivation periods ranging from 4 to 48 hours. The results indicated increased eating with deprivation periods up to 24 hours for the periodic group, followed by a decrease with longer intervals; the aperiodic group showed increased eating to 24 hours and then no change for longer deprivation periods. The periodic group tended to eat more if the test eating came at the time of day at which their adaptation eating had occurred.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4042. Le Magnen, J. **Le rôle de la réceptivité gustative au chlorure de sodium dans le mécanisme de régulation de la prise d'eau chez le rat blanc.** (The role of gustatory receptivity to sodium chloride

in the mechanism of regulation of water intake in the white rat.) *J. Physiol. Path. gén.*, 1955, 47, 405-418.—Oral ingestion of hypertonic saline induces in the rat a greater spontaneous intake of water than does direct intubation of the same quantity into the stomach. Oral ingestion of 2% saline, 12% glucose, or pure water, produces significantly different amounts of drinking, but injection of these substances directly into the stomach does not. The important role of specific salt-sensitive receptors in the buccal cavity is discussed.—C. J. Smith.

4043. Matthews, G. V. T. (*U. Cambridge, Eng.*) **An investigation of the "chronometer" factor in bird navigation.** *J. exp. Biol.*, 1955, 32, 39-58.—An earlier hypothesis proposed that birds detect longitude displacement by comparing home time (provided by an internal "chronometer") with local time (estimated from the highest point of the sun arc). To drastically disturb the "chronometer," pigeons were subjected to 4-5 days of irregular light/dark sequences, followed by 5-11 days of regular sequences, advanced or retarded with respect to normal. In subsequent tests, the birds showed a tendency to fly in the predicted false direction, thus supporting the hypothesis that a form of complete, bicoordinate sun navigation is used by birds.—B. Weiss.

4044. Mierke, Karl. (*Diesterwegstr. 24, Kiel, Western Germany.*) **Direktions- und Motivationskraefte im Leistungsvollzug.** (Directional and motivational forces in the execution of tasks.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 92-135.—The central question discussed in this paper concerns the interrelationships existing between the primitive drive to act (Leistungsdrang) and higher directional forces which channel this drive into ordered goal directed activity. A series of experiments is presented in which the instructions given to the S form the main independent variable. The amount of energy invested in the execution of a task increases as instructions change from a simple command to perform to an instruction to compete with others, finally to a request to cooperate with one's group for a common goal. Hypnotized Ss operating an ergograph cease to work earlier than not hypnotized individuals. However, the hypnotized Ss increased their effort when it was suggested to them that they were in a competitive situation. English and French summaries.—J. H. Bruell.

4045. Montgomery, K. C. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **The relation between fear induced by novel stimulation and exploratory drive.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 254-260.—Giving rats opportunity to explore an enclosed or an elevated alleyway permitted study of exploratory drive in situations arousing different intensities of fear. It was concluded that such novel situations may induce approach avoidance conflict behavior. It was further found that strength of fear drive to novel situations declines as a function of time of direct exposure; after a period of non-exposure, spontaneous recovery of the fear reaction may be observed, "the magnitude of which depends upon the amount of fear extinguished to that stimulation on previous occasions."—L. I. O'Kelly.

4046. Nikitina, G. M. **O vzaimootnoshenii v razvitiu orientirovochnoi i uslovnoi dvigatelelnoi reaktsii v ontogeneze.** (On the interrelation in the

development of orientive and conditioned motor reactions in ontogenesis.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 406-414.—Data are presented concerning interrelations to be observed in the development of orientive and conditioned motor reactions in puppies, divided into two groups: (1) puppies which were from 3 to 20 days old at the start of the experiments; (2) puppies which were from 40 to 70 days old. "Functional interactions between the cortex and the subcortex" at any given developmental level are undoubtedly expressed.—I. D. London.

4047. Ohnishi, T. The effect of monochromatic light upon respiratory movement. *J. Fac. Sci. Tokyo Univ.*, Sect. B., 1954, 7, 45-50.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(6), abs. 13529.)

4048. Pattie, Frank A. The genuineness of some hypnotic phenomena. In *Dorcas, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 6/1-6/18.—A sample of various hypnotic effects is evaluated for authenticity in terms of two criteria. First, the phenomenon is admitted as genuine if it is something which the subject cannot deliberately produce or simulate, and second, if behavior is consistent and plausible during hypnotic regression. 26 references.—E. G. Aiken.

4049. Pattie, Frank A. Methods of induction, susceptibility of subjects, and criteria of hypnosis. In *Dorcas, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 2/1-2/24.—The following induction procedures are described and contrasted: the sleeping method, the hand-levitation method, the waking suggestion method, and methods making no use of the word hypnosis. Dehypnotization techniques are also discussed. Susceptibility is discussed with regard to its frequency, variation, and relation to age, sex, intelligence, and personality features. Criteria of hypnosis is the last subject considered. 35 references.—E. G. Aiken.

4050. Pattie, Frank A. Theories of hypnosis. In *Dorcas, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 1/1-1/30.—A selective review of the principal trends in theorizing about hypnosis. Standpoints that come up for consideration are: the theory that hypnosis is a form of sleep or partial sleep, the dissociation theory, ideomotor and conditioned-response theories, the theory of goal-directed striving, and theories originating in psychoanalysis. It is concluded that accepting any one of the positions as totally adequate involves shutting the eyes to parts of the factual evidence. 30 references.—E. G. Aiken.

4051. Petrov, V. V. Materialy k fiziologicheskomu analizu startovykh sostoianii. (Data for a physiological analysis of starting states [in athletes].) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 198-204.—Imagining muscular activity markedly modifies breathing and circulation as does language, recalling past athletic meets. The words of the coach, when wisely applied, "can lead to elimination of undesirable forms of starting states" in athletes.—I. D. London.

4052. Pratt, J. G. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Homing orientation in pigeons in relation to opportunity to observe the sun before release. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1955, 32, 140-157.—Birds that are released in unfamiliar territory assume the directional orientation in which they will fly within a few seconds after

release. There is no difference in accuracy of orientation between birds allowed to observe the sun for some time before flight and those kept in shadow. This is taken as evidence against the hypothesis that observation of the sun's apparent motion is the basis of homing orientation.—B. Weiss.

4053. Pratt, J. G. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) An investigation of homing ability in pigeons without previous homing experience. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1955, 32, 70-83.—Pigeons have an ability to turn toward home when released in strange territory out of sight of familiar landmarks. This ability does not seem to depend on training. Heredity, however, does appear to be a significant factor.—B. Weiss.

4054. Presley, John Moody. The relative motivational value of electric shock and water in the white rat. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1264.—Abstract.

4055. Ross, Sherman; Smith, W. I., & Woessner, B. L. Hoarding: an analysis of experiments and trends. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 307-326.—The experimental studies were presented in terms of the three major frames of reference: instinct, stress, and learning. Organismic and situational variables studied were evaluated. The authors felt that the many facts about hoarding behavior, particularly in the rat, which are now available do not seem to fit together into any meaningful scheme. A systematic approach to the problem is lacking. It is suggested to increase the number of species studied and in particular to use "natural" hoarders such as hamsters, mice, squirrels, chipmunks, etc. 42 references.—M. J. Stanford.

4056. Sarbin, Theodore R. Physiological effects of hypnotic stimulation. In *Dorcas, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 4/1-4/57.—"To summarize, I have tried to show first, that hypnosis is a matter of role-taking; second, that one of the dimensions of roles is intensity, or organismic involvement; third, that such involvement may be monitored by nearly all physiological observations and indices; fourth, that physiological changes can best be evaluated against a general psychosomatic theory. Such a theory based upon psychological and physiological data has been sketched; and finally, I have pointed out briefly the rationale for hypnotic therapeutics which flows from the theoretical formulations." 102-item bibliography.—E. G. Aiken.

4057. Schilder, Paul. *The nature of hypnosis*. New York: International Universities Press, 1956. 204 p. \$4.00.—Includes the English translation of 2 German monographs: "Über das Wesen der Hypnose" (Berlin: 1921, 1922) translated into English for the first time, and "Lehrbuch der Hypnose" with Otto Kanders (Vienna and Berlin: 1926) published in 1927 under the title of "Hypnosis" (see 2: 1872) and long out of print. The bibliography has been checked and corrected but no other efforts have been made to bring the material up to date.—A. J. Sprow.

4058. Searle, Lloyd V. Psychological studies of tracking behavior. Part IV: The intermittency hypothesis as a basis for predicting optimum aided tracking time constants. *USNRL Rep.*, 1951, No. 3872, vi, 9 p.—The intermittency hypothesis was used as a basis for predicting optimum time constants of a new tracking system which includes an acceleration component. It was found that the addition of the

acceleration component improved tracking accuracy. The optimum sensitivity ratio of position: rate: acceleration was calculated as 1: 4: 8. It is predicted that the optimum ratios will remain constant despite changes in target course difficulty.—J. A. Vernon.

4059. Seward, John P., & Pereboom, A. Clinton. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Does the activity wheel measure goal-striving? *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 272-277.—The hypothesis that activity wheel running by rats is increased by feeding immediately after a 1-minute confinement in the wheel was not supported by this experiment, although there was a slightly greater activity recorded for animals given a food reward than for animals unrewarded. 15 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4060. Shiotsuki, Masao, & Ichino, Yoshio. (*Dept. of Neuro-Surgery, Tokyo U. School of Medicine, Japan.*) EEG and sleep (the 2nd report). Electroencephalographic study on types of the natural whole night sleep. *Folia Psychiatr. neurol. jap.*, 1954, 8, 184-185.—Abstract.

4061. Simmons K. E. L. (*Tilehurst, Reading, Eng.*) The nature of the predator-reactions of waders towards humans; with special reference to the role of the aggressive-, escape- and brooding-drives. *Behaviour*, 1955, 8, 130-173.—This is a critical and objective review of the literature on reactions of wading birds towards humans, with special reference towards factors of a causative nature. Most patterns are obvious escape or attack behaviors, the latter motivated by "the parental side of the major reproductive-drive." Notice is also taken of displacement activities, demonstration, distraction-display and threat behavior. 101-item bibliography. German summary. Appendix of scientific and common names of wading birds.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4062. Simonov, P. V. Èksperimental'noe issledovanie uslovnoreflektornogo sna zhivotnykh (krolikov). (Experimental study of conditioned-reflex sleep in animals (rabbits).) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 551-557.—Investigated are (1) the "activating-excitatory action of the conditioned signal of sleep without its reinforcement" and (2) the "characteristic of lengthening and deepening conditioned-reflex sleep [possessed by] caffeine."—I. D. London.

4063. Slonim, A. D. (*Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad.*) Le développement ontogénétique et phylogénétique des réflexes salivaires inconditionnels et conditionnels naturels. (The ontogenetic and phylogenetic development of salivary unconditioned reflexes and natural conditioned reflexes.) *Raison*, 1953, No. 7, 45-49.—Having reviewed the recent Soviet work on the comparative developmental physiology of the higher nervous activity, the author concludes that "the formation of conditioned reflexes in a natural environment in various animal species does not proceed in a chaotic order, not by the action on the organism of such combinations of stimuli acting by mere chance, but in connection with the evolution of the organism, passing through the determined stages which reflect the phylogenetic history of the species. This fact finds its expression in the constant interaction of unconditioned reflexes and conditioned reflexes in the course of the formation of the latter."—M. Chojnowski.

4064. Stamm, John S. (*Calif. Inst. Techn., Pasadena.*) The function of the median cerebral cortex in maternal behavior of rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 347-356.—Normal animals, operates with a mean area of cortical destruction of 17.5% of the dorsolateral cortical surface and operates with mean cortical lesion of 15.8% of the median cortical surfaces, all multiparous females, were studied with respect to maternal behavior. Per cent survival of pups was significantly less for the median injury group of mothers. Nest building, present in normal and lateral groups, was absent in the median group. Early gathering of pups was deficient in the median group, as was protective behavior in shielding the pups from airblast or radiant heat. It is concluded that the cingulate and retrosplenial areas have "a unique function in the integration of complex unlearned behavior patterns."—L. I. O'Kelly.

4065. Stamm, John S. (*California Inst. Techn., Pasadena.*) Hoarding and aggressive behavior in rats. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 324-326.—Using rats from groups bred to be homogenous as high or low hoarders, tests were made of hoarding and of aggressiveness in paired fighting situations. Zero order correlations were noted between such measures as onset of hoarding or amount hoarded and aggressiveness.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4066. Wyrwicka, W. Badania nad odruchami warunkowymi analizatora ruchowego; rola sytuacji doświadczalnej w wygaszaniu odruchów warunkowych analizatora ruchowego. (Investigations of the conditioned reflexes of the motor analyser; the effect of the experimental situation upon the extinction of the conditioned reflexes of the motor analyser.) *Acta physiol. Polon.*, 1952, 3, 171-198.—Two series of the chronic extinction of the alimentary conditioned reflex of the motor analyser were performed on three dogs. In one series the food was given in the experimental chamber, but independently of the stimulus ("the extinction against the excitatory background"), in another the food was never given in the experimental chamber ("the extinction against the inhibitory background"). When the positive stimuli were tested, it was observed that in the first series the magnitude of conditioned reflexes to positive stimuli remained unchanged, whereas in the second series the conditioned reflexes to positive stimuli were considerably and chronically decreased. The author explains the observed difference by the procedure by which the extinction in each series was produced. 8 references. Russian and English summaries.—M. Chojnowski.

4067. Wyrwicka, W. (*Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Łódź, Poland.*) Badania nad odruchami warunkowymi; zagadnienie mechanizmu warunkowej reakcji ruchowej. (Investigations of conditioned reflexes; the problem of the mechanism of the conditioned motor reaction.) *Acta physiol. polon.*, 1952, 3, 38-62.—The author describes some interesting phenomena (spontaneous motor reactions) in dogs which have been for a long time trained in alimentary conditioned reflexes of the second type in constant experimental conditions, and suggests the cortical mechanisms which may explain the observed facts. 18 references. Russian and English summaries.—M. Chojnowski.

4068. Young, Marguerite L. Psychological studies of tracking behavior. Part III: The characteristics of quick manual corrective movements made in response to step-function velocity inputs. *USNRL Rep.*, 1951, No. 3850, vi, 6 p.—The amplitude, rate, and acceleration of response increased as a function of an increase of target velocity. Increased stimulus velocity produced a decrease in reaction time. Due to inaccuracies of response the response amplitude, rate, and acceleration do not increase in a linear fashion. Over-corrections were made to target velocities of 2, 4, and 8 degrees per second and under-corrections to a velocity of 16 degrees per second.—J. A. Vernon.

4069. Zaporozhets, A. B. Razvitiye proizvol'nykh dvizhenii. (Development of voluntary movements.) *Vop. Psichol.*, 1955, 1(1), 42-48.—(See 30: 2297 (a).)

(See also abstracts 3699, 3700, 3709, 3855, 3908, 4096, 4104, 4122, 4130, 4315, 4316, 4317, 4375, 5363, 5388)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

4070. Ahsan, Akhtar. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) An hypothesis regarding origin of pleasure and displeasure. *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf.*, Karachi, 1954, Pt. III, 267.—Abstract.

4071. Cohen, Arthur R. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*), Stotland, Ezra, & Wolfe, Donald M. An experimental investigation of need for cognition. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 291-294.—This experiment is designed "to demonstrate the existence of a need for cognition and to test the effects of differential ambiguity upon people with different degrees of strength of need cognition." Half of the Ss in each group are exposed to a structured stimulus, half to an ambiguous stimulus. Reactions to experimental manipulations are obtained by means of a post-experimental questionnaire. It was found that: (1) There is consistency between the two independent measures of cognition need. (2) The ambiguous situation produced more frustration than did the structured one. Degree of ambiguity is more important for people with a high cognition need. (3) No differences are found in the degree to which groups of Ss impose meaning upon the experimental stimulus. (4) No relationships are found between need of cognition and need for achievement.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4072. Cole, David Livingston. An experimental study of the leader variable and ego-involvement as factors influencing judgment. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1128-1129.—Abstract.

4073. Cumming, William Wallace. Stimulus disparity and variable interval reinforcement schedule as related to a behavioral measure of similarity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1261-1262.—Abstract.

4074. Darwin, Charles. *The expression of the emotions in man and animals.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xi, 372 p. \$6.00.—This is a reprint of this classic work with a special introduction by Margaret Mead. The original illustrations are included; 9 plates of modern drawings of dogs, and photographs of humans showing emotional expression are added.—C. M. Louttit.

4075. Deese, James. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Some problems in the theory of vigilance. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 359-368.—The extrinsic stimulus factors which govern and control vigilance behavior are discussed. Two alternative theories, reinforcement and expectancy, are examined in the light of existing data. A final section is devoted to showing that a specific inhibitory construct is not required for an explanation of the maintenance of vigilance.—E. G. Aiken.

4076. Diers, Wallace Carlton. A study of the effectiveness of verbalization in the homeostatic recovery from displacement induced by verbal-aggressive stimuli. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1447.—Abstract.

4077. Ekman, Gösta. Dimensions of emotion. *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 279-288.—Subjects were presented lists of 23 Swedish words to represent a wide variety of emotional states, and were instructed to rate the degree of qualitative similarity between the emotional states represented by the stimulus words. The experiment was designed as a partial solution to the question: how many dimensions are necessary to account for the main differences between emotions, and what are these dimensions?—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4078. Feldman, Herman. Visual recognition thresholds for verbal material as a function of certain motivational and learning variables. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1448-1449.—Abstract.

4079. Fodor, Nandor. Spirals unfolding. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1955, 16, 225-238.—The symbolism relating to the spiral form and birth is discussed.—S. Kavruk.

4080. Harding, M. Esther. *Woman's mysteries, ancient and modern.* (Rev. ed.) New York: Pantheon, 1955. xvi, 256 p. \$4.50.—This is a new and revised edition of an earlier publication (see 9: 3719). A presentation of feminine psychology by a Jungian analyst, using worldwide myths, rituals, and beliefs associated with the moon. The feminine principle or Eros is contrasted with the masculine principle or Logos. The implications of women's greater need for relatedness are shown by interpretation of feminine moon symbolism in the same manner as the interpretation of symbols in the dreams of individuals.—E. W. Eng.

4081. Heintz, Roy Karl. An inquiry concerning the effects of anchoring points upon judgment: I. The effect of remote anchoring points upon the judgment of lifted weights. II. Immediate versus pre-established frames of reference in the judgment of attitudinal stimuli. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1110-1111.—Abstract.

4082. Kamal, Fazl. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) Repression. *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf.*, Karachi, 1954, Pt. III, 269.—Abstract.

4083. Koch, Manfred. Konstitutionelle Varianten des Sinnes für Komik. (Constitutional variants of witlessness.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 203-214.—Are there differences in the kinds of witlessness preferred by different persons, grouped according to Kretschmer's pyknic, leptosome, and athletic body types? 20 persons of each type (independently determined) were asked for their favorite bit of wit; in a second part of the experiment, an assortment of jokes from various constitutional types

was presented for preference choosing to members of another experimental group, and their preferences related to their body types. Pyknics enjoyed simple down-to-earth humor while leptosomes inclined toward subtleties, word play, and delayed-action effects. Athletic humor was direct, lacking in nuance. Most theories of wit or humor appear to have been derived from leptosome preferences. 24 references.—E. W. Eng.

4084. Kruger, Alice Kastenbaum. *Direct and substitutive modes of tension-reduction in terms of developmental level: an experimental analysis by means of the Rorschach test.* *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 20-21.—Abstract.

4085. Lamont, W. D. (*U. Glasglow, Scotland.*) *The value judgment.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xv, 336 p. \$6.00.—The value judgment is sharply distinguished from the moral judgment. It is characterized by the question: "What is the nature of the mental activity in which we attribute goodness or value to things?" The moral judgment "consists of assertions to the effect that something ought or ought not be done." The attributed value is always relative not absolute and applies only to "ends," not to "existing" things. The ultimate ground of all value judgments consists of certain organic activity-patterns which later become teleological.—J. R. Kantor.

4086. Lennard, Henry Loebowitz. *Concepts of interaction: an examination of interrelationships.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1270-1271.—Abstract.

4087. Lincoln, Robert S., & Alexander, Lawrence T. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) *Preferred patterns of motor and verbal responses.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 106-112.—"The Ss were instructed to produce a random series of responses by repeatedly selecting single discs from a set of eight discs arranged to form the outline of either a square or a circle. Selections were made by touching metal discs with a stylus or by reporting code names printed on paper discs. The predictability of the responses was measured by means of a multivariate information analysis. It was found that by far the greatest amount of predictability resulted from knowledge about sequences of responses rather than knowledge about the average frequency with which various responses were made."—J. Arbit.

4088. Misch, Robert Caesar. *The relationship of motoric inhibition to developmental level and ideational functioning: an analysis by means of the Rorschach test.* *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 22-23.—Abstract.

4089. Osis, Karlis. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) *Precognition over time intervals of one to thirty-three days.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1955, 19, 82-91.—A single subject attempted to record in advance the random order in which ESP symbols would be written in prescribed columns of record sheets. The calls were made in New York City and mailed to Durham, where the targets were taken from a random number table. Special precautions were used to exclude any kind of subjective influence in the selection of the targets. A total of 5998 trials gave a negative deviation from main chance expectation which was statistically significant ($P = .0007$). The interval between responses and the target selections did not affect the results.—J. G. Pratt.

4090. Plutchik, Robert. (*Hofstra Coll., Long Island, N. Y.*) *Some problems for a theory of emotion.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 306-310.—Major disagreements in psychology on this subject arise "through lack of recognition . . . with the evaluation, or measurement, of the intensity, persistence, and purity of the emotions studied and through a misunderstanding of the role individual differences, introspection, and definition have, in the results obtained from studies." Each problem is analyzed and the major steps then to be taken for the development of an adequate theory of emotions set forth. 18 references.—L. A. Pennington.

4091. Singer, Jerome L. (*Franklin D. Roosevelt V.A Hosp., Montrose, N. Y.*) *Delayed gratification and ego development: implications for clinical and experimental research.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 259-266.—"This paper represents an initial attempt to place Freud's concept of delayed gratification and thought development in the perspective of a broader framework of theory and research in psychology. After tracing the development of this concept in psychoanalytic literature, points of contact with early American behaviorist and functional psychological points of view were noted. Experimental research that bore on the theory was cited with particular emphasis on Werner's sensory-tonic theory of perception and the empirical data which has grown out of Rorschach's linkage of motor inhibition, motion perception, and imagination." 64 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

4092. Spence, Donald Pond. *The relation of failure to perception, memory, and emotion.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1258-1259.—Abstract.

4093. Ziller, Robert C. (*AFPTRC, Randolph Field, Tex.*) *Scales of judgment: a determinant of the accuracy of group decisions.* *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 153-164.—Subjects were asked to provide group estimates of the number of dots on a card under different conditions. Where preliminary announcements of individual judgments preceded the final decision the results were superior to a noncensus condition. Working with military groups having different ranks within each group it was found that a census eliciting opinions in the reverse order of rank yielded more heterogeneous judgments; it is the dimension of heterogeneity of alternative judgments which is taken to provide a scale of possible outcomes.—R. A. Littman.

(See also abstracts 3923, 3928, 4232, 4311, 5004)

LEARNING & MEMORY

4094. Armus, Harvard L. *The effect of percentage of reinforcement and distribution of trials on resistance to extinction of a conditioned fear response.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1124.—Abstract.

4095. Barnes, Gerald Wright. *Conditioned stimulus intensity and temporal factors in classical conditioning.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1444-1445.—Abstract.

4096. Bauer, Frank J. *Effects of ionized air and electroconvulsive shock on learning and innate*

behavior in rats. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(13), No. 398, 19 p.—In a series of experiments on male white rats, Bauer found that neither negatively nor positively ionized air exerted any noteworthy effect upon their maze-learning or nest-building behavior. Electro-convulsive shock did disturb maze-learning and nest-building activities but recovery did occur with the passing of time. 32 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4097. Beecroft, Robert Stephens. **Verbal learning and retention as a function of the number of competing associations.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1260-1261.—Abstract.

4098. Bilodeau, Edward A. **Variations in knowledge of component performance and its effects upon part-part and part-whole relations.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 215-224.—“This study was concerned with determining techniques for rearranging the rank orders and altering the magnitudes of part proficiencies within a four-part, compensatory-pursuit task. . . . Two variables, instructions and knowledge of results, were used over a period of 24 days to alter S's pattern of attending to the four aspects of the task. The results indicate that these variables do lead to redistributions of part proficiencies and have very predictable effects upon criterion scores. . . . The data failed to reveal day-by-day differences between three knowledge of results procedures which identified the worst component, a component selected at random and represented to S as worst, and no component at all.”—J. Arbit.

4099. Blair, Wesley Clyde. **The effects of cranial x-radiation on maze learning and retention by the white rat.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1446.—Abstract.

4100. Boycott, B. B., & Young, J. Z. (*U. Coll., London.*) **A memory system in Octopus vulgaris Lamarck.** *Proc. roy. Soc., Ser. B.*, 1955, 143, 449-480.—Octopuses were trained not to attack a crab presented with a white square while continuing to attack crabs presented alone. Data are presented on the effects upon the retention of these responses of anaesthesia, extirpation of various areas of the brain, dummy operations and hunger.—B. A. Maher.

4101. Brown, W. Lynn, & Humphrey, C. E. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **Generalization in spatial learning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 396-408.—Four groups of 17 rats each learned a spatial location in a variety of experimental settings. Place- rather than response-learning was demonstrated. In transfer situations, generalization of spatial learning was exhibited. This result was interpreted as meaning that place-learning does not involve the learning of a particular location in space but rather the learning of relationships between the maze pathways and the surrounding environment.—R. H. Waters.

4102. Brush, F. R., Brush, E. S., & Solomon, R. L. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Traumatic avoidance learning: the effects of CS-US interval with a delayed-conditioning procedure.** *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 285-293.—Using a delayed conditioning procedure in a shock-avoidance apparatus with dogs, the CS-US interval was varied from 5 to 80 seconds; acquisition and extinction measures were compared to those secured in a similar experiment (see 29: 460) in which the trace-condition-

ing procedure was used. The delayed conditioning procedure produced faster acquisition, as measured by shocks to first avoidance response, or trials to an avoidance criterion, and the avoidance habit shows much greater resistance to extinction. The superiority of delayed-conditioning increases as the CS-US interval is increased. “The quantitative features of our findings suggest that, in traumatic avoidance learning, the initial development of conditioned anxiety depends heavily on the time interval between CS onset and US onset, while the strengthening of the learned avoidance response depends heavily on the conditions of the CS termination.”—L. J. O'Kelly.

4103. Cantor, Joan H. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Amount of pretraining as a factor in stimulus predifferentiation and performance set.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 180-184.—Varying amount and kind of training on a perceptual-motor task found that relevant pretraining results in positive transfer to the motor task. This facilitation was attributed to decreased generalization among the stimuli of the motor task. Did not verify the prediction that amount of facilitation resulting from stimulus predifferentiation would increase with increasing amounts of pretraining nor that irrelevant pretraining would facilitate motor performance.—J. Arbit.

4104. Castaneda, Alfred, & Palermo, David S. (*Iowa Child Welf. Res. Sta., Iowa City.*) **Psychomotor performance as a function of amount of training and stress.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 175-179.—“Performance as a function of the amount of training and stress was studied on the assumption that stress, under the conditions of this study, affects the level of drive. Impairment of performance was predicted as a result of increases in drive where the dominant habit was incorrect and facilitation where it was correct.” Used fifth-grade students in a paired-associate type psychomotor task on which varying amounts of preliminary practice are given. The task is then to re-pair under stress certain of the stimulus and response elements while the others are left unchanged. Verified the hypotheses.—J. Arbit.

4105. Chumburidze, I. T. **O kortikal'nykh mekhanizmakh narushenii nekotorykh funktsii serdtsa.** (On cortical mechanisms of disturbance of several functions of the heart.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'.*, 1955, 5(2), 281-287.—Conditioned reflex disturbances of cardiac activity take place in these reported experiments primarily through the parasympathetic nervous system.—I. D. London.

4106. Covault, Richard Earl. **The influence of test anxiety and task complexity on the learning of mazes.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1438.—Abstract.

4107. Crovitz, Herbert Floyd. **Disinhibition of memory.** *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 24.—Abstract.

4108. Davis, John Allyn. **Differential effects of stress on learning as a function of the time of introduction.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1438.—Abstract.

4109. Duryea, Richard A. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **Stimulus-response asynchrony and delay of reinforcement in selective learning.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 343-357.—Animals subjected to a delay of 4 sec. between stimulus area and choice point

performed less well than did those subjected to a 2-sec. delay. No significant difference was found between the latter group and other groups given 2- or 4-sec. delay between choice point and goal. Animals learned more rapidly when goal and stimulus area were in contrasting rather than in the same color. The results pose a problem for the theoretical interpretation of the delay of reinforcement.—R. H. Waters.

4110. Estes, W. K. (*Indiana U., Bloomington*) Statistical theory of distributional phenomena in learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 369-377.—An analysis of the distributional problem in learning reveals that the variables of stimulus fluctuation and interpolated learning are most ubiquitous in influence. A mathematical model developed around the concept of stimulus fluctuation allows for an account of a wide variety of experimental findings without resort to any sort of neo-Pavlovian conceptions of inhibitory potential. 25 references.—E. G. Aiken.

4111. Estes, W. K., & Burke, C. J. (*Indiana U., Bloomington*) Application of a statistical model to simple discrimination learning in human subjects. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 81-88.—Ss had to predict which of a pair of reinforcing lights would appear following a signal. "Uniform reinforcement (conditioning phase) or nonreinforcement (extinction phase) was given in the presence of one stimulus set and 50% random reinforcement in the presence of the other. . . . Correspondences of theory and data, although by no means perfect, tended to support the view that discrimination learning in this situation is a simple resultant of effects of reinforcement and nonreinforcement."—J. Arbit.

4112. Farber, I. E. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City*) The role of motivation in verbal learning and performance. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1955, 52, 311-327.—"It is the major thesis of the present paper that the question as to whether a given variable acts as a motive or reflects a motivational state can be answered only in the context of explicit assumptions concerning the particular ways in which motivational variables can be differentiated from other variables in their influence on behavior. In view of the current confusions between the concepts of motivation and habit, it would appear to be particularly desirable to distinguish between the associative and nonassociative properties of variables." 57 references.—R. Perloff.

4113. Firsov, L. A. Dvigatel'nye uslovnye refleksy na tsepi razdrashitelei u deteyshchimpanze. (Conditioned motor reflexes to a chain of stimuli in the young chimpanzee.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deyateli.*, 1955, 5(2), 247-254.—A report on motor conditioning in 4 year old chimpanzees.—I. D. London.

4114. Franks, C. M., & Laverty, S. G. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) Sodium amytal and eyelid conditioning. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 654-663.—Intravenous sodium amytal reduces the number of conditioned eyelid responses during acquisition and increases the extinction rate and it increases extraversion score on the Guilford scale. 30 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4115. Gengerelli, J. A., & Cullen, John W. (*U. California, Los Angeles*) Studies in the neurophysiology of learning: II. Effect of brain stimula-

tion during black-white discrimination on learning behavior in the white rat. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 311-319.—By means of implanted electrodes, rats were given cerebral stimulation at one of two differing frequencies (75/sec. or 300/sec.) while engaged in learning of a black-white discrimination problem. Normal and operate control groups were also run. While differences between the groups were small, the cumulative ratio of correct to incorrect choices indicated a significant acceleration of learning rate, most marked with the higher stimulus frequency. Findings are discussed in relation to the assumption that learning is a function of frequency and duration of nerve impulse volleys.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4116. Grice, G. Robert, & Goldman, Herbert M. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*) Generalized extinction and secondary reinforcement in visual discrimination learning with delayed reward. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 197-200.—"The purpose of the present experiment is to evaluate the relative contributions of generalized secondary reinforcement and inhibition at the choice point resulting from the manipulation of end-box experiences. . . . The results substantiate an earlier hypothesis explaining delayed reward discrimination learning in terms of generalization of secondary reinforcement to the choice-point cue. However, this interpretation was found to be incomplete, and the experiment suggests that in this situation an even more effective variable is the generalization of extinction to the negative choice-point cue."—J. Arbit.

4117. Hake, Harold W., & Eriksen, Charles W. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Effect of number of permissible response categories on learning of a constant number of visual stimuli. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 161-167.—"The Ss were required to learn to apply either 2, 4, or 8 irrelevant verbal labels to a set of 16 similar and previously unfamiliar complex visual patterns. Immediately following practice in this task, Ss were required to learn to identify the patterns, again using a different set of irrelevant verbal labels that were either 2, 4, or 8 in number. The performance of Ss on this transfer task was significantly affected by the number of labels used on this task but not by the number of labels used in the initial learning task."—J. Arbit.

4118. Hebb, D. O., & Mahut, Helen. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) Motivation et recherche du changement perceptif chez le rat et chez l'homme. (Motivation and search of perceptual change in rat and man.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 209-221.—In two sets of maze experiments the authors show that rats will frequently prefer the longer and more difficult route of two alternatives leading to food. Also, a new route is preferred over a familiar route. In the second experiment low barriers had been constructed to serve as relatively easy obstacles; instead, they became favorite spots for the male animals who, by straddling the barrier, could obtain sexual stimulation. The results are discussed with reference to the importance of perceptual activity for the optimum functioning of the reticular formation of the brain stem. 44 references.—M. L. Simmel.

4119. Hunt, Howard F., & Brady, Joseph V. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) Some effects of punishment and intercurrent "anxiety" on a simple operant. *J.*

comp. physiol. Psychol., 1955, 48, 305-310.—Using rats, the comparative effects of a conditioned emotional response (clicking sound conditioned to grid shock in a lever box) and of a punishment (shock administered to animal in lever apparatus when lever is pressed) on suppression of lever-pressing were studied. Both conditions inhibit lever-pressing, but more severely in the CER condition. Suppression dissipated more rapidly in the punishment group. There were generally less symptoms of emotional disturbance in the punished group. The results are interpreted as consistent with the view that "the effects of punishment depend heavily upon specific aversive conditioning in which the stimuli arising from the punished response itself became a significant and critical part of the compound conditioned aversive stimulus which governs the suppression."—L. I. O'Kelly.

4120. IArotskii, A. I. Osobennosti obrazovaniia vestibul'arnykh uslovnykh refleksov. (Features in the formation of vestibular conditioned reflexes.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 381-386.—Vestibular conditioned reflexes are easily formed. In their establishment there are 2 periods marked by (1) appearance of conditioned reactions such as perspiration, nausea, dizziness and (2) their disappearance. Vestibular reflexes are conditioned to verbal signals more quickly than to other auditory stimuli and require much longer to extinguish.—I. D. London.

4121. Khodorov, B. I. Izmenenie uslovnogo refleksa v posledeistvii odnorodnogo bezuslovnogo. (Change in a conditioned reflex due to aftereffect of a similar unconditioned reflex.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 262-270.—"The effect of action of a conditioned stimulus, applied after termination of an unconditioned reflex, depends on the strength and duration of this reflex. After a short unconditioned stimulation weak conditioned reflexes usually increase, but strong ones are little changed. On the other hand, after an intense and prolonged unconditioned stimulation conditioned reflexes are sharply inhibited. The intensity and duration of this inhibitory aftereffect is usually in direct proportion to the strength and duration of the unconditioned reflex."—I. D. London.

4122. Khodorov, B. I. Vliianie uslovnogo refleksa na velichinu bezuslovnikh oboronitel'nykh dvigatel'nykh refleksov u sobaki. (Influence of the conditioned reflex on magnitude of unconditioned defensive motor reflexes in the dog.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 852-861.—In experiments utilizing the "method of motor defensive reflexes," it was demonstrated that under the action of unconditioned stimulation against a background of conditioned-reflex action "conditioned and unconditioned excitation mutually summate." The effect of weak unconditioned stimulation here is increased, but that of strong unconditioned stimulation remains unaltered. Where magnitudes of the conditioned and unconditioned reflexes are moderate, the "result of their interaction is equal approximately to the arithmetic sum of the magnitudes of these reflexes."—I. D. London.

4123. Kimble, Gregory A. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Shock intensity and avoidance learning. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 281-284.—"Jump" and "flinch" responses by rats to electrical shocks of increasing intensity were observed. The

frequency of jump responses increases steadily as a function of shock intensity, whereas flinch responses achieve a maximum at about 0.3 ma. In a wheel-turning avoidance conditioning apparatus, mean response latency was a decreasing negatively accelerated function of shock intensity. No residual of this effect appeared during extinction.—L. I. O'Kelly.

4124. Kish, George Bela (U. Maine, Orono). Learning when the onset of illumination is used as the reinforcing stimulus. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 261-264.—Mice trained in a Skinner box under conditions which insured low or absent hunger or thirst motivation showed significant facilitation of lever-pressing behavior when the onset of a dim light followed as a consequence of lever-pressing. Extinction effects were noted when the light was no longer permitted to flash. These results are in accordance with the author's hypothesis that: "A perceptible environmental change, which is unrelated to such need states as hunger and thirst, will reinforce any response that it follows."—L. I. O'Kelly.

4125. Korneev, G. IA. Materialy k izucheniiu kompleksnykh razdrazhenii u detei. (Data for the study of complex stimulation in children.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 205-210.—Experiments are described showing how "both weak and strong complex stimulation [e.g., red light and metronome] may be turned into signals for hastened or retarded reinforcement."—I. D. London.

4126. Lowe, William Francis. The effects of massed practice and shift of practice conditions on psychomotor performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1450-1451.—Abstract.

4127. Mackintosh, Irene. (Fort Hays Kansas State Coll., Hays, Kans.) Irrelevant responses during extinction. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 183-189.—Three groups of rats were given instrumental reward training on one, two, or three manipulanda respectively. During acquisition, irrelevant responses, i.e. responses made on manipulanda never associated with primary reinforcement, were very rare and occurred early in training, but during extinction many irrelevant responses were made. During the initial extinction trials there was a rise in the number of irrelevant responses. A marked difference between the number of such responses of the first and second groups of rats was found.—R. Davison.

4128. Murav'eva, N. P. O roli ugасател'ного торможения в перестроике условных рефлексов высокого уровня на низкий. (On the role of extinction inhibition in transformation of conditioned reflexes from high level to low.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 245-257.—Data are presented to show that the "course of change of magnitude of the conditioned reflex during extinction and on great decrease in quantity of unconditioned reinforcement fundamentally coincide"; the lesser the amount of reinforcement the closer the approximation to the "curve of extinction."—I. D. London.

4129. Murav'eva, N. P. Vliianie kachestva bezuslovnogo pishchevogo razdrazhitelia na uslovnoreflektornuiu deiatel'nost' sobak. (Influence of quality of the unconditioned alimentary stimulus on conditioned-reflex activity of the dog.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 823-832.—"Improvement of the quality of the unconditioned alimentary stimulus,

independently of the type of nervous system of the dog, brings about an increase in positive conditioned reflexes, improves somewhat inhibitory reflexes, and eliminates hypnotic states and refusal to eat." Increase in "excitability and efficiency of the cortical cells" accounts for this. Magnitude of conditioned reflexes depends not only on amount, but also on the chemical composition (quality) of the unconditioned alimentary stimulus. The magnitude of qualitatively reinforced conditioned reflexes does not always parallel that of the reinforcing unconditioned stimulus.—*I. D. London.*

4130. Ortmeier, Dale Herbert. Drive generalization from hunger to fear. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1257-1258.—Abstract.

4131. Perkins, Charles C., Jr. (Kent State U., O.) The stimulus conditions which follow learned responses. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 341-348.—An analysis of the stimulus conditions which immediately follow occurrences of the response acquired or extinguished is presented. It is assumed that any stimulus-response connections which become stronger are followed by a more reinforcing stimulus situation than alternate responses which tend to drop out. The analysis leads to a different treatment of conditioning than that found in reinforcement, contiguity, or two-factor approaches. The analysis leads to a clarification of the differences between trial and error learning and conditioning and at the same time implies common principles underlying both. The article concludes with an analysis of the development of observing responses and suggestions for experimental test of the theory. 20 references.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4132. Philbrick, Emily B., & Postman, Leo. (U. California, Berkeley.) A further analysis of "learning without awareness." *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 417-424.—48 adult Ss were employed in a Thorndikian word-number test of 216 items. E said "right" if the number given by S was 1 less than the number of letters in the word, otherwise he said "wrong." Some Ss were successful, others were unsuccessful in discovering the principle followed in giving the information. Both groups did show learning without awareness of the principle; those who later grasped the principle learned more rapidly than the unsuccessful group.—*R. H. Waters.*

4133. Rabinowitz, William. An experimental study of the learning and perception of verbal materials. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1264-1265.—Abstract.

4134. Ramond, Charles K., Carlton, Peter L., & McAllister, Wallace R. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Feeding method, body weight, and performance in instrumental learning. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 294-298.—Comparison of the changes in body weight and performances in an instrumental learning situation of groups of male and female hooded rats who were food-deprived and given their daily food either as a limited amount (8 gm. dry Purina chow), or allowed to eat as much as they could in a 50-minute daily period, showed less body weight losses for the limited-time groups, the difference being larger for males than for females. Response latencies in the learning situation were smaller for the "limited-amount" males, no differences appearing between female groups. "It was concluded that

a definition of hunger should specify, in addition to hours of deprivation, how and to what extent feeding was restricted before training began."—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4135. Razran, Gregory. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) A note on second-order conditioning and secondary reinforcement. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 327-332.—It is held that the literature on both second-order conditioning and secondary reinforcement indicates that both are delicate, impermanent processes. It is even possible that second-order conditioning is a pseudo-phenomenon. In any event, the necessity for some sort of cognitive control in the complete explanation of existing data on these effects is emphasized. 34 references.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4136. Razran, Gregory. (Queens Coll., New York.) Operant vs. classical conditioning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 489-490.—A frequently mentioned distinction, which suggests that classical and operant conditioning are qualitatively dissimilar, is the greater resistance to extinction and the lower reinforcement/non-reinforcement ratio in partial reinforcement characteristic of operant conditioning.—*R. H. Waters.*

4137. Restle, Frank. (Stanford U., Calif.) Axioms of a theory of discrimination learning. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 201-208.—"Analysis of an empirical theory into a formal system with specified primitive notions and axioms has the advantage of making it clear what deductions from the theory are permissible, and clarifying the internal structure of the theory. An example of such analysis is presented in this paper."—*M. O. Wilson.*

4138. Rokotova, N. A. K voprosu o fiziologicheskikh mekhanizmakh vremennykh sviazей na indifferentnye razdrazhiteli. (On the physiological mechanisms of associative [temporary] connections to indifferent stimuli.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 516-525.—The formation of associative connections between indifferent stimuli is possible and is established "on the basis of the orienting reflex."—*I. D. London.*

4139. Rokotova, N. A. TSeplnye dvigateльные uslovnye refleksy u sobak. (Conditioned chain motor reflexes in dogs.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 833-841.—Data are presented showing how "complex, chain reflex-activity in dogs is organized out of various conditioned alimentary motor reflexes" and how the various components of this chain interrelate themselves.—*I. D. London.*

4140. Rosecrans, Clarence J., Jr. The relationship between perceptual performance and three types of learning tasks. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1451.—Abstract.

4141. Rowe, Junius M. The contiguity principle and the Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1126.—Abstract.

4142. Screen, C. G., & Cummings, Lois. (U. Mississippi, University.) The effect of nonreward and interference on variation in the amplitude of an instrumental response. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1955, 48, 299-304.—Using children between ages of 48 and 72 months, and a simple crank-turning task which delivered marbles which, if black, could be exchanged for a toy, and if white had to be discarded, the effect of long series of rewarded or unrewarded trials on response speed was studied. Inter-

ference was introduced by delaying the delivery of the marbles. Non-reward conditions slowly produced a less rapid performance, with greater variability. Introduction of delay in delivery had no effect on the rewarded group, but served to increase the response speed and decrease the variability of the non-reward group.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

4143. Simon, Charles W., & Emmons, William H. (*RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.*) Learning during sleep? *Psychol. Bull.*, 1955, 52, 328-342.—Studies on the sleep-learning phenomenon are criticized in terms of weaknesses in experimental design, statistics and methodology employed, and criteria of sleep. While it is highly speculative that the studies reviewed show that sleep-learning is possible, "The conditions under which the results were found tend more to support the contention that some learning takes place in a special kind of waking state wherein Ss apparently do not remember later on if they had been awake. This may be of great practical importance from the standpoint of economy in study time, but it cannot be construed as sleep-learning." 25 references.—*R. Perloff.*

4144. Spirin, B. G., & Fantalova, V. L. Znachenie mekhanizma induktsii dla vosstanovleniya dvigatelej'nykh uslovnykh reaktsii u cheloveka. (The significance of the mechanism of induction for the restoration of motor conditioned reactions in man.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 366-380.—An experimental study of the restoration in brain-injured of (1) "inhibitory conditioned reactions" under the influence of "negative induction" and (2) "positive conditioned motor reactions" under the influence of "positive induction."—*I. D. London.*

4145. Strahm, Carolyn L. (*U. Toronto, Ont., Can.*) The influence of instruction on performance of a complex perceptual motor task. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 168-172.—The effect on performance of informing the subject that errors made during practice were being recorded was investigated, using the Toronto Complex Coordinator, with a sample of 20 university students. The additional instructions significantly affected performance as follows: (1) Decreased mean rate of executing the problem and mean number of errors; (2) Increased mean latency and number of errors on initial response to a new stimulus; and (3) Increased the length of time that a given error persisted.—*R. Davidon.*

4146. Strong, Paschal Neilson, Jr. Activity and T-maze performance of the white rat as a function of drive and apparatus. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1451.—Abstract.

4147. Tattan, James Vincent. Effects of electroshock convulsions on learning in rats as a function of age. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1126-1127.—Abstract.

4148. Thompson, Robert. (*Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.*) Transposition in the white rat as a function of stimulus comparison. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 185-190.—"This experiment was designed to study the effects of comparison of training stimuli, the degree of difficulty of the training pairs, and the time of testing on transpositional behavior." Significant transposition was obtained under both the comparative and noncomparative conditions but the comparison group showed more transposition

than the noncomparison group. A significant interaction between degree of difficulty and time of testing was found such that only with the easy problem was delayed testing superior to immediate testing. The difficult problem yielded more transposition with respect to days to criterion, and total errors to criterion.—*J. Arbit.*

4149. Thompson, William R. (*Queen's U., Kingston, Ont., Can.*), & Kahn, Asher. Retroaction effects in the exploratory activity of "bright" and "dull" rats. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 173-182.—Different retroaction effects for exploratory behavior were demonstrated for McGill maze-bright and maze-dull rats. Bright rats showed retroactive inhibition, dull rats retroactive facilitation when a Y-unit maze was provided for exploration between two periods of exploration on a T-unit maze. The difference in performance between the two rat strains is accounted for by differences in memory and discrimination ability.—*R. Davidon.*

4150. Turova, Z. G. O nekotorykh narusheniyakh sovmestnoi deiatel'nosti pervoi i vtoroi signal'nykh sistem pri pu'eril'nom sindrome. (On certain disturbances in the joint activity of the first and second signal systems where the puerile syndrome obtains.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 324-338.—An experimental study of the properties of the conditioned reflex in patients exhibiting the "puerile syndrome."—*I. D. London.*

4151. Underwood, Benton J. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*), & Archer, E. James. Studies of distributed practice: XIV. Intralist similarity and presentation rate in verbal-discrimination learning of consonant syllables. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 120-124.—"Faster learning took place for lists of low similarity than for those of high similarity. The faster the presentation rate the slower the learning. Speed of learning was unaffected by intertrial interval. Recall of the high-similarity lists was better than of the low, but was unrelated to ability level and rate of presentation. Retention as measured by relearning had the same relation to intralist similarity and rate of presentation as did the original learning." The results were discussed in terms of inhibition theory as applied to serial and paired-associate learning.—*J. Arbit.*

4152. Weinschenk, Curt. (*U. Marburg/Lahn, Germany.*) Das unmittelbare Gedächtnis als selbständige Funktion. (Immediate memory as an independent function.) Göttingen: Hogrefe, 1955. 96 p.—This monograph offers a theoretical discussion of memory functions in terms of biological, neurological, psychophysiological, and psychiatric aspects. Several cases are presented illustrating variations in perseveration, e.g., ability to repeat 5 and 6 digit numbers but inability to recall 2 or 3 digit numbers. Theoretical aspects of immediate and remote memory are particularly considered.—*H. P. David.*

4153. Weiss, Robert L. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) The influence of set for speed on learning without awareness. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 425-431.—In a Thorndikian word-number test, of 240 items, 12 Ss given a timed test which introduced a set for speed and informed of the principle of assigning "right" and "wrong" performed less well than did an untimed, uninformed group. Similarly an uninformed, untimed

group did better than an uninformed, timed group. On methodological grounds it is held that experiments of this type give no conclusive evidence of learning without awareness.—R. H. Waters.

4154. Weitzenhoffer, Andre M. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **The influence of hypnosis on the learning process. Some theoretical considerations: II. Recall of meaningful material.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 148-165.—Previous investigations of the influence of hypnosis upon recall are reviewed and it is concluded that further gains in knowledge in this area demand the development of an adequate theory of meaning. Such a theory is developed from Osgood's mediation hypothesis and Hull's theory of learning. In combination with the hypnotic stimulus shift principle developed in an earlier paper, an account of the effects of hypnosis upon recall is made possible. The value of hypnosis as a tool for deciding between alternate theories is emphasized. 27 references.—E. G. Aiken.

4155. Young, Robert K. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) **Retroactive and proactive effects under varying conditions of response similarity.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 113-119.—"On the basis of a theory of response generalization it was predicted that in learning successive paired-associate lists the associative strength of the first list learned would increase as response similarity increased. This increase in associative strength would result in a decrease in retroactive inhibition (RI) and an increase in proactive inhibition (PI). . . . The results showed: (a) positive transfer in learning three lists increased as a function of response similarity; (b) RI decreased as response similarity increased; and (c) PI did not increase as response similarity increased. Support for response-generalization theory was found in results (a) and (b) and in the intrusion data at recall."—J. Arbit.

4156. Yuker, Harold E. (*Hofstra Coll., Hempstead, N. Y.*) **Group atmosphere and memory.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 17-23.—Subjects were read a story and then asked to recall it individually, in a group, and then individually again. During the group recall two variations in group atmosphere were employed: (a) cooperative vs competitive, and (b) democratic vs authoritarian leadership. General results included: (a) the group recall was superior to the average initial and final individual recall, and (b) the group recall in the cooperative atmosphere was superior to the group recall in the competitive atmosphere. Failure to provide adequate experimental conditions did not allow conclusions regarding the democratic-authoritarian variable.—L. N. Solomon.

4157. Zapadniuk, V. I. *Vnutrivennoe vvedeniye piramidona na uslovnoreflektornuiu deiatel'nost' sobak.* (Influence of intravenous injection of pyramidon on conditioned-reflex activity in dogs.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 396-405.—Experimental data on the effect of a 4% solution of pyramidon on conditioned-reflex activity in dogs are supplied. The mechanism of the action is unknown.—I. D. London.

(See also abstracts 3715, 3827, 3830, 3901, 3937, 4016, 4024, 4025, 4054, 4242, 4282, 4288, 4358)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

4158. Baggaley, Andrew R. (*1309 Laurel Dr., Urbana, Ill.*) **Concept formation and its relation to cognitive variables.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 297-306.—The instrument employed was a Card Sorting test which paralleled the Vigotsky Block test. "Analysis of the data on 68 S's from an urban university population suggests the following conclusions: 1. Level of concept formation is correlated with inductive and deductive reasoning and speed and strength of perceptual closure. 2. Analytic thinkers are characterized by relatively high ability in numerical operations and strength of perceptual closure. 3. The critical process in concept formation seems to be concentration on one aspect of the complex stimulus situation at a time." 20 references.—M. J. Stanford.

4159. Davids, Anthony. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Generality and consistency of relations between the alienation syndrome and cognitive processes.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 61-67.—"Twenty male undergraduates were administered an auditory projective technique, a word association technique, and a sentence completion technique, and engaged in two personal interviews with a clinical psychologist. Each of these procedures was designed to provide an independent measure of the S's relative standing on a motivational syndrome termed 'alienation'." This syndrome is defined and the results on the auditory projection test are interpreted as indicating that personality is likely to influence selective perception and retention. "These over-all findings of general and consistent relations between motivation and cognitive processes were interpreted as favorable evidence for the development of a general theory of cognition." 34 references.—L. N. Solomon.

4160. Drevdahl, John E. (*U. Minnesota Med. Sch., Minneapolis.*) **Factors of importance for creativity.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 21-26.—Two faculty members each rated twice 64 graduate and advanced undergraduate arts and science students on a seven point scale of creativity. These Ss were given Thurstone's PMA, nine of Guilford's tests, and (N = 52) Cattell's 16 personality tests. Analyses of variance were done, dividing the Ss at the median on the creative score. The tests which significantly differentiated the creative from the non-creative students were Guilford's Originality, Thurstone's Verbal Meaning, and Cattell's Radicalism vs Conservatism, Self-Sufficiency vs Lack of Resolution, Cyclothymia vs Schizothymia, Surgency vs Desurgency. On the last two measures the creative scored lower than the non-creative. Differences between arts and science students were also analyzed.—L. B. Heathers.

4161. Edwards, Ward. (*Lowry AFB, Denver, Colo.*) **The prediction of decisions among bets.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 201-214.—"A very simple mathematical model was developed for predicting choices among bets. This model, based on the concepts of subjective value or utility of money and subjective probability, asserts that Ss choose the bet with the maximum subjectively expected utility. An experiment was designed to test this model. . . . The model predicted substantially better than chance." The efficiency of other models is discussed and "it is concluded that the subjectively expected utility max-

imization model is adequate to account for the results of this experiment, and that subjective probabilities are much more important than utilities in determining choices among bets such as those used in this experiment."—*J. Arbit.*

4162. Fox, David Joseph. **The effect of increasing the available time for problem solving on the relative quality of decisions written by individuals and by groups.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1250-1251.—Abstract.

4163. Heath, Robert G. (*Tulane U., New Orleans, La.*) **Correlations between levels of psychological awareness and physiological activity in the central nervous system.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 383-395.—By recourse to chemical, neurophysiological, electrical, and psychoanalytic methods the interrelationships between levels in symbolic activity (abstract and emotional thinking) as evidenced by patients (including the schizophrenic) under stress and nonstress conditions, and recorded activity in the central nervous system are indicated. An hypothesis of "dual-circuit control of thought level," one facilitatory and the other inhibitory, is developed to guide the research program currently making use of personnel from several disciplines.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4164. Jaynes, William Elbert. **A factor analytic study of deductive reasoning ability.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1251.—Abstract.

4165. Khan, Khawar. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) **Dreams of normal people.** *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi*, 1954, Pt. III, 278.—Abstract.

4166. Rokeach, Milton; McGovney, Warren C., & Denny, M. Ray. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) **A distinction between dogmatic and rigid thinking.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 87-93.—"The purpose of this study was to investigate certain cognitive aspects of the phenomenon of dogmatism, to distinguish such aspects from rigidity, and to demonstrate the operation of personality organization upon cognitive behavior." The findings are in accord with the hypotheses posed and lend support to the validity of the formulation of the construct of dogmatism and its differentiation from rigidity.—*L. N. Solomon.*

4167. Tyler, Bonnie Wallis. **Expectancy for eventual success as a factor in predicting problem solving behavior.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1122-1123.—Abstract.

4168. Yasin, Zahida. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) **Importance of 'reversal' in psychic life.** *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi*, 1954, Pt. III, 278.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 3886, 4258, 4353, 4740, 5168)

INTELLIGENCE

4169. Baker, Charles T.; Sontag, Lester W., & Nelson, Virginia L. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.*) **Specific ability in IQ change.** *J. consult Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 307-310.—". . . at least in the higher levels of intelligence, children with accelerative changes in mental growth rate do not differ in any specific areas of intellectual ability from those with decelerative changes in mental growth rate.

There was no evidence in this study to support a hypothesis that changes in Stanford-Binet IQ from the preschool years to later years are due to the changing ratio of verbal to nonverbal items in progressive age levels of the test."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

4170. Hess, Robert D. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Controlling culture influence in mental testing: an experimental test.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 53-58.—A "culture-fair" individual test consisting of 16 items was devised and administered to elementary school pupils ranging in age from 6½ to 9½ years, and representing 3 socio-economic status groups: high-status white, low-status white, low-status Negro. Results of standard tests of intelligence showed significant differences between the high white group and both other groups. On the experimental test the differences between the 2 white groups were not significant, and while the differences between the high white and the Negro group were still significant, they were reduced. The experimental test had a moderate positive correlation with standard tests of intelligence (median .43 for different age and status groups) and, for the white groups, about the same correlation with reading achievement tests as did the standard tests.—*M. Murphy.*

4171. McCall, John R. (*Catholic U., Washington, D. C.*) **Sex differences in intelligence: a comparative factor study.** Washington, D. C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1955. viii, 65 p. \$1.00.—In order to analyze sex differences in intelligence a comparative factor study was undertaken employing three intelligence tests comprising 31 subtests. The subjects were 451 eighth grade pupils, 245 girls and 206 boys. Intercorrelations were obtained for the 31 subtests for each sex and assembled in two correlation matrices. Three similar factors were obtained for each sex, verbal, number, and space. A comparison was made of the factor patterns for the sexes and "A general similarity of factor pattern was found which may be due to the inaccuracies of the methods of comparison." Further analysis involving a regrouping of the 31 subtests and a descriptive comparison of the factor patterns on these groups "indicated the existence of consistent sex differences in the approach to various types of test material and form." 49 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4172. Pressey, Sidney L. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) **Concerning the nature and nurture of genius.** *Sci. Mon., N. Y.*, 1955, 81, 123-129.—Illustrations from athletics and music introduce the hypothesis "that a practicing genius is produced by giving a precocious able youngster early encouragement, intensive instruction, continuing opportunity as he advances, a congruent stimulating social life, and cumulative success experiences." Proposals are made for meeting these conditions in schools and colleges. 24 references.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4173. Sontag, L. W., Baker, Charles T., & Nelson, Virginia. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.*) **Personality as a determinant of performance.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 555-562.—One of the results of the longitudinal studies conducted at the Fels Institute has been the pointing up of the progressive changes in Stanford Binet performance in some children. Constancy or inconstancy of the I.Q. depends on type of emotional adjustment: (1) the passive infantile dependency pattern which they be-

lieve leads to decreasing level of Binet performance; (2) the aggressive self-reassuring mastery of tasks, competitive, independent pattern which leads to progressively advanced performance; and (3) the passive feminine role which like the dependency pattern offers no motivation to achieve.—R. E. Perl.

4174. Vincent, D. F. **Porebski's theory of speed and power factors of intelligence.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1955, 29, 193-200.—Porebski's idea of separate power and speed factors in intelligence (see 29: 5318) is at variance with present day ideas, and does not, in any case, necessarily follow from his experimental findings. Porebski's data are re-examined, and re-interpreted, to show that they are actually consistent with more generally accepted theories of human abilities.—G. S. Speer.

(See also abstract 4810)

PERSONALITY

4175. Bash, K. W. **Einstellungstypus and Erlebnistypus: C. G. Jung and Herman Rorschach.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 236-242.—The author discusses both Jung's and Rorschach's concepts of introversion and extraversion as representing psychological types. It is concluded that, contrary to the common misconceptions, both Jung's and Rorschach's meaning of introversion and extraversion are essentially identical. Experimental and statistical evidence, based on the Rorschach, is given in support of the Jungian ideas about introversion and extraversion—that they represent true personality types that are bimodally distributed in the population, and that each type is represented in the unconscious by its opposite. 21 references.—A. R. Jensen.

4176. Bergler, Edmund. **On exaggeration.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 262-272.—"Exaggeration represents an unconscious irony directed at the enshrined educators who communicated educational precepts in too emphatic a manner; the over-emphasis was viewed by the child as exaggeration. Exaggeration is only superficial pseudo-aggression toward the educators. The culprit accepts guilt for the lesser crime of exaggeration in order to hide the bigger crime of psychic masochistic attachment.—D. Prager.

4177. Block, Jack. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **The difference between Q and R.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 356-358.—"It is the purpose of this note to specify the conditions where the equivalence between Q and R will exist and the conditions where this equivalence will not occur. The controversy which has arisen devolves from differing initial assumptions about the nature of personality rather than being an issue in the realm of matrix algebra."—E. G. Aiken.

4178. Block, Jack, & Thomas, Hobart. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **Is satisfaction with self a measure of adjustment?** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 254-259.—Two hypotheses tested in this experiment are "(a) degree of self-satisfaction is curvilinearly related to the social dimension of adjustment and (b) degree of self-satisfaction is ordinarily related to the conceptual dimension of ego-control." Both hypotheses are supported when tested on a sample of 56 college students by comparing their MMPI scores with their ratings of self relevance on a list of 80 adjectives. Implications are drawn with regard to an index of effectiveness of psychotherapy proposed

by Rogers. The concept of metastability of adjustment is discussed.—L. R. Zeilin.

4179. Blum, Gerald S. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Perceptual defense revisited.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 24-29.—"In the present study the following hypothesis was submitted to experimental test: Subjects predisposed to use the mechanism of repression in conjunction with a given conflict will, when confronted subliminally with a conflict-relevant stimulus, show defensive behavior directly traceable to the perceptual process itself. . . ." The results of this study show that "with selective verbal report, familiarity, set, and antecedent conditions all controlled, an avoidance response directly traceable to the perceptual process was obtained."—L. N. Solomon.

4180. Carlsson, Gösta. **Social class, intelligence and the verbal factor.** *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 269-278.—A test is "verbal" either because it deals with words or because, statistically, it correlates to a given degree with certain other tests. Tests involving verbal material exhibit larger differences between social classes than most other types of tests; therefore other tests introducing a considerable difference in social classes will correlate fairly highly with verbal tests. The "verbal factor" may be a joint product of various psychological and sociological influences, whose separate contributions it is impossible to assess with any precision.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4181. Clark, Walter Huston, & Warner, Caroline M. (*Hartford Sch. Relig. Educ., Conn.*) **The relation of church attendance to honesty and kindness in a small community.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 340-342.—72 men and women in a small, homogeneous rural community were rated by 14 long-standing residents. A positive relation was found between church attendance and honesty and kindness.—G. K. Morlan.

4182. Cohn, Arthur R. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **Social norms, arbitrariness of frustration, and status of the agent of frustration in the frustration-aggression hypothesis.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 222-226.—Some of the conditions under which frustration will produce aggression are further specified. Pastore's work with the role of arbitrariness in the frustration-aggression hypothesis is considered, in addition to two other variables, the effect of social norms, and the social position of the agent of frustration. Based on a sample of 60 college women, less aggression appears when (1) the instructions are designed to stress ideal behavior, (2) the situation is non-arbitrary, (3) the agent of frustration is an authority figure rather than a peer.—L. R. Zeilin.

4183. Cowen, Emory L., Heilizer, Fred, & Axelrod, Howard S. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) **Self-concept conflict indicators and learning.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 242-245.—"The present study tests the hypothesis that it will be more difficult to learn syllables associated with conflictual adjectives than it will be to learn syllables associated with neutral ones." On the basis of the results of the Bills-Vance-McLean Index of Adjustment and Values, six conflict and six neutral words, each paired with a nonsense syllable, are presented to 94 college freshman Ss and required to be learned by the anticipation method. The syllables paired with the conflict words require a significantly greater number of

trials to learn, supporting the hypothesis of defensive behavior, in terms of elevated learning thresholds, for material associated with words identified as conflictual. 24 references.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4184. Eysenck, H. J. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) Cortical inhibition, figural aftereffect, and theory of personality. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 94-106.—“An attempt has been made in this paper to work out a dynamic theory to account for a number of experimental findings in the field of personality related to the concept of extraversion-introversion. Following Pavlov and Hull, a theory of cortical inhibition was developed to account for observed differences in behavior and a deduction from this principle was made by extending it to the perceptual field. It was predicted that hysterics (as a prototype of the extraverted personality type) would be differentiated from dysthymics (as a prototype of the introverted personality type) in the speed of arousal, strength, and length of persistence of figural aftereffects.” Experimental results presented are in accord with the predictions. 46 references.—*L. N. Solomon.*

4185. French, Elizabeth G. Interrelation among some measures of rigidity under stress and non-stress conditions. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 114-118.—“Seven tests of rigidity, measuring different aspects of the variable, and a test of achievement motivation were given to 50 male airmen under ego-involved conditions and to 50 under relaxed conditions. In addition an intelligence measure was available. The results were: 1. Ego-involved conditions did not produce an increase in rigid behavior. 2. There was no evidence of a general interrelation between the various measures of rigidity. 3. Ego-involved conditions produced no increase in interrelation between measures of rigidity. 4. Achievement motivation did increase under ego-involved conditions.”—*L. N. Solomon.*

4186. Goodrich, Edward Gilbert. The generality of self constructs. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1114.—Abstract.

4187. Hampton, Barbara J. An investigation of personality characteristics associated with self-adequacy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1203-1204.—Abstract.

4188. Haner, Charles F., & Brown, Patricia Ann. (*Grinnell Coll., Ia.*) Clarification of the instigation to action concept in the frustration-aggression hypothesis. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 204-206.—30 grade school children were placed in a pseudo-game situation where the S could thwart the S at any desired distance from the goal without the S realizing the arbitrary nature of the thwarting. The S is aware of distance to the goal at all times. A measure of an aggressive expression of frustration is made by determining the force S uses to push a plunger to silence a buzzer which sounds at the end of the trial. The findings seem to suggest that proximity to the goal at which frustration occurs will affect the resultant aggression. “However, the results are neither predictable nor explicable unless instigation to action is conceived of as a joint function of drive and habit strength.”—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4189. Harris, Myron Willard. Protective mechanisms utilized in reaction to ego-threatening sit-

uations, as evidenced by performance on a level of aspiration problem. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1116-1117.—Abstract.

4190. Helper, Malcolm M. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Learning theory and the self concept. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 184-194.—A conception of the self concept which is based upon contemporary reinforcement theory is sketched. “In an empirical exploration of the theoretical approach, relationships were set up in which variables derived from children's self-descriptions figured as links between indices of parental behavior and the children's social status among their peers.” The results of this study showed that children's ideal-self concepts were found to be as similar to the ideal-child concepts held by randomly selected parents as to the ideal-child concepts held by their own parents. For boys, ideal-self dependency and self-concept modeling are positively correlated with an index of parental reward for similarity to the father.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4191. Jacobs, Eleanor A. An investigation of some relationships between personality disturbance and perceptual reorganization. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1118-1119.—Abstract.

4192. Johansson, G., Dureman, I., & Sälde, H. Motion perception and personality. I. *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 289-296.—Experiments in the field of motion perception have indicated reasons for assuming a correlation between an analytical or isolating attitude in perception and a tendency to social isolation. An hypothesis that subjects who obtain extremely high scores in a velocity synthesis test will be characterized by traits like autism or a low degree of social contact was confirmed.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4193. Langstroth, Lovell. Structure of the ego: an anatomic and physiologic interpretation of the psyche based on the psychology of Otto Rank. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1955. ix, 149 p. \$4.00.—The genetic and will psychologies of Otto Rank are reviewed and discussed in terms of their contributions to an understanding of ego structure. It is contended that Rank's “conscious will” and “opposing will” have neurophysiological representation in the anterior ventral and dorsomedial nuclei of the thalamus respectively, and that Ammon's horn may represent the source of both will and libido. Other elements of the brain structure are discussed in terms of their functional relationships to the foregoing features within the framework of Rank's thought.—*E. W. Eng.*

4194. Mailloux, Noel. (*U. Montreal, Que., Can.*) The contribution of clinical research to personality theory. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 133-143.—A restricted interpretation of the scientific method, which has emphasized the potential stimulus, its elementary components, and its genetic sequence, has delayed the development of a systematic theory of personality. Clinical psychologists have made a contribution by emphasizing the “mental sphere” and the concept of “the self.” There has been some shift of attention in the study of the individual from learned acquisitions to present life context and anticipated future. “The human individual, instead of being merely reactive, is decidedly regarded as ‘self-propelling.’”—*R. Davidson.*

4195. Manfredini, Jurandyr. **A tipologia de Sheldon.** (Sheldon's typology.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 323-332.—A description of Sheldon's personality types.—G. S. Wieder.

4196. Meer, Samuel J. (*State Juvenile Diag. Cent., Columbus, O.*) **Authoritarian attitudes and dreams.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 74-78.—"This study attempted to verify the findings of a previous investigation that highly authoritarian and nonauthoritarian individuals differ in their ability to tolerate emotional ambivalence towards parents and other powerful authorities." The findings lend support to the theory of the authoritarian personality as formulated by previous investigators.—L. N. Solomon.

4197. Mohsin, S. M. (*Patna U., India.*) **Ego defenses in self-judgment.** *Patna U. J.*, 1954, 8, 67-77.—145 college students rated traits and occupations as preferred or not. Most subjects ascribed desirable traits to themselves which the author believes reflects a need to preserve self-esteem. Evidence is cited that such ratings bear little relation to objective self-evaluations. Subjects also indicated the degree of interest in certain high socio-economic level occupations. The results here showed objective factors as determinants rather than any need to preserve self-esteem (i.e., university students, by training, expect higher level jobs). 27 references.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

4198. Murray, Edward J., & Berkun, Mitchell M. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **Displacement as a function of conflict.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 47-56.—"Miller's theory of displacement was extended by integration with his conflict theory into a three-dimensional model. . . . To test deductions from this model rats were first trained to get food at one end of an alley and then shocked while eating until they no longer approached the food cup. They then left this alley and entered other alleys differing slightly from the original alley. Here they went closer to the food end than in the original alley. Tracings of their movements followed a pattern predicted from the model. . . . After making goal responses in the generalized alleys, the rats returned to eat in the original alley, showing a 'therapeutic' effect."—L. N. Solomon.

4199. Nuttin, Joseph. (*U. Louvain, Belgium.*) **Consciousness, behavior, and personality.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 349-355.—Consciousness, behavior, and personality are held to be inextricable in theory and study. It is shown that acceptance of the concept of consciousness does not necessarily carry with it an acceptance of introspectionism or the study of states of consciousness. Consciousness implies exposure to the real behavioral world and not confinement to an internal world of representation. It is pointed out, however, that the introduction of the notion of consciousness solves no concrete problem regarding behavior, but is necessary in order to come to grips with the problems of behavior and personality in a realistic fashion.—E. G. Aiken.

4200. Solomon, Adrian. **Identification, differentiation, and extension of self: a study of perceptions of self, mother, and daughter in a sample of college women.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1121.—Abstract.

4201. Stagner, Ross (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*), & Moffitt, J. Weldon. **A statistical study of Freud's theory of personality types.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 72-74.—". . . It was hypothesized that, if Freud's theory of personality types were valid, persons selected as examples of one type should intercorrelate among themselves significantly higher than with those selected as examples of other types. . . . Using Krou's Personal Preference Scale as a measuring instrument, three men were chosen to exemplify each of ten 'types'. . . . Intercorrelations were computed among all cases. By an analysis of variance technique, a test was made of the hypothesis that the mean within-type correlation did not differ significantly from the mean between-types correlations. The statistical tests indicated no significant differences for any of these comparisons. . . . The data are interpreted as casting doubt on the appropriateness of using typological formulations as proposed by Freud and some of his followers."—L. B. Heathers.

4202. Szondi, L. **Analysis del yo y análisis del carácter.** (Analysis of ego and analysis of character.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 595-639.—In the theoretical discussion, the interrelationships among ego, character, and destiny are examined with several resulting theses. Individual human fate is the product of both ancestral forces and personal choice, while the ego is ultimately the determiner of destiny. Ego and character are both defined and a method of analysis is presented and illustrated in a single case, indicating the importance of hereditary analysis, instinctive experimental analysis, and especially the analysis of the ego and of the individual's background.—R. O. Peterson.

4203. Todoli, Jose. **La persona el punto de vista metafísico.** (The person from a metaphysical point of view.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 657-680.—The concept of "person," embodying to some extent the concept of "personality," is developed, defined, and differentiated from other similar concepts. The field of observation is narrowed by including in this category only those entities which have conscience, freedom, permanence, mobility, and spirituality, of which the last named is the most essential, being the core of the person. Also discussed is the difference between individual and person, the substantial unity of the human being, and the limits of person.—R. O. Peterson.

4204. Tolor, Alexander. **Rigidity of self-concept as a mechanism in the maintenance of personality equilibrium, and as an expression of this equilibrium.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1121-1122.—Abstract.

4205. Van de Geer, J. P. **Waarnemen en persoonlijkheid.** (Perception and personality.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1955, 10, 111-161.—Recent American publications on the relation between perception and personality are reviewed and the possibilities of interpretation of these relationships are discussed.—R. H. Houwink.

4206. Weiss, Walter, & Fine, Bernard J. (*Boston U., Mass.*) **Opinion change as a function of some intrapersonal attributes of the communicatees.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 246-253.—The following hypotheses are proposed: (1) Individuals high in extrapunitiveness are more likely to

be influenced by a communication designed to effect an aggressive opinion on action toward a particular group, (2) such a communication is more likely to be effective on those with high aggressive needs, and (3) those high in aggressive needs and in extrapunitiveness are more likely to be influenced by the communication than those low in both. S's initial opinions about juvenile delinquency were assessed; then, after being exposed to the test communications over a period of time, their revised opinions were assessed. The Rosenzweig P-F Study and the TAT were used to determine personality characteristics. The data confirm the hypotheses, particularly for the immediate aspects of the communication. 22 references.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4207. Wiener, Morton. (*Carter Mem. Hosp., Indianapolis, Ind.*) Word frequency or motivation in perceptual defense. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 214-218.—The alternative hypotheses proposed to account for differential perceptual threshold of words, (1) motivation and meaning factors, and (2) word frequency and structure factors, are tested by measuring the recognition thresholds of words having two meanings, neutral and threat. The test material consisted of a series of booklets containing thirty successive carbon copies of the test words each, the least clear copy first and the clearest last. For the experiment proper, the threat words were imbedded in a threat context, the neutral words in a neutral context. The threat group needed significantly fewer trials than the neutral group to decipher the critical words. The author concludes that, all else held constant, word meaning and motivational factors are important determinants in perceptual behavior. 23 references.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4208. Windels, Roger. Constitution et tempérament—Contrôle de la méthode Sheldon sur des garçons flamands. (Constitution and temperament—a test of Sheldon's methods with Flemish boys.) *Ergologie*, 1955, 2, 101-106.—The author checked Sheldon's conclusions with 20 young men, average age 18.7, taken from a total group of 72 in the fourth year of a normal school. 17 diameters were taken in head, chest, arm, leg, and abdominal regions. Like Sheldon, there was high correlation between endomorphism and viscerotony (.82), and between ectomorphism and cerebrotony (.70). The largest difference was the coefficient of .60 between mesomorphism and somatotony.—R. W. Husband.

4209. Wood, Eugene Eager, Jr. The psychology of personality in the thought of Paul Tillich. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1456.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 3820, 3963, 4173, 4226, 4256, 4458, 4524, 4573, 4601)

AESTHETICS

4210. Ajmal, M. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) Symbolism in Freud and Silberer. *Proc. 5th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Lahore*, 1953, Pt. III, 149.—Abstract.

4211. Aliferis, James, & Stecklein, John E. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Measurement of music achievement at college entrance. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 263-272.—The development of the Aliferis Music Achievement Test, which in its final edition consists of 26 melodic items, 18 harmonic items, and

20 rhythmic items, is described. Distributions of test mean scores for a national sample of college music students are given by geographic region and type of institution. For a sample of 177 Ss, correlations between freshman honor-point ratios in music courses and test scores were .54 (melodic), .41 (harmonic), .46 (rhythmic), and .61 (total score).—P. Ash.

4212. Arnheim, Rudolf. (*Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.*) A review of proportion. *J. Aesthet.*, 1955, 14, 44-57.—Proportion is treated in gestaltist fashion. Shape preferences are held to be determined in part by the "degree of balance attained through the interplay of physiological forces in the visual apparatus." The perceptual aspects may "be overlaid and modified by motivational needs at higher psychical levels."—P. R. Farnsworth.

4213. Barrett, William G. On the naming of Tom Sawyer. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 424-436.—The factors underlying the selection of the name Tom Sawyer are shown to be complex and to spring from the deep sources basic to the lifelong psychic conflicts of Mark Twain.—L. N. Solomon.

4214. Burton, Roger V. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) Are musicians normal? *Overture*, 1955, 35(5), 10.—To check on the emotional stability of a certain class of musicians, the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey was given to 104 persons who constituted approximately one third of all the musicians employed in the motion picture studios of the Los Angeles area. "Taken as a whole, the profile for the average contracted studio musician is a rather desirable one and representative of a normal group of individuals."—P. R. Farnsworth.

4215. Feldman, A. Bronson. Fifty years of the psychoanalysis of literature: 1900-1950. *Lit. & Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 40-42; 54-64.—Part I of this bibliography appearing in the earlier (May) issue includes general articles while the second part (August issue) includes entries arranged by the particular literary author being discussed.—C. M. Louttit.

4216. Fizer, John. (*U. Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.*) Projection and identification in the artistic perception. *Amer. Imago*, 1955, 12, 299-306.—There is an active relationship between the aesthetic object and the one who perceives it. "In general, those who are capable of experiencing the artistic object by the totality of their ego either project their desires and phantasies into the perceived object, or identify themselves with it." Realism in art offers more possibilities for identification than for projection. Good art aims toward the satisfaction of man's "synthetical diversity."—W. A. Varvel.

4217. Garma, Angel. Algunos significados de la ornamentación y la génesis del arte plástico. (The meaning of ornamentation and the genesis of plastic art.) *Rev. Psicoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 399-421.—The latent genital symbolism in various kinds of architectural ornamentations is analyzed. The origin of plastic art is traced as stemming from the primitive habits of mothers who made drawings upon the skin of their newborn babies. The ornamentation of external objects and of all manifestations of plastic art is seen as a logical extension of the more primitive body decoration.—C. de la Garza.

4218. Garma, Angel. (*Av. Libertador Gral. San Martín 2392, Buenos Aires.*) Serpentine orna-

mentation and anal regression. *Amer. Imago*, 1955, 12, 293-297.—"The frequent associations of analysis with curved, spiral or helicoidal contents have a latent symbolism at once genital and anal, just as do ornamental serpentine curves."—W. A. Varvel.

4219. Granger, G. W. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) **Aesthetic measure applied to color harmony: an experimental test.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 205-212.—Moon and Spencer's aesthetic measure for color combinations was tested for its predictive value. Seven sets of Munsell color combinations were presented to 20 Ss who had to rank the items within each set in order of preference. The results did not support the formula in its existing form. The formula was considered of little use for predictive purposes. 18 references.—M. J. Stanford.

4220. Granger, G. W. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) **The prediction of preference for color combinations.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 213-222.—An empirical formula was proposed for the prediction of preferences for binary combinations of hues. The predictive value of this formula was tested by applying it to preferences for a set of Munsell color combinations. It was found that about 70 per cent of the variance could be accounted for. 29 references.—M. J. Stanford.

4221. Kwalwasser, Jacob. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) **Exploring the musical mind.** New York: Coleman-Ross, 1955. 189 p. \$4.50.—An hereditarian position is assumed in considering the relations of music to race, nationality, intelligence, chronological age, sex differences, and training. Considerable attention is paid music reading, the use of the stroboscope, and the measurement of motor abilities. Kwalwasser's discussions cover many minor studies undertaken by his students. These works had up to now appeared only as unpublished M.A. theses. 189-item bibliography.—P. R. Farnsworth.

4222. Lowenfeld, Viktor. (*Pennsylvania State U., University Park.*) **The meaning of aesthetic growth for art education.** *J. Aesthet.*, 1955, 14, 123-126.—"The most decisive aesthetic education does not take place merely by the criticism or guidance an individual receives for his aesthetic product. It is much more a total task of education, in which the individual's sensitivity toward perceptual, intellectual, and emotional experiences is deepened and integrated into a harmoniously organized whole, so that his 'senses are brought into harmonious and habitual relationship with the external world.'"—P. R. Farnsworth.

4223. McCurdy, Harold Grier. **The personality of Shakespeare; a venture in psychological method.** New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1953. xi, 243 p. \$5.00.

4224. Maugé, G. **Représentations du mouvement et schématisation.** (Representation of movement and schematization.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 243-252.—Drawings of movements (marching, climbing stairs, and wiping a table) fell into two groups: concrete realistic drawings, and schematic drawings. In a group of adolescent subjects schematic drawings increased with age and years of schooling, and seemed unrelated to drawing ability. Some difficulty was encountered with the designs of

younger children. Of 10 professional artists and art students only two did not produce schematic drawings. Preliminary experiments with various professional groups point to some systematic correlations. Discussion.—M. L. Simmel.

4225. Nash, Dennison. (*Middlebury Coll., Vt.*) **Challenge and response in the American composer's career.** *J. Aesthet.*, 1955, 14, 116-122.—23 successful American-born composers of serious music cooperated in a study, the major aims of which were: "1. To describe the role and sub-role social situations of serious composition in America. 2. To describe the personalities which have achieved the role and sub-roles. 3. To describe the situational history of these personalities. 4. To describe the role-perception and role behavior as a product of personality and social situation." The methodology used was that of the case history.—P. R. Farnsworth.

4226. Sopchak, Andrew L. (*Adelphi Coll., Garden City, N. Y.*) **Individual differences in responses to different types of music, in relation to sex, mood, and other variables.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(11), No. 396, 20 p.—A group of 381 male and 172 female Ss, all students in an elementary psychology course, were invited to listen to 15 musical recordings and then to check on a list the appropriate affective qualities that each of the selections presented to them. It was found that wide differences exist in the emotional reactions experienced by the Ss. The S's mood was found to be related to his responses to music, but this was influenced by his musical training, the type of music, and his familiarity with the music. It was suggested that music could be used as an auditory projective device which would lead to increased understanding of his personality.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4227. Souriau, Etienne. **A general methodology for the scientific study of aesthetic appreciation.** *J. Aesthet.*, 1955, 14, 1-18.—The author accepts as his definition of aesthetic appreciation the act of "evaluating the object of a perception, whether a direct perception or one represented imaginatively, according to what is intrinsically given in the actual or virtual exercise of perception." He agrees that present methods are useful if proper care is taken with the subtle nuances "whose objective grounds are very difficult to uncover."—P. R. Farnsworth.

4228. Wilson, Robert N. (*SSRL, 726 Jackson Place, NW, Washington 6, D. C.*) **Aesthetic symbolism.** *Amer. Imago*, 1955, 12, 275-292.—Literary symbols originated as truly social products and have endured as valued by many people. The central function of poetry as symbolism is the formation of language, the attempt to communicate and to elucidate experience. Various attempts to separate the language and meaning of literature from the language and meaning of other types of communication are considered. The distinction between the functions of scientific and poetic discourse is particularly important for our era.—W. A. Varvel.

4229. Wolfenstein, Martha, & Leites, Nathan. **Trend in French films.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(2), 42-51.—The following themes were discovered in some 50 films seen since 1950: (1) fear of falling back into childhood, (2) wish to have someone do it for you, (3) the superior strength of women, (4) old man as child, young woman as mother, (5) legitimate

facades for the pursuit of pleasure, (6) non-internalization of moral restrictions, (7) the trauma of abandonment, (8) harmonious resolution of difficulties and fulfillment of wishes. "We may find the common denominator of these tendencies in a presumably increasing feeling of incapacity to cope with crushing circumstances."—J. A. Fishman.

4230. Wright, Celeste T. (*U. California, Davis*) Katherine Mansfield and the "secret smile." *Lit. & Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 44-48.—The author traces in Mansfield's stories and letters a recurrent image, the "secret smile," which reflects "a child's sense of being unwanted, helpless, afraid, and unable to communicate."—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 4008, 4384, 4978)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

4231. Allen, Frederick H. (*Phila. (Pa.) Child Guidance Clinic*) Mother-child separation—process or event. In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 325-331.—Clinical and research materials presented in papers (abstracts elsewhere in this issue) pertaining to mother-child separation are commented on critically.—N. H. Pronko.

4232. Altea, Ennio. (*Cagliari U., Italy*) Indagini sulla prova degli atti interrotti e del completamento degli atti e sull'effetto mnestico Zeigarnik in soggetti dell'età evolutiva. (Research on the test of interrupted acts, their completion and the Zeigarnik mnemonic effect in young subjects.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1955, 16, 265-285.—After a review of the work done in the area of interrupted acts, especially the Zeigarnik effect, a series of experimental researches with children are presented. The results show that the completion of interrupted acts, and the retention of forms and colors after interruption of memorization, are related to the degree of motivation of the subject. This indicates that the interruption of an action which results in a state of tension manifested as a tendency to resume the uncompleted act is a necessary condition but not sufficient for obtaining the Zeigarnik effect in children. A condition of adequate motivation is necessary. 24 references. French, English, German summaries.—A. Manoil.

4233. Apgar, Virginia; Girdany, B. R., McIntosh, R., & Taylor, H. C. Neonatal anoxia: I. A study of the relation of oxygenation at birth to intellectual development. *Pediatrics*, 1955, 15, 653-662.—As part of the study of relation between delayed oxygenation of newborn infants and later intelligence, a mean of 3.9 blood samples was obtained on each of 400 infants during the first three hours of life. At a mean age of 26.7 months, Gesell Developmental Ratings were obtained on 65 subjects. At a mean age of 47.6 months, Stanford-Binet Intelligence Tests were given 243 subjects. No significant correlation was found between levels of blood oxygen content and the Gesell ratings of adaptive behavior, nor IQ as assessed by the Stanford-Binet.—M. C. Templin.

4234. Aubry, Jenny. (*Médecin des Hôpitaux de Paris, France*) The effects of lack of maternal care: methods of studying children aged one to

three years, placed in institutions. In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 293-306.—Through a synthesis and elaboration of medical examinations, Gesell Tests, and psychological observations of abandoned children at the Parent de Rosan Institution, specific and general pictures of the problems of maternal deprivation are presented.—N. H. Pronko.

4235. Beier, Helen, & Bauer, Raymond A. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Oleg: A member of the Soviet "Golden Youth." *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 139-145.—As one in a series of case studies which are being made a part of a larger project aimed at understanding the psychological and sociological dimensions of the Soviet society, the case of Oleg is presented. Such factors as Oleg's family and cultural background, his selection of a career, and the cause and effect of his defection are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

4236. Bjerstedt, Åke. A double-directed analysis of preference motivations and other pal-description statements: studies in socio-perceptual selectivity. *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 257-268.—There is a clear tendency to perceive members of one's own sex in positive roles more often than members of the opposite sex. There is no corresponding tendency to perceive members of the opposite sex more often in negative roles. Overrating of one's own sex is greater for overrejected than for overchosen pupils, i.e. the overchosen children seem to be less sex-role-determined in their pal-descriptions. 29 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4237. Blau, Theodore H., & Blau, Lili R. The sucking reflex: The effects of long feeding vs. short feeding on the behavior of a human infant. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 123-125.—In order to investigate the effects of long feeding time and short feeding time on non-nutritive sucking and other behavioral variables in the newborn infant, a three-week-old child was given a series of long feedings and short feedings over a period of approximately 30 days. . . . It was found that more non-nutritive sucking occurred during the long feeding sessions. In addition, more crying, more general restlessness, and more difficulty in sleeping occurred during the long feeding periods. . . . The hypothesis that nonnutritive sucking results from inadequate use of the sucking response was not supported by the data in this study.—L. N. Solomon.

4238. Block, Jeanne, & Martin, Barclay. Predicting the behavior of children under frustration. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 281-285.—A replication of the Barker, Dembo, and Lewin experiment on frustration and regression was carried out in order to test the hypothesis that ego-control capacity in children, measured independently, is predictive of individual differences following frustration. The specific hypotheses were: (1) Under-controlling children would evidence greater decrement in their level of play constructiveness following frustration, and (2) would make direct attacks on the frustrating barrier to a greater extent than Over-controlling children. Both of the hypotheses were essentially supported.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4239. Bond, R. J., Burns, Virginia M., Kolodny, R., & Warren, Marjory C. (*Children's Aid Association of Boston*) The neighborhood peer

group. *Group*, 1955, 17(1), 3-12.—The behavior of handicapped or disturbed children can be modified in positive directions through association with groups of normal children. Positive changes result largely from the mechanism of *identification*. The child identifies with the group leader, with the group and with others in the group. Gains also result from skillful use by the group leader of *recognition* and of dilution or redirection of hostility within the group.—D. D. Raylesberg.

4240. Bookbinder, Kathryn Foltz. The relation of social status and punishment as observed in stories obtained with the Driscoll playkit. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1252-1253.—Abstract.

4241. Brubaker, Mary S. (Dept. Public Welfare, Philadelphia, Pa.) A development in public agency service for parents. *Child Welfare*, 1955, 34(8), 1-7.—The author discusses the way a city ousts an out-moded system of dealing with parents and children in trouble and presents a challenge to child welfare workers in developing practices in line with current concepts of helping people. Discussed are: (1) the background; (2) first steps; (3) locating "lost" parents; (4) helping parent develop resources; (5) renewed parent-child contacts; (6) children relinquished for adoption; and (7) continued evaluation and development.—S. M. Amatora.

4242. Bystroletova, G. N. Obrazovanie u novorozhennykh detei uslovnogo refleksa na vremia v sviazi s sutochnym ritmom kormleniya. (Formation in new-born children of a conditioned reflex to time in connection with daily rhythm of feeding.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel.*, 1954, 4(5), 601-609.—On application of "correct rhythm of daily feeding" (every 3 to 4 hours) a "conditioned reflex to time of feeding is formed within 3 to 5 days" and is expressed by "intensification of the child's motor reaction and sucking movements and by awakening" prior to commencement of feeding.—I. D. London.

4243. Church, Joseph. Children's resolutions of verbal contradictions: a developmental study. *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 19.—Abstract.

4244. Clark, Carl Arthur. A study of the adolescent's conception of the nature of scientific knowledge. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1261.—Abstract.

4245. Curtis, James L. A psychiatric study of 55 expectant fathers. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 937-950.—An animal-drawing, story-telling projective task led to the following conclusions: expectant fathers, not referred for psychiatric consultation, "maintained a superior emotional adaptation to fatherhood by virtue of a relatively stable unconscious image of themselves as a capable and loving father figure." Men, referred for consultation with minor problems, "less often achieved a 'good' father identification, but were able to achieve a comfortable identification, unconsciously, as a 'good' mother or older child in the family." Men presenting serious problems "were unable to form a helpful or stable identification as a 'good' father, mother or sibling." Seven case summaries.—G. H. Crampton.

4246. Dalla Volta, Amedeo. (Genoa U., Italy.) Accettazione e rifiuto delle bevande alcoliche nel bambino. (Acceptance and refusal of alcoholic

beverages by the child.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1955, 16, 245-263.—This is a continuation of a series of studies on the acceptance of alcohol under various forms by very young children. Cases of normal and abnormal children to whom alcohol was given from early infancy are presented. Indifference toward or rejection of alcoholic beverages by very young children is not common. This would indicate that the infant is much less selective in the satisfaction of ingestive needs than it is commonly thought. The author states also that "the acceptance of alcoholic beverages by children and the resulting danger for their health cannot agree with fundamental psychoanalytical theory." 12 references. French, English, German summaries.—A. Manoil.

4247. Davison, W. C. Medical and psychological team work in the care of chronically ill children. *Pediatrics*, 1955, 16, 270-271.—The importance of team work is emphasized.—M. C. Templin.

4248. de Kok, Winifred. You and your child. New York: Philosophical Library, Inc., 1955. vii, 147 p. \$3.75.—The present volume contains advice to parents based rather on experience than on theory. The author maintains that every child has a power for good or for evil. Parents can release the power for good. Parental love and good example are essential in guiding the child toward maturity. Rather than laying down hard and fast rules for parents, the author suggests an alternative attitude toward children which will help them develop into mature and well-adjusted adults. In 21 chapters the author discusses such topics as the newborn baby, three to six months, six months to a year, habit training, security, obedience, playthings, the ill child, the preschool child, the school child, adolescence, and others.—S. M. Amatora.

4249. Dracoulides, N. N. The traumatism of the psyche and its reintegration. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 189-192.—By means of allegory, the dynamics of conflicts and traumas in the child are described, followed by the stages of therapeutic psychoanalysis which by way of sedation of the superego and reinforcement of the ego lead to the reintegration of the mind. 30 references. French and German summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4250. Dunn, Michael Butler. Global evaluation of children's drawings of "person" and "self." *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1254-1255.—Abstract.

4251. Du Pan, R. Martin, & Roth S. The psychologic development of a group of children brought up in a hospital type residential nursery. *J. Pediat.*, 1955, 47, 124-129.—Ratings on 14 infants in a Swiss residential nursery using the Gesell Developmental Schedules were only slightly below normal. The development of the 10 children who were away from the home for one or two years appears satisfactory.—M. C. Templin.

4252. Edgar, Robert W. (Queens Coll., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.) Discipline and purpose. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1955, 57, 8-14.—"The school's task in the nurture of self-discipline is clear. It must borrow, adapt, invent, and discover purposeful activities. The test of the adequacy of these activities will be the responses of the children. If their thoughts and actions are suffused with purpose, they are then indicating that they understand and accept as guides the

goals implicit in the activities. The child's task becomes the mobilization of his intelligence, skill, understanding, and strength in a sustained effort to achieve goals which he values. As he grows in his ability to do this, he will develop the characteristics of the self-disciplined."—H. K. Moore.

4253. Ellenbogen, Robert. Relation of children's speech usage to age and to sex, as a function of precision requirements in performance: an investigation of formulations of Piaget, Vigotsky, and Goldstein. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1447-1448.—Abstract.

4254. Ellis, Laura M., Ellis, Rafe; Mandel, Eugene D., Jr. (*The Country Schools, North Hollywood, Calif.*), Schaeffer, Maurice S., Sommer, Geraldine, & Sommer, Gerhart. Time orientation and social class: An experimental supplement. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 146-147.—This study attempted to demonstrate a relationship between action-time span of stories told by school children and a "rating" measure of frustration tolerance. Such a relationship was not shown to exist.—L. N. Solomon.

4255. Fowler, Stanley Earl. Family relationships as viewed by teenagers. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1136-1137.—Abstract.

4256. Frank, Lawrence K. Play in personality development. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 576-590.—This approach to personality development emphasizes the ways in which play contributes to the process whereby the individual organism becomes a human being, learning to live in a social order, and in a symbolic cultural world. 26 references.—R. E. Perl.

4257. Gardner, George E. (Rep.). Problems of early infancy. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 506-514.—Wolff discussed the use of neonatal tension-reduction patterns in predicting behavior at 18 mos. Sylvester felt that neonatal differences might be connected with differences in completeness or maturation of organs and organ systems. Bender felt that neonatal behavior was reliable and goal-directed. Mahler emphasized the importance of considering the attitudes and feelings of the mother. Spitz felt that waiting capacity, shockability, and tension reduction patterns of the neonate could provide a measure of maturation.—D. Prager.

4258. Garma, Angel. Vicissitudes of the dream screen and the Isakower phenomenon. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 369-382.—The dream screen and Isakower phenomenon are discussed with reference to the sensations and impressions of the young child who sleeps at the mother's breast and has fantasies of having this breast all around it and in its mouth, or of itself being inside the breast. Examples are presented to show that childhood oral frustrations can unite with later impressions to produce the Isakower phenomenon or visible dream screen.—L. N. Solomon.

4259. Geist, Harold. (*School District, Albany, Calif.*) Adolescents and parents talk it over. *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 98-102.—Topics such as smoking, staying out late, responsibility in the home, teenage marriages, school choice of friends, etc., were discussed by a group of 15 adolescents and a group of 15 parents of the adolescents in the first

group. Dr. Geist served as a leader for both groups, which met separately at first and then together. "Solution of some of the more serious aspects of adolescent behavior, such as the anti-social acts of juvenile delinquents, could probably be achieved by similar group sessions."—W. Coleman.

4260. Gerty, Ursula M. The adaptive behavior of adolescent children whose mothers were hospitalized at Saint Elizabeths Hospital with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1955. xi, 210 p. (Catholic Univ. Amer. Stud. soc. Wk. No. 22).—With 16 patients, their husbands and 18 children as subjects, extensive interview and case record data are analyzed to show the impact on the husband and upon the adolescent child of hospitalization of the mother, including the burden of family responsibilities, paternal influences when strong or relatively weak, peer relations, including how adolescents' friendships are affected, and relations of the adolescents with other non-familial adults. 71 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4261. Goldstein, Robert. (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*), Polito-Castro, Sara B., & Daniels, Jane T. Difficulty in conditioning electrodermal responses to tone in normally hearing children. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 26-34.—Eighteen normally hearing children were easy to condition and 14 were difficult to condition to electrodermal responses to tone according to subjective standards used in a previous study. Ease of conditioning seems to be unrelated to intelligence quotient; sex; to the ages studied (7-years and 6-months to 12-years and 8-months); to handedness; to initial, terminal, or maximum resistance; or to overt responses and behavior, except for sleepiness. There may be a slight relationship between the ease of conditioning and the minimum resistance recorded during the test.—M. F. Palmer.

4262. Gottesfeld, Harry. The prediction of children's emotional, social behavior and phantasies on a hospital ward from a psychological test situation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1255-1256.—Abstract.

4263. Grözinger, Wolfgang. Scribbling, drawing, painting; the early forms of the child's pictorial creativeness. New York: Praeger, 1955. 142 p. \$4.00.—This book attempts to fathom the mysteries of children's scribbling, drawing, and painting and to explain their symbolic language of form. The author's specialty, the encouragement of bimanual drawing, is used "to stress the physical wholeness of visual activity. A child's drawing, he maintains, is a total bodily gesture rather than the specialized skill of separate organs." Includes 10 commandments for the parents of children who do pictures.—A. J. Sprow.

4264. Gump, P. V., & Sutton-Smith, B. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) The "it" role in children's games. *Group*, 1955, 17(3), 3-8.—Children's participation in "it" games (involving a central "it" person who acts in opposition to the rest of the playing group) was studied to test several hypotheses as to how the ingredients of children's activities affect the behavior and experience of the participants. It appeared that playing high-power "it" roles, as contrasted to low-power "it" roles, leads to less failures

for those in the "it" roles. High-power "it" roles lead to fewer negative reactions of the playing group towards "it" and to more positive feelings of "it" about himself and his situation. Unskilled players were helped to more frequent success and to a less negative experience if they were placed in high-power rather than in low-power "it" roles.—D. D. Raylesberg.

4265. Holman, Miriam. Adolescent attitudes toward seeking help with personal problems. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Wk.*, 1955, 25(3), 1-31.—Adolescents are most apt to seek help with problems related to school and vocational planning. They are least inclined to seek help for more personal problems regarding adjustments with the other sex and family relations. The person they would go to for help differed with the kind of problem considered. Adolescents do not like to be considered different in a mal-adjusted way. This often is the reason why they do not seek help.—G. Elias.

4266. Hulslander, Stewart Charles. Some relationships between aspects of growth of youth and the evolution of their occupational interests. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1353-1354.—Abstract.

4267. Hurwitz, Irving. A developmental study of the relationships between motor activity and perceptual processes as measured by the Rorschach test. *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 20.—Abstract.

4268. Ilg, Frances L., & Ames, Louise Bates. (*Gesell Institute of Child Development, New Haven, Conn.*) Child behavior. New York: Harper, 1955. xi, 364 p. \$3.95.—Part 1 of this book, much of whose material is incorporated and adapted from the authors' syndicated newspaper column, is devoted to growth: how behavior grows, ages and stages, and individuality. The second part (13 chapters) deals with everyday behavior problems and gives specific advice on what to do about them. In the final part, 2 chapters advise what to tell about Santa Claus, deity, death, adoption, divorce, and what to do about discipline. 41 references.—A. J. Sprow.

4269. Inkeles, Alex. Social change and social character: the role of parental mediation. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(2), 12-23.—"The experience of extreme social change that the [Russian] Revolutionary generation underwent . . . [had] a marked effect on that generation's approach to the rearing of its children. . . . Having experienced marked social change, they adjusted their child rearing practices, the better to prepare their children for the life they expected those children to lead." Goals and values of a different sort were stressed; secular morality replaced traditional and religiously based morality and increased attention was paid to political considerations in the education of children.—J. A. Fishman.

4270. Jackson, Philip Wesley. Verbal solutions to parent-child problems and reports of experiences with punishment. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1023.—Abstract.

4271. Jaffari, Karamat Husain. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) Morality and the child. *Proc. 5th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Lahore*, 1953, Pt. III, 148.—Abstract.

4272. Johannis, Theodore Benjamin, Jr. The adolescent's view of father roles in relation to socio-economic class. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1275.—Abstract.

4273. Johnson, Robert. (*Hosp. for Sick Children, Toronto, Ont.*) How parents' attitudes affect children's illnesses. *Bull. Inst. Child Stud., Toronto*, 1955, 17(3), 5-8.—Parents' attitudes have an important role in the way in which children react to illness. If the parents react to the illness as a family calamity, or maintain an attitude of guilt, or blame the child for the inconvenience he is causing the family, the child's reaction will be a poor one. A direct approach to the illness is essential with family activity continuing as much in its normal course as possible. "He (the child) thus learns that illness leads to a necessary withdrawal from activity, but never to an escape from reality."—J. J. Gallagher.

4274. Kates, Solis L., & Diab, Dutty N. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) Authoritarian ideology and attitudes on parent-child relationships. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 13-16.—"The relationship between authoritarian ideology and attitudes about parent-child relationships was investigated by testing 172 native-white, Christian university students." Findings indicate a relationship in females that could be related to personality dispositions. It was proposed that strong authoritarian beliefs may be mal-adjustive in a democratic society since such beliefs are associated with attitudes similar to those held by parents of problem children.—L. N. Solomon.

4275. Klimova, M. S., et al. Vliyanie rezhima i pitaniia na sostoianie vysshel nervnoi deiatel'nosti detei iasel'nogo vozrasta. (Influence of regimen and diet on the state of higher nervous activity in children of nursery age.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 219-225.—Improvement of regimen and diet in children of nursery age brings about a "significant acceleration in the formation and stabilization of conditioned reflexes and also improvement in the development of differentiation."—I. D. London.

4276. Lane, John E. Generalized adaptability and developmental level: some interrelationships among social effectiveness, level of perceptual development, and anxiety. *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 21.—Abstract.

4277. Lazowick, Lionel M. (*VA Hosp., Downey, Ill.*) On the nature of identification. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 175-183.—A mediation theory of identification is presented in order to interpret one type of relationship between Ss and their parents. On the basis of data gathered from college students, using the semantic differential technique, the following generalizations are made: (1) The greater the degree of identification between children and their parents, the less the degree of anxiety. (2) Men, as a group, tend to form stronger identifications than do women. (3) Greater semantic similarity is found within family groups than between family groups. 31 references.—L. R. Zeilin.

4278. Lindemann, Elizabeth B. (*The Human Relations Service of Wellesley, Mass.*), & Ross, Ann. A follow-up study of a predictive test of social adaptation in preschool children. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30:

4718), 79-93.—A research study attempting to observe and describe the range of adaptive behavior in a cross-section of the child population before, during, and after a period of integration into the school situation. Methods used were a standardized clinical examination of the child before his entrance into the school, parent interviews, systematized observation of the child in the interactional constellation of the classroom, teacher ratings, teacher interviews, and sociometric data. Results are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

4279. Lowe, Charles A. Observations on the care of children in Afghanistan. *Pediatrics*, 1955, 15, 771-774.—An observation reported by a physician.—M. C. Templin.

4280. Luck, Juanita M. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) A study of peer relationships. *Group*, 1955, 17(3), 13-20.—Peer relationships formed by forty children in their latency period (Freudian definition) were studied through analysis of records made by observers of group sessions (twenty five) in a child guidance clinic. These data were related to biographical data and to scores on a scale developed to classify peer relationships. "In summary, it would seem that the choice of the individual as expressed in voluntary relationships is regulatory and the individual chooses those which meet his inner needs and rejects those which do not, seeming to sustain this quality in spite of external circumstances."—D. D. Raylesberg.

4281. Lyle, William H., Jr., & Levitt, Eugene E. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) Punitiveness, authoritarianism, and parental discipline of grade school children. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 42-46.—"The purpose of this study was to investigate the interrelationships among ethnocentrism-authoritarianism in children, the child's willingness to be punitive, and the punitiveness of the parent as the child sees it. Three hypotheses postulating positive correlations among the three variables were set up. . . . It is concluded that the three hypotheses of the study are supported by the data, and that this evidence is in accord with, and reflects favorably upon, the theory of the origin of ethnocentrism-authoritarianism proposed by Frenkel-Brunswik and her associates."—L. N. Solomon.

4282. Mirzoiants, N. S. Uslovnyi orientirovchnyi refleks i ego differentsirovki u rebenka. (Conditioned orientive reflex and its differentiation in the child.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(5), 616-619.—Differentiation of the conditioned orientive reflex can be developed in children from 4 to 5½ months of age. "Some children at this age can differentiate tones 5 musical tones higher and 2 tones lower than the basic tone." "Formation of differentiation of the conditioned orientive reflex proceeds differently with different children." Individual features of a child's higher nervous activity are revealed in the "steadiness and fineness of the differentiations of the conditioned orientive reflex."—J. D. London.

4283. Nass, Martin L. The effects of three variables of children's concepts of physical causality. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1119-1120.—Abstract.

4284. Northway, Mary L. (*Institute of Child Study, Toronto, Ont.*) In defense of immaturity.

Bull. Inst. Child Stud., Toronto, 1955, 17(3), 1-4.—The author suggests that the term "immature" has been used improperly to describe children who, in one way or another, provoke our displeasure. She suggests that a child should be allowed to manifest childlike tendencies and that adults could well admit childlike qualities in their own personality. "We must become a mature people. But true maturity will come only when we learn to develop, not deny, some of our childhood qualities."—J. J. Gallagher.

4285. Opler, Marvin K. (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., N. Y.*) The influence of ethnic and class subcultures on child care. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 3, 12-21.—This is a critical analysis of infant determinism hypotheses. The author provides evidence to show that while "The early experience of the child provides one basis for long-standing values and motivations . . .," the particular subculture (social class, ethnic group, religious group, etc.) in which the family of the child participates in is, perhaps, more significant. No empirically validated studies have been, as yet, provided to give validity to any of the current or traditional infant determinist hypotheses. Anthropological and sociological data on child rearing practices as related to culture provide psychiatry with some new insights which might prove valuable in reshaping individual lives. 25 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

4286. Owen, Margaret. (985 5th Ave., New York.) Perception of simultaneous tactile stimuli in emotionally disturbed children and its relation to their body image concept. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 397-409.—11 emotionally disturbed children were studied as regards the pattern of their perception of double simultaneous stimulation and the possibility of using this test as an indicator of problems concerning the body image of these children. The pattern of perception found followed that found by M. Bender in normal children. While body image data and the data from double simultaneous stimulation were not intrinsically related, their mutual relation to ego formation was made. A method of studying ego formation is offered.—N. H. Pronko.

4287. Polikanina, P. I., & Probatova, L. E. Razvitiye orientirovchnoi reaktsii na zvukovoe razdrazhenie u nedonoshennykh detei. (Development of orientive reaction to acoustic stimulation in prematurely born children.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 226-236.—The diffuse reaction, which is noted in very prematurely born children, in response to sound during the first month of postnatal life is not to be considered as a truly orientive reaction which is seen to develop gradually through three typical stages. "The absence of extinction of reaction to sound in very prematurely born children during the first months of their life and the presence of extinction in children less prematurely born of the same age is an index of a distinctive functional state of their central nervous system."—J. D. London.

4288. Polikanina, P. I., & Probatova, L. E. Stanovlenie i razvitiye pishchevogo dvigatel'nogo uslovnogo refleksa na zvuk u nedonoshennykh detei. (Establishment and development of a conditioned alimentary motor reflex to sound in prematurely born children.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 237-246.—The formation of a "conditioned alimentary motor reflex to sound" in prema-

turely born children is examined in detail. In all these children the "appearance of the orientive reaction preceded the formation of the clearly expressed conditioned reflex—a reaction which extinguishes with stabilization of the latter."—I. D. London.

4289. Prugh, Dane G. (*Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.*) **Investigations dealing with the reactions of children and families to hospitalization and illness: problems and potentialities.** In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 307-321.—A five year study at the Child's Medical Center has had as its goal the understanding and ultimate prevention of possible traumatic reactions to hospitalization and illness. This program and some pertinent problems are discussed here.—N. H. Pronko.

4290. Rank, Beata. (*The James Jackson Putnam Children's Center, Boston, Mass.*) **Intensive study and treatment of preschool children who show marked personality deviations, or "atypical development," and their parents.** In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 491-501.—In the process of a 10-year study and treatment of children with atypical development, a number of hypotheses are developed regarding the etiology and psychodynamics of this disorder and of the nature of the treatment required. A method for testing these hypotheses is outlined.—N. H. Pronko.

4291. Raymond, Louise. **Adoption—and after.** New York: Harper & Brothers, 1955. ix, 239 p. \$3.00.—This book is written for parents of adopted children. In non-technical language the author discusses what adoptive parents should know about themselves, what they may know about the child, problems of living together. Some of the problems discussed are those in the initial adjustment together, telling the child he is adopted, adopting an older child, problems relating to the specific family makeup—i.e. only children, own children and adopted children etc. There is a foreword by Sidonie M. Gruenberg as well as a list of suggested books for additional reading and names of adoption agencies in all the states.—L. B. Costin.

4292. Ribble, Margaret A. **The personality of the young child: an introduction for puzzled parents.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. vi, 126 p. \$2.75.—The author set forth in meaningful but nontechnical terms the findings that have been made in child psychology and related fields. She looks upon the beginning of the child's mental growth as a time of creativeness in fostering the child's development. The various chapters include such topics as: (1) getting perspective, (2) early sexual development, (3) privacy, (4) aggression and the muscular system, (5) the beginnings of self, (6) love and hate, (7) the roots of character, and (8) the child and parent in retrospect. A list of books for further reading is appended.—S. M. Amatora.

4293. Richmond, Julius B. (*State U. New York, Syracuse.*), & Lustman, Seymour L. **Autonomic function in the neonate: I. Implications for psychosomatic theory.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 269-275.—Physiologically-oriented study of 60 infants, aged 3 to 4 days, by reference to reflex vasodilatation in the skin and in the pupil in response to sound, showed "significant individual differences in auto-

nomic function." The findings warrant the rejection of the concept of "a physiological vagotonia of infancy" and the acceptance of Wenger's concept of autonomic balance with which external stress and personality attributes interact to induce psychosomatic disorder. 25 references.—L. A. Pennington.

4294. Romm, May E. **The unconscious need to be an only child.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 331-342.—Five cases are presented in which the unconscious need to be an only child was demonstrated by each patient repeatedly and consistently both in dreams and in free association. In their futile attempts to obtain this unrealistic goal oral incorporate mechanisms and omnipotent thinking were used by these patients. Guilt feelings were the common response to these drives.—L. N. Solomon.

4295. Rose, Arnold M. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Parental models for youth.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 40, 3-9.—The author raises the question as to whether our society conforms to the anthropologist's model of a stable society. His conclusion indicates that children in our society select, consciously or unconsciously, some of the life patterns of their parents as models for their own behavior, but ignore others. Study was based on questionnaires answered by 259 students of sociology and social psychology courses.—S. M. Amatora.

4296. Rosenthal, Alan G. **Pre-school experience and adjustment of Puerto Rican children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1205.—Abstract.

4297. Rubé, P. **Adolescence: I. Is there a problem of adolescence?** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 503-509.—All of the child's emotionality is reorganized under the influence of puberty and leaving the parental milieu, which occurs in adolescence. It is this reorganization which gives the impression that the adolescent's personality is a personality in the making. There is no single problem of adolescence, but rather a series of very complex, intricate problems. This series of problems will be covered in subsequent articles.—L. N. Solomon.

4298. Sánchez-Hidalgo, Efrain. (*U. Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.*) **La psicología de la crianza, V: La lucha por la emancipación.** (The psychology of rearing, V: The strife for emancipation.) *Rev. Asoc. Maestros, P. R.*, 1955, 14(1), 14-15; 26.—The topic of the human being's strife for emancipation is discussed in the light of the ideas of Spranger and of Kingsley Davis. Emancipation is considered the most serious problem encountered by the Puerto Rican adolescent.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

4299. Schoellkopf, Judith Abbott. **The persistence and significance of varying internal control patterns for later psychological health in a group of young children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1205-1206.—Abstract.

4300. Scott, Roland B., Ferguson, Angella D., Jenkins, Melvin E., & Cutter, Fred E. **Growth and development of Negro infants: V. Neuromuscular patterns of behavior during the first year of life.** *Pediatrics*, 1955, 16, 24-30.—The ages at which 12 neuromuscular patterns of behavior occurred in the development of 708 Negro infants from 2 contrasting socio-economic backgrounds were studied and compared with a similar study of white children. After about 35 weeks there were no essential

differences between the two Negro groups. With the exception of "smiling" and "vocalization" the Negro infants were accelerated over the white group in their development. The authors believe the differences found can be attributed to environmental factors.—*M. C. Templin.*

4301. Scrimshaw, Nevin S., Behar, Moisés; Pérez, Carlos, & Viteri, Fernando. Nutritional problems of children in Central America and Panama. *Pediatrics*, 1955, 16, 378-397.—The dietary habits, feeding practices and principal nutritional problems of the area as studied by the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama since 1949 are reported.—*M. C. Templin.*

4302. Sottong, Philipp C. (Chattanooga (Tenn.) Guidance Clinic.) The dilemma of the parent as culture bearer. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1955, 36, 302-306.—Purpose of this paper is to present some of the problems facing parents today in their roles as transmitters of culture to their children. These problems involve such factors as parental self-esteem, the parent as a teacher, the transmission of values to the child, and conflicts in cultural loyalties.—*L. B. Costin.*

4303. Speroff, B. J. The stability of sociometric choice among kindergarten children. *Sociometry*, 1955, 18, 129-131.—"Over a 10 week period a group of eleven kindergarten children (4 boys and 7 girls) were sociometrically tested, every second week, to determine the nature and extent of the stability of their nominations. A statistically significant difference appeared indicating the girls were less variable (more stable) in their sociometric nominations than were the boys. Reasons or causes given for making such changes also revealed the boys to be more variable. Therapy was indicated for one boy who was responsible for making approximately one-half of the changes in playmates."—*H. P. Shelley.*

4304. Stains, Katherine Berle. (Lesley Coll., Cambridge, Mass.) Truthfulness in young children. *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 119.—"Young children can learn to be truthful if they are permitted to retain their childlike simplicity and sincerity, and if adults will help them to develop courage to live in an environment beset with obstacles. Their imagination should be developed if they are to reap the benefits of creative expression, but soon enough they can learn to discriminate between the imaginary and the real. Adults can help young children to have courage . . . if they themselves can do it."—*W. Coleman.*

4305. Stone, Fred H. A critical review of a current program of research into mother-child relationship. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 95-116.—As a facet of its preventive child-psychiatric services, the clinical conference is discussed in its effort to describe the mother-child relationship and the underlying psychodynamics involved after which a pilot study is explained using factual, inferential and observational data to achieve the same.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4306. Thelander, H. E. Childhood ecology. Factors influencing maturation. *Calif. Med.*, 1954, 81, 314-315.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(8), abs. 19044.)

4307. Uchigasaki, Jumpei. (Tohoku U. Sch. Med., Sendai, Japan.) A valuable material for the

criticism of the effect of therapy: hyperventilation test on adolescents. *Folia Psychiat. neurol. jap.*, 1954, 8, 197.—Abstract.

4308. Valentiner, Theodor (Chm.). *Das Kind in seiner Umgebung*. (The child in its environment.) Bremen, Germany: Institut für Jugendkunde, 1955. 74 p. DM 4.80.—The papers constituting this symposium consider the mother's role in childhood education (E. Noltenius); the psychologist's work with chronically ill children (C. T. de Mathaus); vocational guidance for the only child (T. Valentiner); teaching methods for deaf mutes (R. Blaum); attributes of will (G. Ehlers and T. Valentiner); and subjective and objective causes of traffic accidents involving adolescents (H. Domrowsky). Foreword by T. Valentiner.—*H. P. David.*

4309. Van Busschback, J. B. (Kleverlaan 151, Haarlem, Holland.) ESP in school children. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1955, 19, 73-81.—Tests for general extrasensory perception were conducted in the primary and secondary schools. The pupils of the classes involved attempted to record the random order in which a "sender"—their teacher, a stranger, or one of the pupils—looked at five target symbols while screened from the view of the subjects. The number of successful responses was significantly greater than expectation in the primary schools when the teacher was sender, and the total results of the three series completed to date are significant at the .002 level.—*J. G. Pratt.*

4310. Wilson, Frances M. (Board of Education, New York.) The best in life at every age. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1955, 39, 483-488.—Ways and means of making the adolescent years into the best years of our lives are discussed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4311. Wilson, Mary Tewksbury. Regression in perceptual organization: a study of adolescent performance on the Rorschach test. *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 23.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 3967, 4001, 4035, 4125, 4427, 4610, 4695, 4712, 4714, 4774, 4863, 4878, 4973, 4992, 4999, 5137, 5156, 5183, 5201, 5206)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

4312. Aldridge, Gordon James. The role of older people in a Florida retirement community. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1342.—Abstract.

4313. Alleger, Daniel E. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) The role of agriculture in retirement adjustment: a study in five Florida counties. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 124-131.—A study of questions answered by a sample of aged who retired to farms in 5 Florida counties suggested "that personal adjustment to retirement seems more likely to be achieved in urban suburbs or small villages where public communication and transportation are nearly always available."—*H. K. Moore.*

4314. Arnhoff, Franklyn N. (U. Nebraska Coll. Med., Omaha.) Research problems in gerontology. *J. Geront.*, 1955, 10, 452-456.—A brief summary was made of some neuropsychiatric and psychological aspects of aging. "From the standpoint of scientific methodology and control, gerontologic research has

lagged behind in terms of uncritical use of unstandardized tools and tests, poor sampling procedures, and failure to control pertinent variables which may have far more influence on the experimental findings than age per se." Suggestions for the improvement of research are made.—*J. E. Birren.*

4315. Birren, J. E. (*National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.*) Age differences in startle reaction time of the rat to noise and electric shock. *J. Geront.*, 1955, 10, 438-440.—Age differences in startle reaction time were determined in 97 albino rats between the ages of 4 to 121 weeks. Initiation of startle movements of the rat in response to either electric shock or noise was recorded from the movements of a rubber mounted cage. The noise was a 52 db "white noise" and the shock stimulus was a direct current of about 0.6 ma. Young adult rats of 11-21 weeks yielded a mean auditory reaction time of .027 sec in contrast to rats between ages of 105-119 weeks who had a mean reaction time of .056 sec. The correlation between auditory reaction time and age was 0.73, correlation ratio. The age difference in shock reaction time was also significant. No relation was found between body weight, sex and reaction time.—*J. E. Birren.*

4316. Birren, J. E., & Botwinick, J. (*National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland.*) Age differences in finger, jaw, and foot reaction time to auditory stimuli. *J. Geront.*, 1955, 10, 430-432.—Simple auditory reaction time was measured for the finger, jaw, and foot in young and elderly subjects. The purpose was to determine if the elderly subjects show a disproportionate slowing of foot responses compared with the finger and jaw as a test of the hypothesis that the slowing of reaction time with advancing age is correlated with path length of the peripheral nerves. A 1000 cycle tone presented with earphones was used as the stimulus. Each stimulus was preceded by a visual warning signal with a random delay of 1 to 6 seconds. Each subject gave 50 responses for the jaw, finger, and foot. The reaction time of the elderly subjects was significantly longer than that of the young subjects but there was no relation to the length of the peripheral path involved.—*J. E. Birren.*

4317. Birren, J. E., & Botwinick, J. (*National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.*) Speed of response as a function of perceptual difficulty and age. *J. Geront.*, 1955, 10, 433-436.—This study was designed to determine to what extent perceptual difficulty was a variable in age changes in response latency. Young and elderly subjects were required to judge which of two simultaneously presented lines was the shorter. Each subject made a minimum of 48 judgments in a series of line pairs which differed in length from 1 to 50%. The subjects were all healthy males. The young group of 30 individuals was between the ages of 19 and 36 years. The 43 elderly subjects were between the ages of 61 and 91 years. The response time of the elderly subjects was significantly slower at all levels of difficulty but was greatest for the most difficult comparisons.—*J. E. Birren.*

4318. Brozek, Josef. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*) Needed research on age and functional efficiency. *Geriatrics*, 1955, 10, 469-473.—More attention should be given to the psychologic and

physiologic meaning and impact of work on the worker. Little is known regarding age differences in industrial production, but this situation might be remedied, in part, by use of miniature work situations which represent a laboratory replica of industrial tasks and thus "bridge the gap between the analytical, simple, factorially 'pure' laboratory tests and actual work situations."—*R. G. Kuhlen.*

4319. Donahue, Wilma. (*Ed. U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Earning opportunities for older workers. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1955. x, 277 p. \$4.50.—This is a report of the Sixth Annual Conference on Aging held at the University of Michigan. It is concerned with ". . . the nature of the barriers to continued employment or rehiring of older persons, to seek methods by which such persons may be effectively utilized in the labor force, and to outline the steps by which voluntary organizations and public agencies, and older people themselves, can create new earning opportunities for older workers." There are 33 individual contributions to the volume which is organized in main sections as follows: Trends and factors in the employment of older workers, Taking inventory of the older individual as a worker, Older women in the labor force, Adapting jobs to the older worker, Creating new earning opportunities for older workers, Making a life and making a living. 15-page bibliography.—*J. E. Birren.*

4320. Doppelt, Jerome E., & Wallace, Wimburn L. (*The Psychological Corp., New York.*) Standardization of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale for older persons. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 312-330.—The primary purpose of this project is the standardization of the WAIS for older groups. A probability sample of the population of Kansas City was drawn and 475 persons, aged 60 and over, were given all the Verbal tests. For approximately 25% of these cases, one or more of the performance tests could not be used for various reasons. In addition to the standardization data, it was found that a) additional time makes very little difference in the scores; and b) the differences between the sexes on the WAIS were quite small. In general, the decline of verbal abilities with age is relatively small until about age 70. The decline in Performance measures is somewhat greater. There appears to be a similar factorial composition of the WAIS at all age levels.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4321. Fedorov, V. K. K voprosu o fiziologicheskem mekhanizme snizheniya uslovnykh refleksov k starosti. (On the physiological mechanism of the diminution of conditioned reflexes due to old age.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyat'*, 1954, 4(4), 568-573.—An experimental study on changes in conditioned reflexes in aging mice. Diminution in conditioned-reflex activity is traced to "decrease in excitability of cortical cells."—*I. D. London.*

4322. Hollender, Marc H., et al. Understanding the older client. New York: Family Service Association of America, [1955]. 64 p. 90¢.—Nine articles reprinted from *Social Casework*, 1951-55.—*L. B. Costin.*

4323. Lokshin, Helen. (*New York Guild for the Jewish Blind, New York.*) Casework counseling with the older client. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1955, 36, 257-263.—Casework interviews are presented and discussed to support the belief that casework counseling

can be of considerable help to older people in restoring effectively their psychosocial balance. Among the types of cases presented are those involving these problems: bereavement; mental and physical illness in a marriage partner; rapidly shifting changes in family and job situations.—*L. B. Costin.*

4324. McGregor, O. R. *The social position of women in England, 1850-1914: a bibliography.* *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 48-60.—"The emancipation of women is one of the most striking aspects of the industrialist phase of social development. Equally striking is its neglect in present-day writing." The author reviews numerous works on the changing status of women in England from 1850 to 1914. 64 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4325. Maher, Howard. *(Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Age and performance of two work groups.* *J. Geront.*, 1955, 10, 448-451.—The study attempted to determine the relation of age to the evaluation of performance of salesmen and supervisory personnel in a large manufacturing concern with about 5000 employees. Few items of rated performance distinguished younger from older supervisory employees although "... rating forms seemed unfairly to rate down older supervisors on items involving promotability." "Older men may rate lower on such items merely because they are shortly to be retired, rather than as a reflection of present job worth." Both rating and production data indicated that older salesmen were more competent than young salesmen. In such instances where experience is so involved in the competency of performance, fixed-age retirement is a disadvantage to the company. Salesmanship may be an area in "... which older men may operate more efficiently than younger ones."—*J. E. Birren.*

4326. Pressey, Sidney L. *(Ohio State U., Columbus.) Certain findings and proposals regarding professional retirement.* *Amer. Ass. Univ. Prof. Bull.*, 1955, 41, 503-509.—An essay concerning the retirement problems of professional persons and suggestions for lightening them. Data from a survey of retired psychologists are used in illustration.—*C. M. Louittit.*

4327. Rosenthal, Pauline. *Second childhood: the second period of creativity.* *Geriatrics*, 1955, 10, 382-390.—"Our folklore about the elderly is analyzed for its psychologic meaning and influence. A dynamic interpretation of the concept, 'second childhood,' correlates senescence with normal childhood, and senility with pathologic childhood, and suggests a causal relationship."—*R. G. Kuhlen.*

4328. Shirkova, G. I. *Izmeneniiia vysshel nervnoi deiatel'nosti v starosti u obez'ian (makaka rezus).* (Changes in higher nervous activity in old age in monkeys (*Macaca rhesus*).) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 194-205.—On the basis of observations on a monkey from the age of 6 to 22 years the following conclusions are drawn: With age (1) conditioned reflexes become less stable, differentiation is disturbed, and "positive conditioned reflexes" are not always evoked; (2) the "process of internal inhibition" is especially weakened, and its strengthening through bromides is of short duration; (3) the lability of the nervous processes is significantly worsened; (4) "phasic states" show up with increasing frequency.—*I. D. London.*

4329. Silverman, Albert J., Busse, Ewald W., & Barnes, Robert H. *(Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Studies in the processes of aging: electroencephalographic findings in 400 elderly subjects.* *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 67-74.—EEGs were recorded on 400 subjects over age 60. Abnormality rate was positively related to age. An unusually high rate of focal abnormality was found. Anterior-temporal foci were the most common. In many cases it was not possible to relate focal EEG abnormality to the neurological picture or to psychometric evidence of deterioration. The latter was however related to diffuse EEG abnormality.—*R. J. Ellingson.*

4330. U. S. Women's Bureau. *Bibliography on employment problems of older women; hiring restrictions, psychological barriers, work performance.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1954. 89 p. 35¢.—An annotated bibliography, alphabetically arranged by author or organization responsible for the report, which covers books, pamphlet, and periodical material relating to the three aspects of employment mentioned in the title of the bibliography. A subject index provides quick reference to all sources containing information on specific subjects.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

4331. Williamson, Louise C. *(Dept. Emplmt Security, Memphis, Tenn.) Senior workers please employers.* *Emplmt Secur. Rev.*, 1955, 22(5), 3-5.—An account of the special efforts put forth by the Memphis local employment office to place the worker who is over 45.—*S. L. Warren.*

(See also abstracts 3966, 5305)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

4332. Ausubel, David P. *(U. Illinois, Urbana.) Relationships between shame and guilt in the socializing process.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 378-390.—An analysis of the basis of guilt and shame and the relationships between them indicates that guilt should develop in all cultures, given the minimally favorable social conditions. Cultural relativism in this area is seen to arise from the ethnocentric tendency to define a given trait in terms of its specific attributes in one's own culture.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4333. Bieri, James. *(Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Cognitive complexity-simplicity and predictive behavior.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 263-268.—A theoretical approach which conceives predictive behavior to be a function of one's perceptions of others is presented as a means of unifying certain empirical data ordinarily subsumed under the labels of social perception, empathy, or social sensitivity. . . . all these forms of behavior rest operationally upon the predictive behavior of the individual . . . [which] is assumed to be dependent upon the interpersonal discriminations or constructs which the individual invokes in making his predictions." Two major hypotheses are derived: (1) There should be a positive relationship between degree of cognitive complexity and predictive accuracy, and (2) there should be a negative relationship between cognitive complexity and assimilative projection. The hypotheses are tested by having Ss predict the behavior of classmates on a Situations Question-

naire. Both of the hypotheses are supported by the data.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4334. Block, Jack, & Petersen, Paul. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Some personality correlates of confidence, caution, and speed in a decision situation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 34-41.—"A number of personality correlates of decision in a psychophysical situation were found. Overly confident people tended to be rigid and dogmatic; overly cautious people tended toward introspection and self-abasement, and individuals with realistic confidence in their decisions appeared to be self-reliant and socially perceptive. Fast deciders (in this particular situation) were passive, suggestible, and conforming, while slow deciders were ascendant, self-assured, and humorous."—*L. N. Solomon.*

4335. Borberg, William. Men and their sciences. *Science*, 1955, 122, 183-186.—The ". . . scientific organization of science" is a highly desirable goal. The field of "peace" is one which appears well suited to an interdisciplinary scientific team approach. The ". . . organization of science in the service of mankind seems to be a common interest in which East and West might meet in an endeavor to join hands for a positive peace program." The development of sciences of work, politics, and mental health can be benefitted by an interdisciplinary approach. "The scientific organization of science would lead more and more people to be research-minded."—*S. J. Lachman.*

4336. Cervin, Vladimir. (*U. Toronto, Ont., Can.*) Experimental investigation of behavior in social situations: II. Individual behavioral effects of change in group attitude from opposition to co-operation. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 9, 155-160.—To study the effect on individual behavior of a change in group attitude, each S was to make up a story with two role-playing assistants who now warmly approved his suggestions, in contrast to their opposition at a previous session. Seven Ss were selected for high emotional instability scores, and 7 matched Ss for low scores. Response latency and participation (length of speech/length of silence) of the two groups were significantly different under the solidarity condition. There was no significant difference in variability between groups of Ss under solidarity, while there had been under dissolidarity. Interpretations in terms of group theory and ego theory are offered.—*R. Davidon.*

4337. Collier, John. Values and the introduction of change. *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 1, 148-157.—The thesis is that "the value system of a people ultimately determines the quality of its actions. . ." To document this position, the author relates three incidents of man's nobler values giving impetus to uplifting social action.—*L. S. Blackman.*

4338. Coser, Lewis A. (*Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.*) The functions of small-group research. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 3, 1-6.—From 1950 to 1953 there have been about as many small-group studies as in the whole 20 year span from 1930 to 1950. The writer contends that these studies have more precision than significance and that they have been popular because younger social scientists who must "publish or perish" can find ready publication markets for these studies, thereby gaining prestige and promotion. It is the contention of the writer, furthermore, that the channelling of a high proportion of younger researchers in

small-group research might have some significantly dysfunctional consequences for the development of sociology as a respectable scientific study of society."—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4339. Coyle, Grace L. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) Proposed areas for concentration and study. *Group*, 1955, 17(5), 7-10.—The group work profession is at a stage of development wherein it has a responsibility to understand and use the growing body of research and theory about small groups being developed by social psychologists. "One of the jobs the group worker must tackle is this clarification of our present knowledge of the group process and of group leadership on a sound professional basis in order to extend its use in administration, in teaching, formal and informal, in adult education and elsewhere."—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

4340. Culbertson, Frances Jody Mitchell. The modification of emotionally-held attitudes through role playing. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1456-1457.—Abstract.

4341. Emerson, Richard Marc. Submission to social influence in face-to-face groups. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1130.—Abstract.

4342. Fortes, Meyer. Radcliffe-Brown's contributions to the study of social organization. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 16-30.—The author shows Radcliffe-Brown's contributions to social anthropology by illustrating the utility of that anthropologist's two principles called the "unity of the sibling group" and the "unity of the lineage." Thus "the key to classificatory systems of kinship is the principle that collateral kin and lineal kin are identified by the mechanism of sibling unity; and the related distribution of rights and duties, the patterns of conduct and of sentiment, which are often designated the forms of kinship behavior found in a society, are perpetuated by the principle of lineage unity." Radcliffe-Brown in emphasizing and using a structure-function approach in the analysis of human relationships has laid the foundation for a science of social organization. 19 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4343. Goffman, Erving. On face-work: an analysis of ritual elements in social interaction. *Psychiatry*, 1955, 18, 213-231.—Face, defined as the social value a person claims for himself in an interpersonal contact, depends on a line, a pattern of verbal and nonverbal acts by which he expresses himself; face-work counteracts the threats to face by avoidance or corrective processes. Face-work can also be used aggressively, i.e., through modesty aimed to induce praise. Face-work utilizes cooperation and ritual. The universality of some type of rituals preserving or restoring face demonstrates their necessity for organized social activity.—*C. T. Bever.*

4344. Goldberg, Miriam Levin. Leadership and self-attitudes. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1457-1458.—Abstract.

4345. Goldberg, S. C. Influence and leadership as a function of group structure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 119-122.—"In a group decision situation, influence and perceived leadership were studied as a function of an individual's position in the communication network of his group. The hypotheses were advanced that, regardless of the network he is in, a group member (a) will be influenced less as his

group reaches a decision, and (b) will be perceived as the group leader more often when his position in the communication network is more central. . . . On an overall basis, both hypotheses were confirmed. . . . The hypothesis concerning influence was tenable only in the case of one kind of network."—L. N. Solomon.

4346. Gottheil, Edward. Changes in social perceptions contingent upon competing or cooperating. *Sociometry*, 1955, 18, 132-137.—3 groups of 8th grade students judged all the members of their group with respect to acceptance, rejection, or indifference. "After a period of time one group participated in a competitive task, one group in a cooperative task, and a control group did not participate in either task." "Immediately after these tasks, the sociometric test was readministered." The control and the competitive groups made no significant changes in choices whereas the cooperative task group made significantly more acceptance choices both in their group and in the class.—H. P. Shelley.

4347. Graves, Robert. The Oedipus myth. *Atlant. Mon.*, 1955, 195(5), 56-59.—The Greek oedipal myth is discussed, and variations in Greek mythology of the same theme are examined. The oedipal legend is presented in detail and explanations different than the current Freudian ones are presented.—R. W. Colgin.

4348. Gronlund, Norman E. Sociometric status and sociometric perception. *Sociometry*, 1955, 18, 122-128.—"This study is an attempt to determine the relationship between the sociometric status of individual group members and the accuracy of their sociometric perceptions." Members of 4 education classes were asked to (1) make first and last 5 choices of classmates as future teaching companions, and (2) to predict the rank order acceptability of their classmates resulting from these choices. Low, though significant, positive correlations were obtained between the accuracy of S's rank order predictions and his sociometric status. A low positive correlation was also found between accuracy of self perception and sociometric status. It is suggested that perhaps low sociometric status is a function of inaccurate perception of others leading to inappropriate behavior and to rejection.—H. P. Shelley.

4349. Hastorf, A. H., Bender, I. E., & Weintraub, D. J. (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.) The influence of response patterns on the "refined empathy score." *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 341-343.—"The refined empathy score, although controlling for similarity, is still an unsatisfactory measure of empathic ability. The patterns of response, previously unperceived, act through the scoring system to influence to a large extent, the refined empathy score. A subject receives a high empathy score, not necessarily because of his high empathic ability, but because of his pattern of response and the pattern of response of the associate whom he chooses."—L. R. Zeitlin.

4350. Kluckhohn, Clyde. Implicit and explicit values in the social sciences related to human growth and development. *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 1, 131-140.—The author contends that values are an integral part of the social sciences. Cultural and personal values intrude into the methodology of science and should be recognized. If pure descrip-

tivism is to be avoided, values must be a legitimate area of study for psychologists and sociologists. Finally, due to its universal acceptance, and through its understanding of the non-rational and irrational aspects of human behavior, science may be influential in creating or supporting values conducive to healthy personal integration.—L. S. Blackman.

4351. König, René. (*Köln U., Germany.*) Einleitung zu einer Soziologie der sogenannten rückständigen Gebiete. (Introduction to a sociology of the so-called backward countries.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 9-23.—What are the social and cultural consequences of technical progress in underdeveloped countries? Western ethnocentrism is inclined to think of backwardness in merely technological and economical terms, but other values have to be considered as well. In the "one world" of today progressive societies everywhere meet and influence more or less traditional ones. The resulting adjustment will not depend only on the forces coming from outside but also on the inner forces present in the backward society. The new influences may lead to "creative adjustment" or meet with indifference. Within the industrial societies themselves we have to distinguish different levels of progress. The problem must therefore not be treated as a specific but as a general sociological problem.—M. Haas.

4352. Kropotkin, Petr. Mutual aid: a factor of evolution. Boston: Extending Horizons Books, 1955. xix, 362 p. \$3.00.—The thesis that cooperative impulses in animal and human society are responsible alongside self-assertive impulses for survival of the species is given in a new edition. The book also contains an historical introduction by M. F. Ashley Montagu and an appendix with T. H. Huxley's "The Struggle for Survival" to which this book stands as antithesis.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

4353. Lichtenberg, Philip. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Emotional maturity as manifested in idealistic interaction. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 298-301.—It is proposed that emotional maturity is manifest in strivings for mutual satisfaction in groups and that immaturity involves efforts for exclusive gratification. This theory is tested and generally confirmed on 6 pairs of men, of differential maturity, in a discussion group. Some specific findings are: (1) Statements classed as *opposites*, *rejections*, and *contrasting-rejecting* are more characteristic of immature men. (2) Statements oriented toward mutual satisfaction are characteristic of mature men. (3) On direct ratings, mature men had more *mutual-satisfaction-strivings* and fewer *exclusive-satisfaction-striving* scores.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4354. Lichtenberg, Philip, & Deutsch, Morton. A descriptive review of research on the staff process of decision-making. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-129, iii, 50 p.—"This Research Bulletin summarizes literature (principally in the area of experimental social psychology) which describes research having direct or indirect implications for the study of staff functioning in the Air Force. The studies are discussed under five headings: group versus individual effort, size of group, leadership, coordination, and motivation. In addition, gaps in the present literature are noted." 165 references.—W. F. Grether.

4355. Long, Howard Hale. (*Central State Coll., Wilberforce, O.*) **Concerning effective leadership.** *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(4), 46-62.—A discursive coverage is presented of selected facets of recent research on leadership. Implications are drawn for those who are directly concerned with applied leadership functions. 16 references.—*E. P. Hollander.*

4356. Lundy, Richard M., Katkovsky, Walter, Cromwell, Rue L., & Shoemaker, Donald J. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) **Self acceptability and descriptions of sociometric choices.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 260-262.—Each of 54 undergraduate Ss completed a multiple-choice personality description blank describing himself, his ideal self, and best liked and least liked fellow student of the same sex. A self acceptability score was derived by comparing the items on the self and ideal self descriptions. Comparisons were then made between the acceptability and unacceptability of self descriptions and descriptions of positive and negative sociometric choices. In general, "Ss were found to describe persons they like best as more similar to themselves than persons they like least. However, the extent of this similarity appears to be determined in part by the individual's acceptance or unacceptance of himself."—*L. R. Zeillen.*

4357. MacDonald, J. E. (*Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, Eng.*) **The concept of responsibility.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 704-717.—The history of the concept as it involves human behavior shows that it is dominated by religious and legal notions of volition instead of by deterministic, monistic up-to-date notions. It is argued that punishment of criminals may not deter other offenders, but that means of rehabilitation through motivation must be developed. 36 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4358. Masia, Bertram B. **The effect of perception of a social issue on the recall of controversial material relating to the issue.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1263-1264.—Abstract.

4359. Medalia, Nahum Z. (*Georgia Inst. Technol., Atlanta.*) **Authoritarianism, leader acceptance, and group cohesion.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 207-213.—An examination of the validity of the Frommian compromise between leader-centered and member-centered theories of group cohesiveness is made, using a sample of enlisted men of the Air Defense Command. The variables of authoritarianism and leader-acceptance were measured in this sample by means of Likert-type scales. The Frommian hypothesis is supported to some extent, since, as expected, under conditions of military organization, more high authoritarians than low apparently accept or idealize their formally designated leader; and, attractive force of the group is apparently stronger for high than for low scorers on the authoritarianism scale. The strong positive association between leader acceptance and group cohesion, for high authoritarians, that is expected on the Frommian hypothesis is not found. A discussion of the Frommian compromise is then made.—*L. R. Zeillen.*

4360. Mental Health Materials Center. (*1790 Broadway, New York.*) **Psychological first aid in disasters.** *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1955, 55, 437-438.—Although all disaster workers should have familiarity with the common patterns of reaction to unusual emo-

tional stress and strain, yet comparatively few are versed in the principles of care for the psychological or emotional casualty. The center has prepared a pamphlet called *Psychological First Aid in Community Disasters*, available at above address at 35¢ each, describing 5 types of common reactions to disaster and suggesting appropriate remedial measures.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4361. Merrill, Francis E. (*Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.*) **Social character and social problems.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 3, 7-12.—"The thesis of this paper is that social problems have traditionally reflected the social character of the middle class in the United States. This character is in the process of change in response to the changing situation of this class." Present sociologists are more interested in their own adjustment to an "other-directed" society which demands conformity as the price of success. These sociologists are now interested in the science and art of manipulating their own and other personalities in order to achieve success. This is well illustrated by the increase in courses in small-groups and group dynamics, and the astronomical increase in small-group research. 13 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4362. Mulder, M. (*Nederlands Instituut voor Praeventieve Geneeskunde, Leiden, Netherlands.*) **De invloed van de communicatie-structuur op het gedrag van groepen.** (*The influence of communication behavior on the behavior of groups.*) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1955, 9, 456-469.—The importance of the study of small group behavior and the advantages of using experimentally formed groups for investigation are stressed. An experiment using differing patterns of communication within a small group revealed that a wheel type of intra-communication in which one member of the group occupies a central position was more efficient but that a circle type of intra-group communication was more satisfying to the group members.—*S. Duker.*

4363. O'Connor, Edward R. **Role playing in conference.** *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1955, 6(2), 22-34.—Each conference member can aid in the proceedings by playing positive roles. These include orienting, initiating, facilitating, volunteering, coordinating, following, harmonizing, testing, summarizing, and evaluating. Negative roles include aggression, recognition seeking, blocking, and withdrawing. Specific examples of each role are offered.—*R. Tyson.*

4364. Olmsted, Donald Warren. **Assessment of leader adequacy from structured questionnaire responses of voluntary group members.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1130-1131.—Abstract.

4365. Oppenheimer, Oscar. (*Central Michigan Coll., Mt. Pleasant.*) **Man for himself?** *Educ. Theory*, 1955, 5, 172-187, 192.—This is a criticism, from a religious standpoint, of the system of humanistic ethics which Erich Fromm has derived from his psychoanalytical studies. The author's purpose is twofold: "to demonstrate by criticizing Fromm that even the best humanistic ethics is not satisfactory; in addition, to salvage for religious ethics some of Fromm's insights which are not characteristic for humanistic ethics in particular, but which are valid for any ethics." Among the topics considered are reason and intelligence, productive personality, selfishness and altruism, authoritarian relatedness, rational

and irrational faith, mental health and moral freedom.
—A. E. Kuensli.

4366. Pastore, Nicholas, & Horowitz, Milton W. (*Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.*) The influence of attributed motive on the acceptance of statement. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 331-332.—The principles or conditions governing the manner in which attitude toward a given motive affects evaluations of behavior are here considered. Ss are presented a relatively homogeneous set of statements of social policy which are attributed to authors of different valence. In addition, the Es arbitrarily assigned a positive or negative motive to a different author. Analysis shows that there is a significantly higher acceptance of statements to which a positive motive is attributed. The mean acceptance of an author is higher if his statements are attributed a positive motive. In addition, an interaction effect between motive and author exists. The implications of these results on social behavior are considered.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4367. Pepitone, Albert, & Hayden, Robert G. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) Some evidence for conflict resolution in impression formation. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 302-307.—This experiment is designed to reveal, in a S's "first impressions" of a purportedly living stimulus person, tendencies to resolve a conflict experimentally created in that stimulus person. In the condition of strong conflict, the person is simultaneously a member of groups characterized by an upper socioeconomic orientation and the Communist party. In the weak stimulus condition, the stimulus person is a member of the same socioeconomic groups and the Socialist party. In the control situation, there are no incompatible memberships. The majority of S's under both stimulus conditions attempt to resolve the stimulus person's conflict; however, a greater proportion of the S's, under the strong condition, fail to attempt a resolution. The direction of conflict resolution is more equally distributed in the strong condition.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4368. Putney, Snell W., & Cadwallader, Mervyn L. An experiment in crisis interaction. *Res. Stud. St. Coll. Wash.*, 1954, 22, 94-102.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1507.)

4369. Qadir, Abdul. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) Psychology and culture. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar*, 1952, Pt. III, 114.—Abstract.

4370. Record, Wilson. Intellectuals in social and racial movements. *Phylon*, 1954, 15, 231-242.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1534.)

4371. Rinder, Irwin D. Identification reaction and intergroup conflict. *Phylon*, 1954, 15, 365-370.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1510.)

4372. Rosenberg, Seymour; Erlick, Dwight E., & Berkowitz, Leonard. (*Air Force Personnel and Training Center, Randolph Air Force Base, Tex.*) Some effects of varying combinations of group members on group performance measures and leadership behaviors. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 195-203.—This experiment tests whether individuals contribute differently to the group product depending on the other individuals with whom they are assembled. "This assembly effect on the group

end-product is clearly distinguished from the contribution attributable to each individual of the group, considered separately." By using the Ball-and-Spiral Apparatus as a group task, this assembly effect was found significant, for the two experimental measures used, at the .05 and .08 levels. These results are discussed in terms of their implications for future research on assembly effects.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4373. Sagi, Philip C.; Olmsted, Donald W., & Atelsek, Frank. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Predicting maintenance of membership in small groups. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 308-311.—"The hypothesis that maintenance or severance of membership in small 'task' organizations of college students is directly related to personal involvement in the group and to sociometric status within the group was supported by data from 23 such organizations. Of 293 members initially studied, 170 had involuntarily severed membership (graduation, military service, etc.) six months later; for the remainder, moderate predictability of maintenance or severance of membership was achieved by the use of two measures in a linear discriminant function."—L. R. Zeitlin.

4374. Sarbin, Theodore R., & Jones, Donal S. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) An experimental analysis of role behavior. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 236-241.—"Six Ss, equated for age, conformance of expectation of the role of daughter in contemporary American culture, and congruence of self with the daughter role, each engaged in brief enactment of the role of daughter. The Ss varied systematically in role-taking aptitude as assessed by a simple face-valid As-If procedure." The following hypotheses are tested and supported by the data: "role-taking aptitude and validity of role-enactment are positively correlated; role-taking aptitude and self-constancy following role-enactment are negatively correlated; the shift in self-conception following role-enactment is in part, a function of the specific role enacted; and, finally, role-taking aptitude and a social adjustment variable are positively correlated."—L. R. Zeitlin.

4375. Schaffner, Bertram. (Ed.) (*Columbia U., N. Y.*) Group processes. *Transactions of the First Conference, September 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1954, Ithaca, New York.* New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1955. 334 p. \$5.50.—This book reports the proceedings of the first conference on group processes. Six prepared topics were presented and discussed: F. A. Beach, Ontogeny and living systems; N. Tinbergen, Psychology and ethology as supplementary parts of a science of behavior; K. Lorenz, Morphology and behavior patterns in closely allied species; H. Blauvelt, Dynamics of the mother-newborn relationship in goats; D. S. Lehrman, The perception of animal behavior; L. T. Evans, Group processes in lower vertebrates.—L. J. O'Kelly.

4376. Shepherd, Clovis, & Wechsler, Irving R. The relation between three interpersonal variables and communication effectiveness: a pilot study. *Sociometry*, 1955, 18, 103-110.—4 organizational subgroups of 3 persons each were studied by means of a structured interview and a sociometric questionnaire. The data were analyzed in terms of expressed and inferred communication difficulties as related to three aspects of interpersonal relations

(status, affective relations, and organizational structure). Groups with low intragroup status differences had higher positive in-group choices, fewer expressed but more inferred communication difficulties. Positive sociometric choice is associated with the least amount of expressed communication difficulty. Status differences are not related to expressed communication difficulties ignoring affective relations and organizational structure. Implications for a larger scale study are considered.—H. P. Shelley.

4377. Sinha, Durganand. (*Patna U., India.*) **Psychological study of catastrophes.** *Patna U. J.*, 1954, 8, 51-60.—Author is concerned with the impact of catastrophes on collective rather than individual levels and acknowledges debt to J. C. Bulloch of Johns Hopkins' Operations Research Office for much source data. Reactions to such situations are to be understood in light of cultural background of participants. The author cites evidence that Hindus react with resignation as well as with distorted perception. Social scientists must learn how effective sets for threat situations may be acquired which will lessen the resulting inefficiency. Other tasks for social psychologists are indicated, as study of rumor, crisis leadership, problems of evacuation and rehabilitation, etc.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

4378. Snyder, Richard; French, John R. P., Jr., & Hoehn, Arthur J. **Experiments on leadership in small groups.** *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-1, vi, 45 p.—Two laboratory-type experiments were conducted: the Group Judgment Experiment concerned the influence of NCOs on airman judgments or opinions; the Card-Sorting Experiment dealt with NCO influence on airman productivity. 36 groups were studied, each group consisting of an NCO and 3 airmen serving under him. Results of the Group Judgment Experiment indicate that the NCOs who attempted the most influence tended to be those who were highly accepted by their men and who were most confident of their own judgments. The Card-Sorting Experiment showed that NCO ability to influence performance varied with group members' acceptance of the leader and their acceptance of each other.—W. F. Grether.

4379. Strauss, Anselm. (Ed.) **The social psychology of George Herbert Mead.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1956. xvi, 296 p. \$1.50.—In his introduction the editor discusses Mead's contribution to social psychology and relates the selections from Mead's books included in the volume into an interpretive exposition of his views in this area. There are 10 selections (not specifically identified as to source) divided into 6 parts dealing with: Philosophical position, scientific method, social psychological principles, and the last 3 with one selection each, mind, self, and society.—C. M. Louitt.

4380. Thibaut, John W. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*), & Riecken, Henry W. **Authoritarianism, status and the communication of aggression.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 95-120.—Aggression as an instrumental action rather than a consummatory action is the focus of this study. Subjects were introduced to a task which they had to work out with another person who played a variety of roles designed to incite or allay feelings of aggression. Changes in attitude toward the coworker as a func-

tion of his social status and behavior are analyzed in terms of the amount of aggression and criticism displayed by high and low authoritarian subjects.—R. A. Littman.

4381. Thistlethwaite, Donald L., de Haan, Henry, & Kamenetzky, Joseph. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **The effects of "directive" and "non-directive" communication procedures on attitudes.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 107-113.—In a study of the effects of conclusion drawing vs. no conclusion drawing by the speaker and clearly defined vs. poorly defined organization of content upon the informative and persuasive adequacy of communication, it was found that conclusion drawing and well-defined organization both lead to greater comprehension than no conclusion drawing and poorly defined organizations of content.—L. N. Solomon.

4382. Thistlethwaite, Donald L., & Kamenetzky, Joseph. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **Attitude change through refutation and elaboration of audience counterarguments.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 3-12.—"An experiment was conducted involving a comparison of the effectiveness of (a) refutation versus no refutation, and (b) elaboration versus no elaboration of audience counterarguments in changing attitude toward the Korean War. Two independent samples were obtained: one consisted of recruits in basic training at a military base; the second consisted of high school students. . . . Each of the experimental programs was effective in changing attitude toward the Korean War." The results are analyzed in terms of the major variables manipulated.—L. N. Solomon.

4383. Torrance, E. Paul. (*Crew Res. Field Unit, Stead AF Base, Nev.*) **Some consequences of power differences in decision-making in permanent and temporary three-man groups.** *Res. Stud. St. Coll. Wash.*, 1954, 22, 119-123.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1516.)

4384. Trilling, Lionel. **Freud and the crisis of our culture.** Boston: Beacon Press, 1955. 59 p. \$1.00.—Based upon the author's Freud Anniversary Lecture of 1955, the fifth of the annual lectures established by the New York Psychoanalytic Institute and Society to mark the day of Freud's birth, this essay makes a gross summary comparison of literature and psychoanalysis, noting their preoccupation with similar themes, after which the thesis is developed that Freud's thought about the relationship between the Self and the culture stands as a challenge to the deterioration of knowledge about such a relationship, a condition that constitutes a crisis in our culture.—N. H. Pronko.

4385. Werner, Donald Sebastian. **Personality, environment and decision making: an exploratory investigation of the influence of personality and environment on decision making, as indicated by the relation between leadership and prediction measures in three situations differing in the frequency of the stimulus event.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1265-1266.—Abstract.

4386. Wiggins, Lee Manning. **Mathematical models for the interpretation of attitude and behavior change: the analysis of multi-wave panel.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1460.—Abstract.

4387. Williamson, Robert C. (*Los Angeles City Coll., Calif.*) **Sociology in Latin America.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 40, 24-30.—Latin America offers rich possibilities for social research. After presenting ways in which this may be accomplished, the author gives a partial list of important sociologists of the past few decades in Latin American countries. He analyzes the possible fields of specialization and shows new trends in facilities, publications, and organizations. He points out certain discrepancies that should be corrected.—*S. M. Amatora*.

4388. Wispé, Lauren G. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*), & Lloyd, Kenneth E. **Some situational and psychological determinants of the desire for structured interpersonal relations.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 57-60.—“The sales personnel of a life insurance company district were intensively interviewed about the kind of social interaction preferred.” It was shown that “the desire for structured personal interaction is . . . a defense mechanism which attempts to control the behavior of those individuals in the system who have the authority to initiate negative sanctions.”—*L. N. Solomon*.

4389. Zentner, Henry. (*Pomona Coll., Calif.*) **Primary group affiliation and institutional group morale.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 40, 31-34.—The study seeks to determine whether primary group affiliation has a comparable function in an educational group study. The sample used two groups of 46 male Stanford freshmen. The findings suggest that there is no parallel between military and educational institutional groups relative to relationship between informal primary group affiliation and institutional group morale. Primary group factors play a very limited role in the educational group setting.—*S. M. Amatora*.

(See also abstracts 3791, 3829, 4044, 4086, 4156, 4274, 4303)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

4390. Ahmed, Saiyid Shamin. (*Karachi U., Pakistan.*) **Application of scientific methods to social problems.** *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi*, 1954, Pt. III, 272-277.—Abstract. Discusses social and psychological problems being scientifically considered on the basis of a proposed analogy between the psychical science approaches of kinetic, thermodynamic, and wave mechanics, and the social approaches of individualistic, collectivistic, and mystic respectively.—*C. M. Louttit*.

4391. Aurbach, Herbert A. (*Miss. State Coll., State College.*) **A Guttman scale for measuring isolation.** *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 142-145.—The 120 counties of Kentucky were ranked on an Isolation Scale based on the availability of transportation and communication facilities. Results correlated .83 with ratings of 79 judges.—*H. K. Moore*.

4392. Bennis, Warren G. (*M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.*) **The social scientist as a research entrepreneur: a case study.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 3, 44-49.—“We have seen in the past 25 years the growth of a new phenomenon, social science research groups. This has in turn created a new role for the man of knowledge, one which demands both intellectual competence as well as interpersonal skill. . . . We may have to consider for the social scientist a role which

has been a tradition in physical science laboratories for many years: a research man. This role . . . may include a tenure appointment, but no regular university duties. Perhaps in this way the social scientist researcher will be able to perform the gigantic task at hand.” To illustrate the above points the writer presents a case study of a research group at a large university.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

4393. Camilleri, Santo F., & Gross, Zoltan. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) **A relationship between attitude-item form and the situation in which the attitude is elicited.** *Res. Stud. St. Coll. Wash.*, 1954, 22, 119-123.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1448.)

4394. Edwards, Ward. (*Lowry AFB, Denver, Colo.*) **Experimental measurement of utility.** *Econometrica*, 1955, 23, 346-347.—Abstract.

4395. Ferber, Robert. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **On the reliability of responses secured in sample surveys.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 788-810.—The securing of reliable data at least in consumer purchase studies is much more difficult than has heretofore been supposed. The use of an individual as a spokesman for the family or household unit combined with the often implicit acceptance of the reliability of the replies pertaining even to the individual are major sources of sample bias.—*G. C. Carter*.

4396. Hamaker, H. C., & van Strik, R. **The efficiency of double sampling for attributes.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1955, 50, 830-849.—If we wish to replace a single sampling plan by a double sampling plan we shall as a rule require both plans to possess nearly the same operating characteristics (OC). Since a single sampling plan is fixed by two parameters and the double plan by 5 there will be a considerable variety of double sampling plans satisfying this requirement, and the choice of the most suitable one among these becomes a complex problem.—*G. C. Carter*.

4397. Henry, Jules, et al. **Symposium: Projective testing in ethnography.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 245-270.—7 social scientists discuss Henry's paper on the usefulness of projective devices in anthropological field work with cultures outside the Euro-American pattern. Henry opposes using any instrument which comes between the interviewer and the responding human being, for he believes that human beings are to be studied in terms of their responses to other human beings, implying that instruments defeat this approach to the person's “essential humanness.” Also specific training is needed if the field worker is to understand psychological nuances in the culture. He needs training and experience in “clinical psychiatry,” particularly actual contact with psychiatric case materials and staff conferences with the clinical team of psychiatrist, psychologist and psychiatric social worker. Most discussants disagree with Henry's feeling on “use of instruments.” In his rejoinder, Henry suggests some aspects of the issue requiring further exploration.—*H. Angelino*.

4398. James, Bernard J. **Methodological problems in the application of sociometry under “uncontrolled” conditions.** *Sociometry*, 1955, 18, 111-121.—35 members of an adult community amateur theater group were studied over a period of 15 months by means of a participant-observer, special observational

inventories and cue lists, technical devices for recording notes on a tape, coding of these notes, and the application of sociometric methods. Data obtained are used to illustrate the usefulness of such methods for maintaining "uncontrolled" group conditions. "Problems having to do with group change, individual adjustment in the group, and the development of personality as it is coadunated with social experience, can be profitably approached by these methods."—H. P. Shelley.

4399. Mead, Margaret. Effects of anthropological field work models on interdisciplinary communication in the study of national character. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(2), 3-11.—". . . the anthropologist uses the type of field work done, the intensity and duration of the study of a given group, and the extent to which internal consistencies may be identified in different segments of the material. . . . When any individual or group of individuals is observed, tested and questioned, the performance of each becomes information on all the members of the entire group . . . because each individual has been placed in relation to each other individual in a series of well-defined sets of relationships. . . . Both from the standpoint of meaning and from the standpoint of credibility, every act, every phase, every gesture, can be referred to such a complex structure. Under these circumstances the problem of sampling assumes very different proportions."—J. A. Fishman.

4400. Nehnevajsá, Jiri. Chance expectancy and intergroup choice. *Sociometry*, 1955, 18, 153-163.—The possibilities of using the multinomial distribution in evaluating the probabilities that 0, 1, 2, . . . choices will be made by subgroup members into another subgroup are explored and operational procedures proposed. "We have seen that the evaluation of expectancies of intergroup choices is easy, although laborious. From time to time, and from project to project, it may even pay to go through these computational pains. But let that be decided by those who wish to try."—H. P. Shelley.

4401. Paull, Donald Myron. The influence of opinion on judgment in scaling attitude items. *Publ. Ill. Inst. Tech.*, 1954, 3, 15.—Abstract.

4402. Rouse, Irving. On the correlation of phases of culture. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 713-722.—3 distinct approaches to the correlation of culture phases are offered: (1) descriptive; (2) distributional; (3) genetic. Each requires different concepts and methods, is increasingly interpretive and, in the order given, is increasingly reliable and inclusive. Culture historians are admonished to "beware of overrefining their concepts, methods, and results" and to note what students of history and natural history have learned long ago—that there is "no short cut to historical reconstruction." Major need is for more, not fewer, concepts and methods.—H. Angelino.

4403. Shibutani, Tamotsu. (*U. California, Berkeley*) Reference groups as perspectives. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 60, 562-569.—The definition of reference group should be restricted to ". . . that group whose perspective constitutes the frame of reference of the actor," since it will facilitate then, the study of selective perception and differential associations and loyalties.—T. S. Cohn.

4404. Tryon, Robert C. Identification of social areas by cluster analysis: a general method with

an application to the San Francisco Bay area. *Univ. Calif. Pubn. Psychol.*, 1955, 8(1), viii, 99 p.—Population; units of observation; sample of variables; nature of social areas; defining the containing society; defining the unit-aggregates; measuring the metric pattern of descriptive variables; criteria for selecting the total sample of variables; criteria of maximal efficiency and utility of each variable; isolating general social areas; isolating clusters of variables and determining scores of tracts on them; determining the minimal number of necessary clusters and locating the most independent; synthesizing the general social areas; representing the census tracts in the general dimensions; isolating specific social areas; testing the purity of each social area; measuring the homogeneity of a specific social area; and determining the final general social areas are discussed. 25 references.—G. C. Carter.

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

4405. Chiu, Sin-Ming. Some basic conceptions and rules of conduct of Chinese communism. (Initial collation toward the conceptual and operational code of Chinese communist leaders.) *USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Inst. Res. Memo.*, 1955, No. 34, xi, 39 p.—This is one of the reports of the Chinese Documents Project to obtain knowledge of the culture, organization and current psychology of communist China for Air Force operational needs. Chinese language documents from behind the Bamboo Curtain and social scientists of Chinese descent with experience in China were sources. Topics covered include: On Revolution, On War, Defense and Offense in War, Initiative, Leadership, Organization, Means and Ends, Friends and Enemies, Flexibility and Compromise, The Danger of Deviationism, Conduct in Victory and Defeat, Effective Action, Identity with the Masses and Foreign Alliance. A postscript is on Opportunism.—S. B. Sells.

4406. Crawford, Elizabeth. (3967 Sacramento, San Francisco, Calif.) The wolf as condensation. *Amer. Imago*, 1955, 12, 307-314.—In folklore, the wolf as symbol is seen as both evil and good; it is identified with Satan, but it can also be the wolf-mother of Romulus and Remus. In the story of Little Red Riding Hood, "while the oedipal situation is dramatized, there runs throughout the primitive theme of orality. . . . The interconnections of oral and sexual fantasies and of each with passivity and aggressivity are myriad."—W. A. Varvel.

4407. den Hollander, A. N. J. (Amsterdam U., Holland.) Der "Kulturkonflikt" als soziologischer Begriff und als Erscheinung. (Cultural conflict as a sociological concept and as a phenomenon.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 161-187.—The analysis of the expression "cultural conflict" shows that it is applied to three different phenomena: (1) conflicts between cultures, (2) conflicts within a culture, (3) conflicts within a person himself as a consequence of cultural processes. The author discusses the most common motives leading to such conflicts, the difficulty of discovering the real causes of tensions between groups, and the role played by modern means of communication in influencing such conflicts. 48 references.—M. Haas.

4408. Edmunds, Edwin R. The Myrdalian hypothesis: rank order of discrimination. *Phylon*,

1954, 15, 297-303.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1440.)

4409. Elliott, Donald N., & Wittenberg, Bernard H. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) Accuracy of identification of Jewish and non-Jewish photographs. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 339-341.—The hypothesis that the positive relationship between anti-Semitic attitude scores and the accuracy of identification of Jewish and non-Jewish photographs, as reported in earlier studies, is due to the S's judgment tendencies, is tested. Three samples of photographs were used, one 75% Jewish, one 50% Jewish and one 25% Jewish. The relationship between the accuracy of identification and anti-Semitic attitude scores was positive only for the 75% Jewish picture sample; however, the relationship between attitude scores and the total number of pictures labeled Jewish was positive, indicating that accuracy of identification is a function of the interaction of a response bias and the number of Jewish pictures in a sample. Over-all accuracy of identification was not greater than chance. —L. R. Zeitlin.

4410. Farber, Maurice L. The study of national character: 1955. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(2), 52-56.—The contributions reviewed reveal a trend "to relate fairly specific personality characteristics to particular social institutions perceived as in the process of an on-going historical interaction with personality. . . . Current interest tends to be socio-historical in orientation, rather than narrowly psychoanalytic." The methodological dilemma of national character study might be eased somewhat if studies adhered to the visibility principle, "i.e. an explicit statement of how the observations were made . . . and of the process whereby the data are ordered and the conclusions drawn."—J. A. Fishman.

4411. Fishman, Joshua A. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) Negative stereotypes concerning Americans among American-born children receiving various types of minority-group education. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 51, 107-182.—This is a study of the degree to which American-born Jewish children accept negative stereotypes about the American group and culture. The possible influences of different kinds of Jewish schooling on the acceptance of negative stereotypes were also investigated. Questionnaire and attitude-scale data were obtained from 1,070 pupils of Jewish schools. No significant differences in negative stereotypes were found among the pupils in Jewish schools under different ideological auspices or among the pupils in Jewish schools of different structural-types. The pupils in Jewish schools are generally less willing to accept negative stereotypes as they become older. 150-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

4412. García García, Marina. Un dato sobre la M-F en Cuba. (A datum on the M-F in Cuba.) *Rev. Cubana Psicol.*, 1955, 1(1), 11-18.—Terman-Miles Masculinity-Femininity Test was given to 211 Cuban adolescents: 140 boys and 71 girls. Results indicate that the degree of masculinity of Cuban students is notably inferior to their North American counterpart, but that the degree of femininity is about the same in both countries.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

4413. Gillin, John. Ethos components in modern Latin American culture. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 488-500.—4 basic "components of ethos" in mod-

ern Latin American culture are discussed: (1) "the underlying common concept of the individual and the individual's culturally respected objectives"; (2) "the concept of man in society, human beings in a hierarchical organization of social stratification and the purposes of such"; (3) "the transcendental or idealistic view of the world . . . and what men are supposed to do about it"; (4) "the patterns derivative from such basic premises, if you will, in political life, economic affairs, and spiritual posture."—H. Angelino.

4414. Gilmore, Harlan W. Cultural diffusion via salt. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 1011-1015.—The customs of salt usage make it unique amongst the customs of man. Several factors contribute to this: (1) the ancient, varied, and widely known techniques for securing salt; (2) people using it acted as if it were a necessity for which there could be no substitute; (3) as a condiment nothing has been so widely used; (4) historically it is the most universally handled article of trade; (5) it is very popular as a source of taxation. Of special interest to the anthropologist is the role salt has played in preventing the social isolation of small local groups. Beliefs of peoples concerning salt need serious study.—H. Angelino.

4415. Goldthorpe, J. E. An African élite: a sample survey of fifty-two former students of Makerere College in East Africa. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 31-47.—This is a follow-up study of former students of what now is the University College of East Africa and was formerly called Makerere College. The majority of the students studied were from the Uganda territory, while a small proportion came from Kenya and Tanganyika. Most of these students had come from families of high rank among the various tribes. In this study the author reviews the progress of these former students since graduation by using such criteria as their occupation and career histories, income, housing, marital conditions, relations with the tribe they came from, social class relations, and relations with Europeans and Asians. —R. M. Frumkin.

4416. Gorer, Geoffrey. Exploring English character. New York: Criterion Books, 1955. vii, 483 p. \$8.50.—This book is based on the results of a questionnaire completed by more than 10,000 British men and women. Topics covered include: Attitudes towards friends and neighbors, recreation, growing up, love, sex, marriage, children, law and order, and religion. Over half of the respondents named bad temper as a major defect in their character, and over three-fourths regarded consideration for others as their major virtue. Responses were analyzed in terms of region, size of the community, age, marital status, sex, income level, and social class.—H. H. Strupp.

4417. Gorer, Geoffrey. Modification of national character: the role of the police in England. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(2), 24-32.—An exploration of "the hypothesis that the national character of a society may be modified or transformed over a given period through the selection of the personnel for institutions that are in constant contact with the mass of the population and in a somewhat superordinate position." This hypothesis is examined in detail with respect to the English police forces and its applica-

bility to the American school teacher and the Soviet party member is suggested.—*J. A. Fishman.*

4418. Jahoda, Gustav. The social background of a West African student population: II. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 71-79.—Shows how the education and occupational interests of West African students differentiate them from their parents, grandparents, and uneducated peers. Also discusses some of the adjustments and problems students encounter because of their status. Although the majority of these students will have to leave the small towns and villages from which they came, most hope that they will not lose touch with those small communities as they serve the needs of the larger inclusive community. 15 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4419. Laforgue, René. Das individuelle und das kollektive Über-Ich (II. Teil). (The individual and the collective superego; Pt. II.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 141-152.—The cultural superego cf the desert Jews exacted intellectual understanding and their strict adherence to divine law. The Christian superego, which emerged among the settled Jews, promised salvation through grace to those who repented of their sins. The Arab nomads of today help us to understand the origins of the Hebrew superego which has its basis in the harsh demands of desert life. The desert Arabs' cruelty, fasting, and other self-imposed ordeals represent their self-dedication to the fierce requirements of desert life under the blazing sun and sky. A belief in the "basiness" of grace and love, on the other hand, could only have arisen among the Jews settled in fields of plants among their animals.—*E. W. Eng.*

4420. Lambert, Richard D., & Bressler, Marvin. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) The sensitive-area complex: a contribution to the theory of guided culture contact. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 60, 583-592.—An analysis of 175 hours of semistructured and group interviewing of 19 students primarily from India. The thesis is developed that "A visitor's attitudes toward and images of an alien culture are affected by his perception of the host culture's view of the status of his own country." Those with slight knowledge of the visitor's country arouse the "sensitive areas" and call forth defense mechanisms. "Sensitive areas" for Indian students as well as defense mechanisms used are cited.—*T. S. Cohn.*

4421. LeTourneau, Roger. Social change in the Muslim cities of North Africa. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 60, 527-535.—The impact of European civilization on the cities of Algiers, Tunisia and Morocco is described. Change in the occupational structure is bringing about a class society with new morals evolving.—*T. S. Cohn.*

4422. McDonagh, Edward C. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) Attitudes toward ethnic farm workers in Coachella Valley. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 40, 10-18.—Two samples were used for the study, 125 high school pupils and 100 ranchers, who answered questionnaires. The study is analyzed in detail and a 10-point summary of conclusions and findings is given.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4423. Mahar, Pauline Moller. Dimensions of personality as related to dimensions of prejudice in a survey of a northeastern city. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1276-1277.—Abstract.

4424. Miller, Walter B. Two concepts of authority. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 271-289.—2 concepts of authority are contrasted: (1) that of the Early European travelers and explorers; (2) that of the Central Algonquians, specifically the Fox Indians, who appeared to these early explorers to be without any kind of recognizable authority. The European superordinate-subordinate hierarchy—"ranked authority"—is an essential feature of their systems, made possible by the vertical authority relationship. The Fox Indians displayed a negative attitude towards this concept of authority. The Fox system was one for coordinating collective action. The Fox data raise certain questions as to the real usefulness of the concept of "authority" for important cross-cultural analysis. The necessity for more systematic study of a variety of societies becomes a must if the concept "authority" is to have real value for cross-cultural analysis.—*H. Angelino.*

4425. Mitchell, Roy. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) An ethnic distance study in Buffalo. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 40, 35-40.—Analyses of ethnic distance, using Bogardus' Ethnic Distance Scale showed an increase in prejudice toward Russians and a decrease toward Negroes, Japanese and Italians. It was found that there were more internal consistency errors and reversals of the actual scale order of points in the middle scale range, indicating a zone of indifference or ambiguity.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4426. Norman, Ralph D., & Midkiff, Katherine L. (U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.) Navaho children on Raven Progressive Matrices and Goodenough Draw-a-man Tests. *Sthwest. J. Anthropol.*, 1955, 11, 129-136.—The IQ level for 96 Indian children with various degrees of White schooling was lower on Progressive Matrices than on Goodenough. Correlation between the tests is low, and sex differences on both are negligible. Poor performance on the Raven is consistent with findings on other native populations.—*M. M. Berkun.*

4427. Pierro, Earl Hamilton. A comparative analysis of the occupational aspirations of rural and urban Negro adolescents. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1137.—Abstract.

4428. Prothro, James W., & Smith, Charles U. The psychic cost of segregation. *Phylon*, 1954, 15, 393-395.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1506.)

4429. Rankin, Robert E. (W. Va. U., Morgantown.), & Campbell, Donald T. Galvanic skin response to Negro and white experimenters. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 30-33.—"Forty white male subjects participated in what was nominally a word association test with GSR being recorded. Two Es, one Negro and one white, alternated in making simulated readjustments of a dummy apparatus attached to the S's left wrist. . . . A highly significant difference in GSR response to the two Es was found. A significant adaptation process was manifested in lessening degrees of response during the successive contacts."—*L. N. Solomon.*

4430. Rose, R. (46 Camp St., Toowong, Brisbane, Australia.) A second report on psi experiments with Australian aborigines. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1955, 19, 92-98.—Of 12 subjects tested for ability to identify ESP symbols as they were looked at by one experimenter in another room while a second experimenter

recorded the subject's responses, 7 obtained significantly positive scores. This result is in contrast with a previous series, in which only one subject scored significantly.—*J. G. Pratt.*

4431. Roshwald, M. Social class structure in a fluctuating community: a study of an aspect of the Jewish community in Israel. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 61-70.—"It can be generally stated that the class gradation in Israel is comparatively negligible, several factors making this result. On the other hand, however, there are some factors which exercise an opposite influence." The factors which blur class distinctions are: linguistic differences ironed out by the equalitarian Hebrew language, differences in traditional evaluation of professions, ideological factors, the instability of professions, income and social status distorted (i.e., bus-driver might make 50% higher income than a university professor), and economic instability. Factors making for class distinction are: length of residence on Israeli soil, differences in country of origin (European Jews have higher status than Oriental Jews), and the growing stability of the community. 12 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4432. Ross, Aileen D. Ethnic group contacts and status dilemma. *Phylon*, 1954, 15, 267-275.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1594.)

4433. Ryan, Bryce F., & Straus, Murray A. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) The integration of Sinhalese society. *Res. Stud. St. Coll. Wash.*, 1954, 22, 179-227.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1481.)

4434. Saenger, Gerhart. (New York U.) The effect on intergroup attitudes of the UNESCO pamphlets on race. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 3, 21-27.—The UNESCO pamphlets on race were read by 250 college students while another 250 students who did not read the pamphlets constituted the control group. The data indicate that less prejudiced students have greater knowledge about the causes of prejudice and the nature of racial differences than more prejudiced students. Thus, by providing uninformed prejudiced students with the new knowledge concerning race and prejudice it was found that with new knowledge and understanding there was a reduction in prejudiced attitudes. "Information about the social and psychological causes of prejudice appears to be more effective than information about racial differences."—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4435. Service, Elman R. Indian-European relations in colonial Latin America. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 411-425.—There are great regional differences in the degree to which aboriginal social and cultural traits are retained in modern Latin America. The three kinds of regions are referred to as Euro-America, Mestizo-America, and Indo-America. The present article is concerned with: (1) the great diversity in aboriginal cultures to which the Europeans were forced to adjust; (2) an evaluation of these cultural differences for the purpose of isolating the particular characteristics of most direct significance in creating the conditions; (3) the quality of acculturation by which these areas were characterized.—*H. Angelino.*

4436. Siegel, Bernard J. (Ed.) (*Stanford University, Calif.*) Acculturation: critical abstracts,

North America. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1955. xiv, 231 p. \$4.00.—"In this volume an effort is made to abstract all the major empirical studies reported by anthropologists in the setting of North America which are of importance in analyzing the processes of sociocultural change under conditions of cultures in contact." 39 monographs and 55 journal articles are abstracted.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4437. Simpson, George E., & Yinger, J. Milton. The changing patterns of race relations. *Phylon*, 1954, 15, 327-345.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1595.)

4438. Slotkin, J. S. Peyotism, 1521-1891. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 202-230.—The literature on the early history of the use of peyote is discussed based on a critical reexamination of the source materials. Topics included are: tribal distribution; identification of peyotic; uses of peyote; history of peyotism and an appendix on sources of peyotism north of the Rio Grande 1631-1891. Discussion by the author attempts to establish the validity of old source materials on use of this plant. 8-page bibliography.—*H. Angelino.*

4439. Snyder, Charles R. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Studies of drinking in Jewish culture. IV. Culture and sobriety. A study of drinking patterns and sociocultural factors related to sobriety among Jews. 3. Regional background, generation and class. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1955, 16, 504-532.—Analysis of background factors strongly suggests that orthodox religious practices are primarily responsible for the sobriety of the Jews.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4440. Soboul, Albert. Problèmes de travail en l'an II. (Problems of labor in the year II—1794). *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 39-58.—The author discusses the social structure of the population of Paris in the early years of the revolution. The term *sans-culotte* did not refer to industrial workers, but to all those not owning property, which included large numbers of small entrepreneurs who were in fact subcontractors. Only gradually and as a result of repeated political upheavals did a laboring class emerge.—*M. L. Simmel.*

4441. Sovin, Aaron. (Bureau of Jewish Education, Schenectady, N. Y.) Self-acceptance of Jewishness by young Jewish people. *Jewish Educ.*, 1955, 26(1), 22-31.—A review of qualitative and quantitative studies reported since 1930. Conclusions: the cited studies provide evidence for E. V. Stonequist's and K. Lewin's assumptions that Jewish young people are uneasy about their Jewishness and experience a culture conflict. Jewish home background and intensity of Jewish education are important, though not decisive, in helping the individual arrive at his own synthesis between Judaism and Americanism. Stonequist's contention about a permanent adjustment (or lack of adjustment) to which marginal men usually arrive in their middle years, cannot be corroborated due to the lack of studies dealing with the adult years. 22 references.—*J. A. Fishman.*

4442. Stycos, J. Mayone. (U. Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.) Family and fertility in Puerto Rico; a study of the lower income group. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. xv, 332 p. \$6.00.—

Data for the study upon which this book is based were obtained from interviews with 72 husbands of the lower income class and their wives. The topics discussed are differential status ideologies of the sexes, child-rearing practices, courtship, early marriage and consensual union, marital relations, attitudes toward fertility, attitudes toward birth control, attitudes toward birth-control use, and summary and recommendations. Detailed appendices deal with methodology, respondent characteristics, construction of indices, interview forms and categories for file index of selected quotations.—*H. D. Arbitman*.

4443. Wagley, Charles, & Harris, Marvin. *A typology of Latin American subcultures.* *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 428-451.—The present attempt at a topology of Latin American subcultures offers a taxonomic system which it is hoped will have operational utility throughout all of Latin America. Authors endeavor to distinguish between culture and society as well as to consider inter- and intra-cultural heterogeneity. 9 significant Latin American subculture types are distinguished, though these are not necessarily all inclusive.—*H. Angelino*.

4444. Weaver, Edward K. (*Atlanta U., Ga.*) *How do children discover they are Negroes?* *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 108-112.—About 100 southern Negro children ranging in age from 6 to 13 years were asked to write or relate an answer to the question, "When did you first discover that you were a Negro?" Thirty "typical" statements are presented and some generalizations are drawn in the framework of "topological and vector psychology."—*W. Coleman*.

4445. Weinberg, Abraham A. (*Israel Mental Health Foundation, Jerusalem, Israel.*) *Mental health aspects of voluntary migration.* *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1955, 39, 450-464.—Weinberg reports on some observations and experience with voluntary international migration. The selectivity of voluntary migrants appears to be more closely related to their personality make-up than to their intellectual status. The change involved in going from one environment to another may have varying effects depending upon the individual attitudes toward migration. Likewise, personal security may be affected favorably only when the migration leads to a definite increase in feelings of security gained in the new homeland. A report is included of socio-psychological research carried on in an "Ulpan" which is an "intensive Hebrew course" for new immigrants to Israel.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

4446. Willems, Emilio. (*Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.*) *Die Familie in Portugal und Brasilien; ein strukturvergleichender Versuch.* (The family in Portugal and Brazil; an essay on comparative structures.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 24-42.—A comparison of the family patterns of these countries shows that in both the family of the upper- and middle-classes belongs to the patriarchal type. In both countries the educational ideal of womanhood has undergone a great change, and in Brazil women have become active in political life. In Brazil, the economic position of woman is subject to many unpredictable variations. The greater variability of structure in Brazil is also due to the cultural mixture resulting from immigration. 16 references.—*M. Haas*.

4447. Wilner, Daniel M., Walkley, Rosabelle Price, & Cook, Stuart W. (*Johns Hopkins U.*,

Baltimore, Md.) *Human relations in interracial housing.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1955. xv, 167 p. \$4.00.—Racial attitudes of people living in interracial housing projects were studied in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Hartford, and Springfield, Mass. In two projects there were segregated units; in two others, there was integration. White people living near Negroes had more contacts and more favorable attitudes. The difference could not be accounted for on the basis of initial favorable attitudes. Perceived social climate as well as contact influences racial attitudes. Nearness of residence to Negroes "increases the likelihood that the white resident will observe interracial association of Negroes and whites as a normal part of the social processes of the community and hence perceives a social climate favorable to such intermingling."—*G. K. Morlan*.

4448. Winick, Charles. *Trends in human relations research.* New York: Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, 1955. 48 p. 40¢.—A review of the work of 42 Livingston fellows shows an advance in research design. Instead of working on special theories of prejudice independently, there is an attempt to integrate these theories with the theories of general social science. There has also been an improvement of evaluation and more sophisticated quantitative analyses, and a trend toward psychological interpretations of prejudice as a complex function of personality in a social context. Questions and hypotheses for further investigation are listed.—*C. K. Morlan*.

4449. Wolf, Eric R. *Types of Latin American peasantry: a preliminary discussion.* *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 452-471.—The increased concern of anthropology with modern communities has focused attention on the cultural and social characteristics of the peasantry. A tentative and suggestive typology of peasant groups for Latin America is presented. These peasant groups are viewed as being part-cultures within the larger construct of sociocultural wholes. Primary weighting has been given to 2 factors: (1) the character of the larger whole; (2) the mode of integration of the part-culture. 2 modal types of peasant part-cultures are described and analyzed. A number of cogent suggestions for further research are offered.—*H. Angelino*.

(See also abstracts 4229, 4235, 4269, 4279, 4634, 4804, 4903, 4924, 5330)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4450. Bardis, Panos D. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) *The changing family in modern Greece.* *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 40, 19-23.—Formerly the family in Greece was of the patriarchal type. Now its conservative and authoritarian nature is gradually disappearing under the influence of expanding industry, urbanization, improved transportation, communism, and the war. Change is slow and limited. The author reviews theoretical literature dealing with the family and gives a summary of the characteristic features of the average Greek family of today.—*S. M. Amatora*.

4451. Benson, Purnell. (*Drew U., Madison, N. J.*) *The common interests myth in marriage.* *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 3, 27-34.—The validity of the common interests theory of marital adjustment was tested by

using a Burgess-Wallin sample of 580 couples for whom interest data were available at both engagement and marriage. Benson shows that the number of common interests *per se* has a small relationship to marital adjustment. Instead he found that the type of interest is more important than the number of interests. "Mutuality of interests classified as familialistic was found to be favorably related to adjustment, and mutuality of individualistic interests unfavorably related to adjustment."—R. M. Frumkin.

4452. Blaine, Tom R. **Marriage happiness or unhappiness.** Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., 1955. vii, 197 p. \$2.50.—Stories of couples seeking divorce and Judge Blaine's estimate of causes and remedies. "No legislature . . . can legislate tolerance and affection between those who are married. . . . Marriage and divorce problems are more social than legal. . . . The first requirement for a happy . . . marriage is for the husband and wife to love each other. Unsolved childhood conflicts, unless corrected . . . lead to all kinds of marriage difficulties. . . ." "Summary of laws relating to divorce" in appendix.—M. M. Gillet.

4453. Bogardus, Emory S. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) **Reducing social distance between Arabs and Jews.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 40, 41-48.—The author presents the constructive changes between Arabs and Israeli as they may prove indicative of possibilities for reducing social distance. He analyzes the subject under the following points: (1) Arabic expressions; (2) Israeli expressions; (3) small-scale refugee resettlement; (4) land reclamation plans; (5) reduction of emotionalism; and (6) possibilities of further change. After showing agreements, the author indicates possibilities for United Nations action. Slow constructive changes may ultimately overcome social farness.—S. M. Amatora.

4454. Bowman, Claude C. **Loneliness and social change.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 194-198.—As an illustration of how psychological phenomena must be interpreted in the light of certain broad cultural changes, the author outlines four major types of influences in our industrial-urban society that appear to augment the problems of loneliness.—N. H. Pronko.

4455. Broom, Leonard, & Kitsuse, John I. **The validation of acculturation: a condition to ethnic assimilation.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 44-48.—The view is expressed that acculturation is "directed toward the ultimate assimilation of the ethnic individual in American society. Access to participation in the dominant institutions is a precondition for the validation of acculturation and consequently for assimilation. But access to the dominant society is limited by diverse factors which create stress in interethnic situations, provide for the prolonged survival of parallel ethnic institutions, and result in deferring the validation of acculturation." The case of the Japanese Americans is used to amplify the authors' thesis.—H. Angelino.

4456. Carman, Philip McClellan. **The relationship of individual and husband-wife patterns of personality characteristics to marital stability.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1113-1114.—Abstract.

4457. Clarke, Alfred Carpenter. **The use of leisure and its relation to social stratification.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1132-1133.—Abstract.

4458. Cohen, Yehudi A. **Character formation and social structure in a Jamaican community.** *Psychiatry*, 1955, 18, 275-296.—On the basis of data from Rocky Roads, Jamaica, British West Indies, a mountain community of 2 square miles, inhabited by 277 English-speaking Negroes, the author aims to contribute an anthropological comparison of the dynamics of the paranoid character. Child training emphasizes intentional food deprivation and routine corporal punishment. Adulthood is characterized by general preoccupation with making money and great dependency need; interpersonal relationships are thoroughly hostile but direct aggression is inhibited. The place of Rocky Roads is established in the cross-cultural continuum. The relationship to food and the dependence-independence conflict are compared to other ethnographic groups. The stabilizing forces in this society are the relative assurance of financial success, of uncensored expression of dependency and of sexuality.—C. T. Bever.

4459. Deasy, Leila Calhoun. (*National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.*) **An index of social mobility.** *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 149-151.—Movement from one prestige level or "class" to another was measured by comparing the scores earned by male heads of households with those of their fathers on three factors: occupational (Hatt-North scale), educational (attended college or not), and religious. In the community studied the high prestige denominations were the Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian.—H. K. Moore.

4460. Dodson, Dan W. (*New York U.*) **Human relations and post-war metropolitan growth.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1955, 32, 61-70.—"An attempt to document and interpret the patterns of urban development, examine the pattern of inter-group relations involved in the changes, and attempt to present a point of view concerning them."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4461. Faris, Robert E. L. **The alleged class system in the United States.** *Res. Stud. St. Coll. Wash.*, 1954, 22, 77-83.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1538.)

4462. Fichter, Joseph H. (*Loyola U., New Orleans, La.*) **Die soziale Struktur der Gruppe in einer Pfarre.** (*The social structure of the groups in a parish.*) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 43-54.—"This discussion is mainly interested in the structure of parish groups, i.e. the way in which the members of a parish are organized in order to be active in it." The report is based on a year's research in a German parish. The capacity and willingness of a person to work for the aims of a group are found to be of the greatest importance. Technical ability is more often present than readiness for co-operation. Social capability is ultimately the fundament for the efficient social structure of a parish group. People who join a group because they are truly interested in its aims will generally also find their place in the group.—M. Haas.

4463. Freeman, Linton. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) **Honogamy in interethnic mate selection.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 369-377.—The author analyzes the results of studies on interethnic mate selection and concludes that: (1) individuals later felt rejected by their own groups; (2) they became hostile or rebellious toward their own groups; and (3) they are exposed to a new and rejected

group; (4) they identify with the new group, internalize its forms and idealize its way of life; (5) dating and mate selection follow identification with the new group; and (6) only rebels from the new group can be attracted.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4464. Frumkin, Robert M. *The unwed mother: part I. Sexology*, 1955, 21, 548-551.—There are about 130,000 illegitimate children born in the U.S. each year and the rate of illegitimacy seems to be on the increase. The problem of the unwed mother is a result of the clash between the culture of man and his biological nature. Today, illegitimacy has, like juvenile delinquency, spread across class lines so that all segments of the population experience it. Contributing factors to this problem are: the postponement of marriage because of economic necessity, and the fact that many men still view women selfishly as objects of their own personal sexual gratification rather than as human beings of equal dignity. More permissive attitudes toward premarital intercourse also have a fundamental role in this problem. In addition the taboos against contraception add fuel to the dilemma.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4465. Frumkin, Robert M. *The unwed mother: part II. Sexology*, 1955, 21, 656-659.—". . . the trend in the treatment of the unmarried mother has become increasingly more humane and the community has taken the burden of responsibility instead of throwing it upon the mother. It is suggested that earlier marriages and better sex education can help reduce the conflict between the social and biological nature of human beings which results in premarital intercourse and illegitimacy. Where early marriages are not possible or practical, it is the duty of the community to provide the means for young people to channel their strong sexual urges by engaging in wholesome activities of a non-erotic nature." 8 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4466. Gladstone, Arthur. (*Swarthmore Coll., Pa.*) *The role of righteousness in the development of international conflict. Bull. Res. Exch. Prevent. War*, 1955, 3, 81-87.—Conviction about the righteousness of one's own side plays an important role in the development of international conflicts by justifying otherwise unacceptable actions. The sources of righteousness, the choice of an object of righteous feelings, and the consequences of the conviction are discussed. The psychoanalytic notion of projection is presented as a basis for explaining the origin of righteousness, and is applied to an analysis of the development of the cold war between the U. S. and Russia. Ways of testing some of the hypotheses about the role of righteousness are described.—*H. C. Kelman.*

4467. Kaplan, Norman. *Reference group theory and voting behavior. Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1458.—Abstract.

4468. Maehr, Martin J. *The relationship of Bible information to certain specific beliefs and practices. Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1354-1355.—Abstract.

4469. Martinson, Floyd M. (*Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter, Minn.*) *Personal adjustment and rural-urban migration. Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 102-110.—Rural high school students in Minnesota who migrated to urban areas differed but little on 122 of

124 comparisons with non-migrants except that social aggressiveness was more characteristic of migrating girls, and high school achievement and urban-oriented interests of migrating high school boys.—*H. K. Moore.*

4470. Mehta, B. H. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India.*) *Ex-criminal groups in India. Indian J. soc. Wk*, 1955, 16, 10-18.—Historically, large groups of people of various tribes turned to acts not approved by custom or law in order to gain a livelihood when all else failed. At the time of independence, 1952, there were about 3,500,000 persons of this sort, preponderantly nomads but also including hunters, farmers, and fisherfolk. In dealing with the problem prior to 1952 compulsory registration of whole groups, with guilt by association implications, and poorly chosen and poorly administered settlements, of which some were virtual prisons, did little to rehabilitate these people, and actually aggravated the situation. With independence ex-criminal groups became free citizens of a free country. Legal justice, however, did not guarantee social justice. A program of social and economic rehabilitation and integration with the rest of society is suggested.—*R. Schaeff.*

4471. Michigan. University. Institute for Social Research. Survey Research Center. *The Detroit Area Study. Ann Arbor, Mich.*: Author, 1955. 16 p.—This contains a statement by Harry Sharp, Director of the Detroit Area Study, about the Study including its student training and research activities. 74 publications based on data collected through Detroit Area Study facilities are listed chronologically under the headings of General publications, Books and monographs, Articles, Reports, Papers presented before professional meetings, Doctoral dissertations, Study proposals, and Methodology reports.—*A. J. Sprout.*

4472. Mitscherlich, Alexander. (*U. Heidelberg, Germany.*) *Der unsichtbare Vater; ein Problem für Psychoanalyse und Soziologie.* (The invisible father; a psychoanalytical and sociological problem.) *Köl. Z. Sosiol.*, 1955, 7, 188-201.—Progressive mechanized mass production and administration have contributed to the shrinking of the father's authority and power in the family relationship. These conditions disturb the emotionally important process of identification with the father image and the whole affective relationship between father and child. Eventually this may lead to the rejection of the father. The great change in the structural form of our society has thus resulted in the resistance to fatherly authority and through this behavior to anxiety and aggressiveness. 17 references.—*M. Haas.*

4473. Montague, Joel B., Jr. (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman.*) *Conceptions of the class structure as revealed by samples of English and American boys. Res. Stud. St. Coll. Wash.*, 1954, 22, 84-93.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1539.)

4474. Mukerji, Nirod. (*Gauhati U., India.*) *Sexual delinquency. Indian J. soc. Wk*, 1955, 16, 19-26.—Through use of police records 500 crimes in Calcutta were analyzed to determine if any particular crime was overemphasized, and if so, what was the make-up of the offending group. Of the 500, 320 were sex crimes; the offenders were preponderantly

adolescents coming from middle class homes, unemployed, and possessing, or in the process of obtaining, an adequate standard of education. Explanation is offered by tracing society's role for, and group outlets of, youths from the middle 1930's on. The war and the great famine are thought to have played a large part in the decline of the morale and morals of the youth.—R. Schaeff.

4475. Naville, Pierre. *La fonction professionnelle des ménages.* (Occupational similarity of spouses.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 113-124.—For 881 of 2224 couples studied occupations were listed for both husband and wife. The similarities and differences of occupations for spouses are analyzed separately for agricultural and non-agricultural workers. The results of this pilot study are discussed with some emphasis on socio-economic aspects.—M. L. Simmel.

4476. Pearson, John S., & Amacher, Phyllis L. (*Minnesota Dept. Publ. Welf., Rochester.*) Intelligence test results and observations of personality disorder among 3594 unwed mothers in Minnesota. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 16-21.—"This investigation was concerned with distribution of intelligence and incidence of personality or behavior disorders among 3594 Minnesota unwed mothers." The sample comprised about 40% of all unwed mothers in the state over a 5 year period. Individual intelligence tests indicated an average IQ for the whole group of 100.19, S.D. \pm 18.36. The distribution based on 2975 cases given Form L of the Binet "differed significantly from the normal curve by reason of an excess of cases observed in the mentally deficient and the bright normal to superior ranges together with a deficiency in number of cases observed in the dull normal range." About 27% of the cases, on the basis of judgments made from case history material, evidenced personality or behavior disorders antedating the illegitimate pregnancy.—L. B. Heathers.

4477. Plowman, D. E. G. (*University Coll., Swansea, Wales.*) *Allegiance to political parties: a study of three parties in one area.* *Polit. Stud.*, 1955, 3(3), 222-234.—Information concerning members of the three parties in a small English town showed that in each party only a minority was active, few had exact political knowledge, and the majority opinions about policy differed considerably from the official party-line. The majority views of Conservatives and Liberals were identical, and in most cases opposite to those of Labour party members, who also showed much less internal agreement about policy. Support for a given party was attributed readily to occupational and other categories, with high consensus both within and between parties. These judgments, which were mostly inconsistent with actual voting statistics, are stereotypes which are probably common throughout the country. Most occupations were attributed clearly to either the Conservative or Labour parties. It is suggested that allegiance to a party is in part a matter of sharing certain prejudices of this kind.—D. E. G. Plowman.

4478. Qadir, Abdul. *Psychology and religion.* *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar, 1952, Pt. III, 114-115.*—Abstract.

4479. Riemer, Ruth, & Whelpton, P. K. *Social and psychological factors affecting fertility.* XXVII. *Attitudes toward restriction of personal*

freedom in relation to fertility planning and fertility. *Milbank mem. Fd Quart.*, 1955, 33, 63-111.—This study attempted to test Hypothesis 7 of the Indianapolis Study which states, in effect, "The stronger the feeling that children interfere with personal freedom, the higher the proportion of couples practicing contraception effectively and the smaller the planned family." The data pertained to 1444 couples, and were found *not* adequate to test that hypothesis. Alternative hypotheses were that "the feeling of restriction . . . is associated with (1) unsuccessful fertility control, (2) number of children, and (3) low socio-economic status." In general the data confirmed the first two of the above hypotheses.—H. D. Arbitman.

4480. Sinha, Durganand. *Rumours as a factor in public opinion during election.* *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1955 (?), 8(2), 63-72.—Rumors heard by the author about an election in India were about four main topics: support or rebuff received by candidate in a locality, the actual voting, incidents at polling booths, and bribery, election expenses, etc. The rumors possessed an air of authenticity. Rumors were classified as "planted" or spontaneous, and as exaggerations, pure fabrications, or predictions.—H. K. Moore.

4481. Sulzbach, Walter. *Die Entstehung der Nationen.* (The origin of nations.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 202-213.—Inquiry into the origin of nations leads to the conclusion that neither a common language nor culture nor race nor national feeling and character can be regarded as the causal factors which explain or justify the origin and existence of nations. National character and sentiment are rather consequences than causes of the formation of nations, which must be defined as social groups demanding sovereign status.—M. Haas.

4482. Westoff, Charles F., & Borgatta, Edgar F. *Social and psychological factors affecting fertility.* XXVI. *The prediction of planned fertility.* *Milbank mem. Fd Quart.*, 1955, 33, 50-62.—The first of these articles in the Indianapolis Study series was concerned with the prediction of total fertility; this paper is concerned with planned fertility. Techniques in both articles consist of cumulative scaling using the H-technique improvement and the centroid method of factor analysis. "The major factor relevant to planned fertility . . . is a factor which we identified as a 'child-affect-respectability' factor . . . defined largely by variables relating to liking for and interest in children, adherence to traditional values, and interest in religion."—H. D. Arbitman.

(See also abstracts 4180, 5355)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

4483. Baker, Sidney J. (*56 Manning Rd., Double Bay, Sydney, Australia.*) *Constancy factors in language: introduction to the mechanics of thought.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 255-283.—Previous experiments of the author concerning constancy factors in language were extended. The present study consists of material obtained from 20 speakers and writers. To the factors of word variety, word distribution and perseveration, he added as proof of his point the factors of "alliterative nexus" and "rhyming nexus." The author believes that these fac-

tors demonstrate that language is by no means the haphazard instrument of human expression that it appears to some observers. On the other hand, it also proves that the human is at no time fully in conscious control of the language.—*M. J. Stanford.*

4484. Benne, Kenneth D. (*Boston U., Mass.*) How does communication take place? *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 331-334.—Communication always involves participation in a joint quest for meaning. If deep-cutting communication takes place, some secure support must be present.—*G. K. Morlan.*

4485. Chaiklin, Joseph B. (*Stanford U., Palo Alto, Calif.*) Native American listeners' adaptation in understanding speakers with foreign dialect. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 165-170.—Two 10 member panels listened to 2 foreign speakers who had made two 40 min. recordings; 48 hours apart. Material was phonetically balanced intelligibility lists and various types of prose. Recordings were listened to in a free field at 80 db output with each listener 6 ft. from the speaker. The possibility of adaptation during either any single day or any 2 days was studied. Listeners have a tendency to show inconsistent changes in their level of response when listening to foreign dialect. There is a high point of response during any given listening experience. Some listeners show marked adaptation effects and others very little.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4486. Coleman, A. Lee, & Marsh, C. Paul. (*U. Ky., Lexington.*) Differential communication among farmers in a Kentucky county. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 93-101.—Personal interviews with 393 farm operators in 13 neighborhoods revealed that adoption of new farm practices was dependent not only on socio-economic status but also on amount of contact with new sources of information, and probably partly on differences among neighborhoods in the prevailing attitudes, norms, and expectations concerning farm matters.—*H. K. Moore.*

4487. Fleisher, Harold. An introduction to the theory of information. *Libr. Quart.*, 1955, 25, 326-332.—"The purpose of this paper is to present the fundamentals of information theory and to show by means of some examples how this theory is applied." The examples used are in reference to language, books and library organization.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4488. Greenspoon, Joel. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) The reinforcing effect of two spoken sounds on the frequency of two responses. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 409-416.—Seventy-five Ss were asked to say words at random for a period of 50 min. Each S was tested individually. The sounds "mmm-hm" and "huh-uh" were spoken by E after plural words for 2 groups of Ss and after non-plural words for 2 other groups, during the first 25 min. One group of Ss served as a control for the frequency of the two classes of words. The two sounds led to an increase of non-plural words but had a differential effect on plural words, "mmm-hm" leading to an increase and "huh-uh" to a decrease in frequency of words of this class.—*R. H. Waters.*

4489. Khan, Ferdouse. The importance of the mother-tongue. *Proc. 5th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Lahore*, 1953, Pt. III, 144-145.—Abstract.

4490. Krugman, Herbert E. (*Richardson, Bellows & Henry, New York.*) The measurement of

resistance to propaganda. *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 175-184.—Resistance to propaganda is distinguished from rejection which tends to be tensionless. Three measures of the tension or anxiety associated with resistance are then discussed: self-ratings, observer ratings and an indirect measure based on availing oneself of various opportunities. Self ratings are discussed in terms of an equal-interval scale using drawings.—*R. A. Litman.*

4491. Morris, Charles. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) Signs, language, and behavior. New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1955. xii, 365 p. \$3.75.—A reissue of this 1946 publication (see 20: 2822).

4492. Moser, Henry M., Dreher, John J., & Adler, Sol. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) Comparison of hyponasality, hypernasality, and normal voice quality on the intelligibility of two-digit numbers. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 872-874.—Six speakers read two-digit numbers to listening crews against backgrounds of noise. Two of the speakers were judged to speak with a hyponasal voice quality, two with a hypernasal quality, and two with a normal quality. Mean articulation scores were highest for the normal voice quality and lowest for the hypernasal quality.—*I. Pollack.*

4493. Mussel, Ethel Foladare. A study of the relationship between measures of speech reception and measures of proficiency in language. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1278.—Abstract.

4494. Palmer, John M. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) The effect of speaker differences on the intelligibility of phonetically balanced word lists. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 192-195.—9 trained speakers, 3 adult females, 3 adult males and 3 twelve-year-old girls recorded on magnetic tape 3 lists of 25 PB words each, plus 15 words randomly organized into 3 45-word random test lists. 13 hard of hearing individuals listened to the recordings. Of this number, 8 were males and 5 were females, ranging in age from 21 to 78. 9 normal hearing young adults, carefully screened by means of pure tone audiometry, also listened. Each subject listened to each of the 9 speakers at 3 intensity levels administered so that 1 level produced the maximum articulation score. No real differences in intelligibility were found between male and female voices.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4495. Price, Granville. (*U. Idaho, Moscow.*) A method for analyzing newspaper campaign coverage. *Journalism Quart.*, 1954, 31, 447-458.—A new objective method of measuring bias in newspaper reporting was devised and tested. Four areas of news performance; reporting or non-reporting of significant events, headline display, news story content, and illustrations were set as measurement scales. 8 newspapers were analyzed for Democratic and Republican bias according to these scales. Standard deviations from the mean of the eight papers were plotted and an analysis of each paper on each scale was completed. Results show that these four areas give a good indication of newspaper performance even though many other measurements could be used.—*J. M. Brown.*

4496. Reinold, Helmut. *Musik im Rundfunk; ein kulturosoziologisches Problem unserer Zeit.* (Radio music: a socio-cultural problem of our time.)

Köl. Z. Soziol., 1955, 7, 55-69.—It is stated that the ideological adjustment has not kept pace with the progress of broadcasting. In listening to the radio people are more impressed by the tone of the voice than by the meaning of the words. The radio has become a social institution and as such has influenced music. There has been rather a devaluation of cultural values than a cultural growth. The ideal type of selective listener amounts to about 5% of the total; but every day millions of people consume an immense amount of music. It is of interest to investigate what other needs are thus satisfied, as e.g. creating an atmosphere or background, furthering the working process, etc.—*M. Haas.*

4497. Reinold, Helmut. *Musik im Rundfunk; ein kulturpsychologisches Problem unserer Zeit.* (Radio music; a psychological and cultural problem of our time.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 233-246.—Discusses the effects of musical broadcasts as they depend on the general structure of a society. The effects will be positive or negative, integrating or disintegrating, depending on the solidity of the structure of that society. The present research methods used in this field are insufficient. Another problem is the reduction of "distance" caused by the lack of visibility in the medium and the isolation of the listener.—*M. Haas.*

4498. Skinner, John. (*6173 West San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles 48, California.*) *Censorship in films and dreams.* *Amer. Imago*, 1955, 12, 223-240.—"Motion pictures are modern substitutes for the myths and fairy tales of earlier times." Story themes may be consciously borrowed from mythology and may "reassert timeless unconscious themes." Some plots and some emotional conflicts are reproduced with monotonous regularity. The roles of men and women are often distorted in the Hollywood picture. Examples cited include *Adam's Rib*, *Red River*, and *The Outlaw*. The enjoyment of the motion picture is essentially passive activity; while there may be a momentary release of tension, the original emotion returns, perhaps with additional force.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4499. Spieth, W., & Webster, J. C. (*U. S. Navy Electronics Lab., San Diego, Calif.*) *Listening to differentially filtered competing voice messages.* *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 866-871.—The effect of introducing selective frequency filtering, as an aid for separating the reception of one out of two or more overlapping message channels, is examined. Over a wide range of frequencies, high-pass and low-pass selective filtering in either the desired or in the rejected channels was effective in separating the channels.—*I. Pollack.*

(See also abstracts 3996, 4000, 4872, 5152)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

4500. Anderson, Robert P., & Brown, Oliver H. *Tape recordings and counselor-trainee understandings.* *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 189-195.—A procedure of supervising counselor training by means of interview tape recording is described. Three stages in the process are noted. The first is an orientation to the problem which involves the comparison

of the recording and the viewpoint of the counselor. The second phase is the supervisor's evaluation of the recording "in terms of the facilitating or inhibiting factors in the communication." In the final phase, supervisor and trainee consider "... the meaning and intent of the trainee's interview behavior." A note by Carl R. Rogers concerning this procedure is appended.—*M. M. Reece.*

4501. Balser, Benjamin H., Brown, Fred; Brown, Minerva L., Joseph, Edward D., & Phillips, Donald K. *Preliminary report of a controlled mental health workshop in a public school system, Sept. 1953-Feb. 1954.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 199-205.—A controlled mental health workshop was set up in a public school system with a number of groups and a control group. Before and after the 15-week seminars, all groups were given the same battery of psychological tests and all showed statistically significant changes. Further studies are projected.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4502. Barritt, Clay F., & Kern, Richard P. *A field service program in military mental hygiene.* *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 1011-1020.—Enlisted social work technicians lived with training units. Their duties included educating and orienting the unit commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and the early detection and screening of "problem" soldiers for referral to the mental hygiene clinic. The program contributed to a more efficient mental hygiene service and "a more effective program of preventive psychiatry by making it possible to assist unit cadre in managing, within the unit, trainees exhibiting the less severe or potential maladjustment problems."—*G. H. Crampton.*

4503. Benoit, Hubert. *The supreme doctrine: psychological studies in Zen thought.* New York: Pantheon, 1955. xv, 248 p. \$4.50.—Dr. Benoit, a surgeon disabled in World War II, turned to psychiatry; in this volume he presents Zen Buddhism as hygiene of intelligent living—that is, means of improving understanding of the state of man. The basic idea is *Satori*—"the possibility of a modification of the internal functioning of Man which will secure him at last the enjoyment of his absolute essence."—*J. R. Kantor.*

4504. Berdie, Ralph F. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *The counselor and the parent.* *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 185-188.—The importance of the parents' role in counseling is emphasized. "The parent has needs and rights as well as responsibilities and the counselor must realize that the welfare of the student and the welfare of his parents go hand in hand." More work with the parent as well as the student is urged.—*M. M. Reece.*

4505. Bloom, Betty B., & Bingham, Jessie. *The contribution of the school social worker.* *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 114-118.—The school social worker contributes by (1) . . . "serving as a liaison person between school, child, family, and community, (2) . . . "enlisting the help of community resources when needed to modify problem situations, and (3) . . . "using his skill as a caseworker in helping and strengthening those involved to work out their problems within the school." Case examples are given to illustrate these areas of contribution.—*W. Coleman.*

4506. Buell, Bradley. (*Community Research Associates, Inc., New York.*) Preventing and controlling disordered behavior: a community experiment. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 365-375.—Discusses three experimental studies in Winona, Minn., Washington County (Hagerstown), Maryland, and in San Mateo, California, which have served to re-emphasize that in many, if not all communities, the demands resulting from economic dependency, maladjustment and health services tend to be concentrated in a multi-problem group which represents, roughly, 6% of the total number of families requiring any public assistance. Calls attention to the fact that "too little is known about the precise manner in which chronically disordered family life may cause, or contribute to the causes of, disordered personal behavior, and about the symptoms which identify families which may be headed for a chronic state of disorganization and incapacity."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4507. Burton, Arthur, & Harris, Robert E. (Eds.) Clinical studies of personality. Volume II of case histories in clinical and abnormal psychology. New York: Harper, 1955. xiii, 836 p. \$6.00.—For this second volume (see 22: 2207), 34 cases were selected "not because they were representative or typical of any presumably homogeneous group of patients, but because of their intrinsic interest." There are "only a few case studies of schizophrenics and none of depressives. . . . In their place [are] . . . studies of neurotic and psychosomatic patients. . . . A new section has been added . . . normal children, research scientists, college students, displaced persons, etc. . . . The reader may note a more 'therapeutic' attitude toward patients than was evident in the first volume." Murray's Introduction to Vol. I has been reprinted.—H. P. David.

4508. Carter, Genevieve W. Problem formulation in social work research. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1955, 36, 295-302.—In planning research in a social work agency, the most important and crucial stage in the entire process is the formulating of the research problem. This paper discusses in some detail the principles and types of activities which researchers may use in setting up problems.—L. B. Costin.

4509. Deterline, William A., & Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The interdependence of ratings of case histories. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 79-82.—"Three groups of undergraduate students ($N = 96$) rated clinical case histories for adjustment level with each S rating either four, five, or six cases. The ratings were analyzed to yield measures of rater reliability and interstimulus dependency effects. Rater reliability was low ($r = .52$) for the judges rating four cases but higher ($r = .72$ and $.75$) for those rating five or six cases. The interdependency among the ratings was insignificant for the four and five case groups, but significant at the .05 level for the six-case Ss. It was concluded that clinical judgments are not independent, but each judgment is influenced by the other ratings made by the judge, and the correlation between the successive judgments made by an S is a positive function of the number of judgments elicited."—L. B. Heathers.

4510. Doniger, Simon. (Ed.) The minister's consultation clinic. Great Neck, N. Y.: Channel Press, 1955. 316 p. \$3.95.—The answers of 95 psychiatrists, ministers, psychologists, physicians and

social scientists to questions ministers have asked about counseling have been collected in this volume. Questions and answers have been grouped in 4 sections: pastoral psychology in action, basic principles, pastoral psychology in the total ministry, and specific counseling problems.—G. K. Morlan.

4511. du Mas, Frank M. (Montana State U., Bozeman.) Clinical statements as scientific propositions and social decisions. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 255-258.—The clinical psychologist's statements fall in three domains: formal, empirical, and societal. Each formal or empirical proposition can be regarded as having a certain probability, p , of being true. Clinical statements about a patient are directly or indirectly empirical propositions. The social decisions are to withhold or to initiate a definite course of action. "His subjective social decisions require a 3-value logic (false, doubtful, true), whenever he wishes to withhold action. His subjective social decisions require a 2-value logic (false, true) when he must initiate a definite course of action. He can, however, make objective social decisions whenever an estimate of p can be calculated. The 3-value and 2-value logics may then be regarded as 3-intervals and 2-intervals respectively of the probability continuum."—A. J. Bachrach.

4512. Ewalt, Jack R. The community stake in the mental health program. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 248-259.—The specific elements of a community health service are considered in relation to the goal of a mental health program to develop a population strong enough to adjust to the demands of its particular environment or to take constructive steps toward improving it.—N. H. Pronko.

4513. Eysenck, H. J. (U. London, England.) Psychology and the foundations of psychiatry. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., 1955. 31 p.—In this inaugural lecture on the occasion of a new Chair at the Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, the author examines the contribution of psychology to psychiatry. The essential position taken is that psychology has, and should limit itself to, the basic science relation to psychiatry that physiology has to internal medicine. The value of this basic science position is illustrated by examples from the author's research on the factor analysis of personality and personality problems. Further, the scientific methods of psychology may be used in the study of an individual case, as well as in the study of problems of behavior and personality.—C. M. Louttit.

4514. Fisher, Frances M. The function of the psychiatric social worker at Western Psychiatric Institute. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 295-296.—The operation of the various departments at Western Psychiatric Institute and their inter-relationships are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

4515. Fontes, Vitor. O pediatra, o pedo-psiquiatra e o psicólogo em higiene mental. (The pediatrician, child-psychiatrist, and psychologist in mental hygiene.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 301-322.—Contributions made in this area during several world conventions are reviewed. Of particular interest to the author are the boundary lines of professional activity for the specializations. He stresses the role of prevention in work with children, and the fundamental place of the family doctor.—G. S. Wieder.

4516. Halbower, Charles Carson. A comparison of actuarial versus clinical prediction to classes discriminated by the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1115.—Abstract.

4517. Hastings, Donald W. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The contribution of orthopsychiatry to psychiatry. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 458-464.—Although the author does not feel that an M.D. degree is an absolute requirement to do individual psychotherapy, he stresses the fact that the M.D. alone has been trained to distinguish the patient who has pathology of the central nervous system or elsewhere. He suggests experimenting with the creation of a new member of the team, trained in no special classical curriculum, but drawing for his training in therapy on all orthopsychiatric fields. This specialist would not completely take over individual therapy but would aid in carrying the load.—R. E. Perl.

4518. Hay, John E. Rehabilitation counselors and Employment Service counselors learn together. *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(9), 25-27.—Describes a 3-week training course at the U. of Florida designed to improve the competence of rehabilitation counselors from the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and selective placement interviewers from the State Employment Service.—S. L. Warren.

4519. Healy, William, & Bronner, Augusta F. Orthopsychiatry: an overview. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 472-474.—A brief sketch of almost fifty years of contributions of orthopsychiatry to several areas of knowledge and practice is here presented. The authors emphasize the fact that the really unique contribution of orthopsychiatry was the team approach to the behavior and personality problems of young people.—R. E. Perl.

4520. Helweg, Hjalmar. (*State Hosp., Copenhagen, Denmark.*) Soul sorrow: the psychiatrist speaks to the minister. New York: Pageant Press, 1955. 151 p. \$3.00.—Six lectures originally delivered in 1932 deal with problems in counseling when conflicts involve religious and medical matters, what ministers should know about constitutional types, depression and other serious mental illnesses, sexual relationships, and psychoanalysis and some congruencies in therapeutic approaches via religious development utilized by both physicians and ministers.—W. L. Wilkins.

4521. Hopke, William E. The measurement of counselor attitudes. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 212-216.—The study employed a written test of counselor attitudes. The manner of obtaining reliability and validity estimates is described. It is concluded that ". . . the objective measurement of counselor attitudes suggested by Porter merits consideration as a useful device to facilitate or supplement techniques employed in the training of counselors and to assist counselors with the self-evaluation of their attitudes."—M. M. Reece.

4522. Huth, Albert. Seelische Lebenshilfen. (Psychic aids in living.) Speyer am Rhein: Pilger-Verlag, 1955. 280 p. DM 8.50.—"Applied psychology can serve the individual as a science of life; it must not remain caught in the purely scientific,

but must press forward in assistance. It must bring psychic aid to the enormous psychic burdens of our time, psychic help in living!" The principal sections are: what is psychic aid in living?; the possibilities of psychic aid in living; burning educational questions; the world of work; practical suggestions in everyday living; interpersonal relations; goal and course of psychic aid in living. Topics covered are: psychohygiene, depth psychology, school problems, general psychology, individual and society, marriage, and personal ethics.—E. W. Eng.

4523. Johnson, Kenneth D. (*New York School of Social Work, Columbia U.*) The contribution of orthopsychiatry to social work. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 465-471.—After paying homage to several leaders in the orthopsychiatric field, Johnson emphasized the shortage of persons trained in the helping and healing disciplines and called for unity in the determination to lick the shortage of students in these areas.—R. E. Perl.

4524. Kelly, George A. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) The psychology of personal constructs. Vol. 1. A theory of personality. Vol. 2. Clinical diagnosis and psychotherapy. New York: W. W. Norton, 1955. xxviii, 556; x, 559-1218 p. \$10.00.—"The first volume expounded a new theory of personality . . . illustrated the theory's use in a clinical setting involving both diagnosis and therapy . . . a repertory of diagnostic constructs for the clinician's daily use was developed . . . (the Rep test). . . . The second volume is concerned with the implications of the psychology of personal constructs in the field of clinical practice . . . here we have striven for extensive coverage of cook-book details . . . the role of the psychotherapist and some of his stand-by techniques, the cataloguing of experience and activity data, and a schedule of diagnostic procedures." Glossary; 41 references.—H. P. David.

4525. Kotinsky, Ruth, & Witmer, Helen L. (Eds.) Community programs for mental health: theory, practice, evaluation. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press for the Commonwealth Fund, 1955. xix, 362 p. \$5.00.—A collection of papers dealing with "current efforts to maintain mental health at optimum level on a community-wide basis." Influenced by the interest of the Community Services Committee, National Institute of Mental Health, and the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, the editors have brought together the writings of eight experts who deal with such problems as "The Mental Health Movement"; the field of promotion of mental health; the school's responsibility for developing the healthy personality of the learner; problems of evaluation of mental health programs; the use of sample surveys; and, of special interest, is that of the social psychology of mental health. For those seeking information on the development of mental health programs, this volume provides a great deal of orientation material.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4526. Lemkau, Paul V. (*New York Community Mental Health Board.*) Mental hygiene in public health (2nd Ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1955. xiii, 486 p. \$8.00.—In the second edition of this textbook (see 24: 1179), Lemkau has expanded its scope by including a great deal of new material on the National Mental Health

Services, State Organizations and Local Administration as well as important considerations given to the voluntary mental health associations and lay groups participating in mental health programs. Broad revisions throughout bring this volume up to date and in keeping with the most current public health practices in the field of mental health.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4527. Lowrey, Lawson G. *The contribution of orthopsychiatry to psychiatry: brief historical note.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 475-478.—After describing the general status of psychiatry around 1910, before orthopsychiatry entered the scene, the author traces the developments in psychiatry, emphasizing the role played by the Psychopathic Department of the Boston State Hospital, the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, the Commonwealth Fund Program on the Prevention of Delinquency, and the growth of the child guidance clinic.—*R. E. Perl.*

4528. Marmor, Judd. (Rep.) *Validation of psychoanalytic techniques.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 496-505.—Brenner felt that an interpretation was confirmed in general if it led to a lessening of the ego's fear of the id, a relaxation of the ego's defenses, and the emergence of a derivative of the id impulse that was being defended against. Ekstein believed that the validation of an explanatory interpretation lay in the past while the validation of an interpretive technique lay in its ability to predict how the patient will respond. Pumpian-Mindlin pointed out that the basic problem of interpretation is the validation of the translation of the primary into the secondary process. Renneker, Alexander, and French described a project in which 8 or more analysts were to predict a concealed psychosomatic diagnosis from one, two, or three one-hour interviews with a patient so as to test the specificity theory. Other discussants were Reider, Kardiner, Steele, Kaufman, and Robbins.—*D. Prager.*

4529. Murphy, Gardner. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) *The cultural context of guidance.* *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 4-9.—The way in which the modern student of personnel and guidance must think of changing persons means a fuller understanding of situations open to the client, so that situations can be found which are releasing to him. The counselor needs courage as well as wisdom, faith in himself as well as faith in the client.—*G. S. Speer.*

4530. Peace, Clifford H. (*R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.*) *Pastoral counseling with the problem employee.* *Amer. Mgmt Ass., Personn. Ser.*, 1955, No. 163, 27-33.—The pastoral-counselor in industry comes in contact with a wide range of personal and emotional problems. Pastoral counseling, defined as "the capacity to provide empathic listening and interpretation of what is heard," helps the counselee either regain, or learn to employ more adequately, his religious faith as an aid in solving his problem.—*T. R. Lindblom.*

4531. Ridenour, Nina. (*Ittleson Family Foundation, New York.*) *Mental health in the training of the related service professions.* *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 476-482.—A discussion of the information which is considered essential for the professional worker engaged in working in related fields of mental health. The training for such workers is discussed and the sources of such training indicated.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4532. Robinson, Francis P. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *The dynamics of communication in counseling.* *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 163-169.—In an address as retiring president of the Division of Counseling Psychology, American Psychological Association, the author discusses the "dynamics of communication between counselor and client." Aspects of client behavior, the field under consideration, the counselor's reactions, and outcome of the interview are presented as "constructs of suggestive use in studying the dynamics of the interview." 26 references.—*M. M. Reece.*

4533. Rooney, Herbert L., & Miller, Alan D. (*Mental Health Study Center, College Park, Md.*) *A mental health clinic intake policy project.* *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 391-405.—In order for a mental hygiene clinic to serve its community effectively it must have an intake policy which properly serves the patient by minimizing delays, making correct referrals of patients to other more suitable agencies, and which provides needed services when they are most likely to be of value. The use of telephone service relationship may help expedite matters. While the procedures discussed are not universally applicable, they at least suggest ways in which some resolution of current intake problems may be reduced.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4534. Rutledge, Aaron L. *The future of marriage counseling.* *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 1, 141-147.—Marriage counseling is described as a discipline in its own right. Its practitioners may come from the related fields of psychiatry, clinical psychology, social casework, law, and religion but further training is required if they are to handle adequately the unique problem of being "... committed equally to the growth of each of the two persons and of their mutual relationship." Suggestions are made to facilitate the proper training and certification of marriage counselors.—*L. S. Blackman.*

4535. Scherz, Frances H., et al. *The intake process—six papers on intake procedures and short-term treatment.* New York: Family Service Association of America, [1955]. 39 p. 85¢.—Reprinted from *Social Casework*, 1951-54.—*L. B. Costin.*

4536. Strunk, Frederick R. (Comp.) *An inventory of social and economic research in health.* New York: Health Information Foundation, 1955. 267 p.—This fourth edition describes 398 "current and recently completed research projects dealing largely with the social and economic aspects of health programs and health problems." Section B includes 48 projects in the field of mental health. Section C on sociological factors, and F on health personnel include a number of descriptions of psychologically pertinent studies.—*C. M. Louttit.*

4537. Sugg, Redding S., Jr. (*Southern Reg. Educ. Bd., Atlanta, Ga.*) *Southern regional mental health program focuses on development of training and research.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1955, 10, 532-535.—"The American psychological profession is taking a leading role in the nation's first regional program to improve mental health and combat mental disease which the Southern Regional Education Board is conducting." The program reached its operational stage with the organization of the Southern Regional Council on Mental Health Training and

Research in Atlanta on July 11-12, 1955, following 18 months of surveys and planning. The organization, problems, and activities of the Southern program are discussed. State committees have ". . . agreed that the need for new knowledge is as acute as the personnel shortage."—*S. J. Lachman.*

4538. Tulchin, Simon H. The contribution of orthopsychiatry to clinical psychology. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 445-457.—After reviewing the history of orthopsychiatry from the formation of the American Orthopsychiatric Association nearly a third of a century ago and reviewing the history of clinical psychology, the author makes a plea for cooperation, teamwork, synthesis and integration. "In our own field, isolated knowledge of an individual's social history and background, of his physical condition and medical background, his intellectual level, emotional maturity, personality make-up, educational attainments, occupational interests, as well as information about the problems he faces and his aspirations and goals, still falls short of reconstructing for us the individual as a whole." 22 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

4539. Tulchin, Simon H. (Chm.), Allen, Frederick H., Watson, Robert I., Berkman, Tessie D., & Axelrad, Sidney. Progress in orthopsychiatry. Symposium, 1955. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 479-542.—Four members of the Orthopsychiatric Association were invited to appraise the progress which their disciplines had made in recent years. Allen, representing psychiatry, tried to gain perspective on the progress of psychiatry in the framework of orthopsychiatry with emphasis on the interdisciplinary relations needed and developed in child psychiatry. Watson, representing psychology, did not focus on clinical psychology alone, but maintained that orthopsychiatry's reciprocal relation is with psychology as a whole. Berkman emphasized certain developments which indicate social work progress in serving the sick and troubled. Axelrad represented allied disciplines, sociology, anthropology and social psychology. He discussed people's confusion about the relationship of social science to orthopsychiatry and stated that it is psychology, the study of what goes on inside the individual, and very largely what goes on at a level not accessible to consciousness, that is the basic science for the social sciences.—*R. E. Perl.*

4540. Valenstein, Arthur F. (Boston U. Sch. Soc. Wk., Mass.) Some principles of psychiatric consultation. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1955, 36, 253-256.—This paper offers some theoretical as well as practical bases for the value of social workers utilizing the knowledge and skill of psychiatric consultants. Psychiatric contributions to the social workers' better understanding of diagnosis and treatment are presented.—*L. B. Costin.*

(See also abstracts 3802, 3806, 3812, 3814, 4241, 5252)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

4541. Bigelow, Newton; Bryan, L. L., Cameron, G. H., Ferreri, V. J., Koroljow, S. A., & Manus, G. I. A preliminary report on a study of a correlation between emotional reactions and peripheral blood circulation using a strain gauge

plethysmograph. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 193-202.—Plethysmograph findings have been found valuable in corroborating psychiatric and psychological evaluations, in revealing the presence or absence of tension in the patient's adjustment, in discovering concealed emotional reactivity, and in providing suggestions for further investigation into the patient's attitudes and responses to himself and his environment. 22 references.—*D. Prager.*

4542. Briggs, Peter Farkasch. Preliminary validation of a standard personal history for psychiatric diagnosis. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1113.—Abstract.

4543. Brown, Louise Langdon, & Sigel, Irving. Behavior day interviews in social casework. *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 1, 158-171.—The "Behavior Day Interview," originally developed to get a detailed description of parent-child interaction, particularly the parental use of influence techniques, is here evaluated as a diagnostic tool in social casework. Interview materials are reexamined to determine their contribution to the broader study of family interaction. A classification system, designed to facilitate a more meaningful analysis and codification of the interview data, is presented.—*L. S. Blackman.*

4544. Dorcus, Roy M. The use of hypnosis as a diagnostic tool. In *Dorcus, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 7/1-7/19.—The use of hypnotic procedures as supplemental means for improving diagnosis is discussed. Procedures of this variety are discussed in relation to the following disorders: conversion hysteria, neurotic symptoms with organic components, organic brain damage, glandular functioning, the nature of pain, malingering.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4545. Levis, M.-P. Examen des dossiers de 18 cas d'enfants problèmes en vue de la validation des épreuves auxquelles ils ont été soumis. (Inspection of case histories of 18 problem children with respect to validation of tests administered to them.) *Ergologie*, 1955, 2, 107-110.—18 children from 2nd to 8th school year who had difficulty learning by the usual pedagogical methods were studied by means of a battery of tests measuring intelligence, concentration, memory, expression, and several aspects of personality. Only general results are quoted, such as in 73% of cases aggression displayed on the Rosenzweig agreed with actual school behavior. However, the author concludes that more and wider testing is desirable.—*R. W. Husband.*

4546. Lewin, Bertram D. Clinical hints from dream studies. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 224-225.—Abstract and discussion.

4547. Rubeš, Jaromír. (Psychiatric Clinic, Plzeň, Czechoslovakia.) Modifikace otázkami řízeného osobního deníku v sanatorním léčení neuros. (Personal diary with guiding questions in the sanatorial treatment of neuroses.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1951, 14, 113-118.—Every patient receives on admission a common copy-book and a mimeographed instruction, according to which he ought every day answer the 7 following questions: (1) How did you sleep? (2) Have you taken part in the morning exercise or walk? (3) Have you taken part in the occupational therapy? (4) What did you do the whole day? (5) How did you fare? (6) Did

some special incidents happen or have you some special wishes or information for the doctor? (7) Did you have some function in the patients' self-government and how did you perform it? The author states that such diary, seen every day by the physician, is a persistent and valuable document, and discusses various general and particular aspects of its advantages.—M. Chojnowski.

4548. Vaisiere, Simone. *L'indicateur de niveau de Schulte*. (Schulte's gauge of level of behavior.) *Ergologie*, 1955, 2, 91-94.—In this test, the purpose is not to obtain a score, but a character observation is furnished. The apparatus was a circular metal plate 22 cm in diameter, with a 6 cm circle in the center. The purpose is to keep motionless a steel ball inside the circle by means of a thumbscrew which raises or lowers the legs. Adolescents were tested, mean age 14 for girls and 16 for boys. A typical case history is presented, with observations, then a bar diagram rating the performance on such factors as interested or indifferent, persevering or discouraged, controlled or not, reflective or impulsive, etc.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstract 5056)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

4549. Anger, Hans, & Bargmann, Rolf. (*Hochschule f. Internat. Paedagog. Forschung, Frankfurt/Main, Western Germany*.) *Entwicklung, Analyse und Eichung der Frankfurter Wortschatztests*. (Development, analysis, and standardization of the Frankfurt Vocabulary Test.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 51-91.—General theoretical and statistical problems involved in the construction of a vocabulary test are discussed, and the procedure used in the construction of the Frankfurt Vocabulary Test is described in detail. The test consists of a list of 60 words. Opposite each word are 5 other words from which the testee has to select the one nearest in meaning to the key word. The test was standardized in Hessen on a population of 17,000 children ranging in age from 10 to 15 years. Two forms of the test are available, the correlation between the parallel forms being .93. English and French summary.—J. H. Bruell.

4550. Barbe, Walter B. (*U. Chattanooga, Tenn.*) *Reading improvement and group intelligence test scores*. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1955, 32, 72-73.—If group intelligence tests are measures of reading ability, can a score on such a test be improved by improving reading ability? 51 undergraduates who made a marked gain in reading were given Forms A and B of the Otis Test. Despite increases in reading, rate and comprehension, no significant changes were noted on the IQ test.—E. M. Bower.

4551. Barnes, Eugene H. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) *The relationship of biased test responses to psychopathology*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 286-290.—Groups of Ss differing in personality factors are given the Perceptual Reaction Test, a test which requires only an affective response to abstract designs, to determine if there is a difference in response set characteristic of personality. Scale development and validation employs 1,700 normal persons and 546 psychiatric patients and the reliability study utilizes an additional 159 persons.

"Differences in response set were discovered between the groups from the general population and such clinical groups as heterogeneous normals, psychotics, and schizophrenics for both males and females. For males alone, differences in the response set were discovered between normals, and a group of males suffering from character disorders, and between male psychotics and males with character disorders."—L. R. Zeitlin.

4552. Barrabee, Paul; Barrabee, Edna L., & Finesinger, Jacob E. *A normative social adjustment scale*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 252-259.—The authors' aim is to define social adjustment with more precision, to provide an adequate theoretical framework for social adjustment, to define the pertinent behaviors involved, providing a necessary scale for same, and to determine a method for applying the scale and to differentiate between levels of adjustment and movement between levels. 45 references.—N. H. Pronko.

4553. Barry, John R.; Fulkerson, Samuel C.; Kubala, Albert L., & Seaquist, Maurice R. (*USAF School Aviation Med., Randolph Field, Tex.*) *Score equivalence of the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scales, Forms I and II*. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 57-60.—Forms I and II of the Wechsler were presented in a counter-balanced order with about one day between testings to 38 flyers referred for minor psychological problems. There was a significant practice effect on all IQ's and on four of the subtests. The IQ's of the two forms correlated in the .60's. The intercorrelations between corresponding subtests on the two forms ranged from .10 for PC to .70 for Digit-Symbol. Four of the ten corresponding subtest means differed at least significantly. "Thus the application of Form I subtest patterns to Form II subtest patterns should be questioned."—L. B. Heathers.

4554. Bowland, John A. (*U. Florida, Gainesville.*), & Deabler, Herdis L. *A Bender-Gestalt diagnostic validity study*. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 82-84.—. . . One hundred and sixty B-G tests, two for each of 20 normals, 20 neurotics, 20 schizophrenics and 20 organics, were obtained. They were the first and last tests of a two and one-half hour group screening battery. . . . An analysis of variance was computed to determine the differences between and within diagnostic groups, between and within the initial and repeat performances. The differences between groups were significant at a high level of confidence. The quantitative differences between initial and repeat tests were not statistically significant. . . . Each pair of B-G tests was evaluated as the performance of a normal, schizophrenic or organic by qualitative and quantitative methods. Either method obtained successful diagnoses significantly better than chance."—L. B. Heathers.

4555. Byrd, Eugene. *The clinical validity of the Bender Gestalt test with children: a developmental comparison of children in need of psychotherapy and children judged well-adjusted*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1254.—Abstract.

4556. Calhoun, Franklin J. *The Florida State-Binet intelligence scale for the physically handicapped*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1254.—Abstract.

4557. Cohen, Jacob. (*VA Hosp., Montrose, N.Y.*) The efficacy of diagnostic pattern analysis with the Wechsler-Bellevue. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 303-306.—In a study in which seven experienced clinical psychologists "attempted to diagnose the Wechsler-Bellevue patterns of 300 neuro-psychiatrically diagnosed veteran male patients as psychoneurotic, schizophrenic, or brain-damaged . . . it is concluded that although there is some nonchance relationship between Wechsler-Bellevue pattern and neuropsychiatric diagnosis, it is detectable for only some clinicians and then only to so small a degree as to be of little practical utility."—A. J. Bachrach.

4558. Conrad, Klaus. Über das Problem der Farbwahl im Farbpyramiden-Test bei Normalen und Abnormalen Versuchspersonen. (The choice of colors in the Color-Pyramid Test in normal and abnormal subjects.) *Z. exp. angewandt. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 33-50.—The Color-Pyramid Test was administered to schizophrenic and depressed patients. The patients had to make color choices from 24 shades of color. Results obtained by the author were combined with data reported by previous investigators. Chi-square analysis revealed that in both diagnostic groups the obtained frequencies of choices of each color did not differ from the expected frequencies. The patients were thus found to differ from normals who show statistically highly significant preferences for certain colors.—J. H. Bruell.

4559. Dall' Oglio, Giovanni Nedo. (*Provincial Psychiatric Hosp., Mantova, Italy.*) Contributo all'applicazione dei test di Ebbinghaus. Il reattivo di combinazione in una classe elementare ed il giudizio dell'insegnante. (Contribution to the application of the Ebbinghaus tests. The combination test in an elementary class and the judgment of the teacher.) *Neurone*, 1954, 2, 295-305.—The Ebbinghaus test consists of a series of sentences containing incomplete and missing words. The test is given orally and it requires 40 min. The results of testing and retesting 17 children aged between 8 and 13 are given. Comparisons with teachers' appraisal of the same children indicates its validity; the retest, its reliability. The author concludes that this test is valuable for ascertaining the intelligence, attention, and general ability of pupils. French, English, summaries.—A. Manoil.

4560. Dana, Richard H. (*St. Louis (Mo.) State Hosp.*) Selection of abbreviated TAT sets. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 36-40.—To study the comparability of various proposed shortened TAT series, Perceptual Organization (PO) was scored for the 20 cards for 67 normal women and correlations between PO scores for the 20 cards and the various short forms were computed. "PO is defined as the degree to which standard test directions are followed in the S's TAT story." Series including at least five cards correlated in the .90's with the total; those using only two or three cards, in the .80's. "The inclusion of particular cards appears of less importance than the actual number of cards selected." 43-item bibliography.—L. B. Heathers.

4561. David, Henry P. (*Lafayette Clinic, Detroit, Mich.*) Brief, unstructured items: the projective question. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 292-300.—The author discusses the clinical potential of a "Projective Question" ("What would you like to be if

you were not a human being? Why?"). Responses to this question were obtained from 550 subjects, including psychiatric patients, medical students, and nurses. The responses were categorized in various ways (Content Categories, e.g. animals, objects, etc.; and theme categories, e.g. independence, beauty, etc.). The content categories showed no significant differences between patients and normals, though there were sex differences. Differences between patients and normals were reflected in the theme categories. The qualitative aspects of the responses, which were not categorized, appeared to be quite revealing of personality dynamics.—A. R. Jensen.

4562. Davids, Anthony, & Murray, Henry A. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Preliminary appraisal of an auditory projective technique for studying personality and cognition. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 543-554.—Preliminary work on an original auditory projective technique is here presented. The material consists of ambiguous or incoherent spoken passages in which the ambiguity is not introduced by inaudibility but rather by conflict and irreconcilability of ideas. The technique, called the Azageddi Test seems to have considerable potentiality as a diagnostic instrument.—R. E. Perl.

4563. Delooz, Madeleine. (*U. Catholique de Louvain, Belgium.*) Étude critique sur le test Tsedek. (Critical study of the Tsedek Test.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 39-56.—The Tsedek protocols of an 18-year-old French boy, a 16-year-old Belgian boy, and a composite of French and Belgian adolescents were judged by 4 persons with experience using the test, 4 moralists, and 15 education students. As scored by these judges, there was a wide scatter in scores for all three protocols. Although the questionnaire may be useful it cannot be called a test in the scientifically psychological sense of the term. 22 item bibliography.—W. W. Wattenberg.

4564. Duhm, Erna. (*U. Göttingen, Germany.*) Erfahrungen mit dem C.A.T. (Experience with the C.A.T.) *Diagnostica*, 1955, 1, 14-15.—In a study of 100 problem children, 6 to 12 years of age, the C.A.T. was found to be "a valuable addition to the methods of personality research." However, "reliability and validity have not been sufficiently established."—H. P. David.

4565. Eckhardt, William. (*State Hosp., Raleigh, N.C.*) An experimental and theoretical analysis of movement and vista responses. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 301-305.—An experimental analysis of movement and vista responses to seven simple geometrical figures revealed that these responses were determined by shape gradients. Angularity plus symmetry in the figure tended to elicit vista responses. Asymmetry plus angularity of figure favored the movement response. The results are discussed in relation to Rorschach scoring and interpretation. "These findings place orthodox movement and vista responses on an equal footing with form and color responses in the Rorschach test. That is, their determinants are open to public inspection and subject to inquiry."—A. R. Jensen.

4566. Edmison, Lyle D. An item selection technique for use with biographical inventories. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1352.—Abstract.

4567. Eschenbach, Arthur E., & Borgatta, Edgar F. Testing behavior hypotheses with the Rorschach: an exploration in validation. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 267-273.—In a consideration of relationships existing between 15 scoring categories on the Rorschach and 5 groups of behavioral variables, it was suggested among the findings that "if the generalizations implicit or explicit in the Rorschach theory are jointly considered, except in the case of total R, the interpreter will be on quite tenuous ground." Of 44 hypotheses "... thirty-nine hypotheses other than those concerning the total number of Rorschach responses" showed "two nonrejection, twenty-one ordered in the right direction, twenty ordered in the wrong direction, and one rejection." "Of five hypotheses examined concerning the meaning of the total number of Rorschach responses, one was definitely not rejected and the other four were ordered in the right direction."—A. J. Bachrach.

4568. Eysenck, Hans Jürgen. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) Probleme der diagnostischen Untersuchung und Demonstration des Charakter-Interpretationstestes. (Problems of diagnostic testing, and a demonstration of the Character Interpretation Test.) *Z. exp. angewand. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 1-32.—The Character Interpretation Test, consisting of 12 pictures of human faces is described. From a list of 12 adjectives, 50 normals selected the 4 adjectives (character traits) most, and the 4 adjectives least descriptive of each picture. The choices of this normative group were compared with choices made by 50 normals, 50 neurotics, and 50 psychotics. Normals and neurotics obtained identical scores and differed in their choices from the normative group significantly less than psychotics. These results are interpreted as supporting Eysenck's theory that psychotics and neurotics occupy places on different continua of a multidimensional universe.—J. H. Bruell.

4569. Faure, H. Une imagerie de rêve interprétée selon les normes du test du village. (A dream imagery interpreted according to the norms of the village test.) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1954, 2, 265-274.—In Arthur's village test, the examinee uses wooden pieces with which he elaborates a whole. The surface used for the constructive processes can be divided into sections that facilitate interpretation. Thus, there are: conflict and need zone; projects and regret zone. The case described in a previous article apparently uses the same symbols as in the village test. On one side, the patient's constructions allow an understanding of his problems according to the norms of the village test as for the interpretation. On the other, the spontaneous use of the same symbols can confirm the significance and qualities of the test.—G. Fournier.

4570. Fine, Reuben. Manual for a scoring scheme for verbal projective techniques (TAT, MAPS, stories and the like). *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 310-316.—The scoring manual, with instructions and a scoring sheet, is given for the scoring scheme described in the preceding article (see 30: 4571).—A. R. Jensen.

4571. Fine, Reuben. A scoring scheme for the TAT and other verbal projective techniques. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 306-309.—The author offers a scoring scheme for thematic projective materials. The main scoring categories are feelings, outcomes,

and interpersonal relationships. Scoring reliability after brief training is quite high. Using this scoring scheme, a comparison of asthmatic children with their siblings revealed a number of significant differences in the TAT responses of the two groups. Mention is made of other studies using this scoring scheme.—A. R. Jensen.

4572. Gaston, Charles O. (*U. Houston, Tex.*), Sequist, Maurice R., Taulbee, Earl S., & Sells, Saul B. A conversion table for relating the MMPI group and individual form items. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 49-52.—A table is presented identifying by number and code corresponding group and individual MMPI items and the scales on which each item scores.—L. B. Heathers.

4573. Hoffman, Martin L. (*Merrill-Palmer Sch., Detroit, Mich.*), & Albizu-Miranda, Carlos. Middle class bias in personality testing. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 150-152.—"The higher neurotic tendency scores obtained by the working class on the Bernreuter were found to be accounted for by a third of the inventory items. These items were found to be biased in one of the following ways: (a) they reflected middle-class values, mostly middle-class masculine values . . . ; (b) their connotations were sufficiently obvious to allow the middle class to benefit from their greater test motivation. We conclude that working-class scores on the inventory are spuriously high."—L. N. Solomon.

4574. Hoover, Arthur Eugene. Some commonalities among intelligence, perception and personality tests. *Publ. Ill. Inst. Tech.*, 1954, 3, 14.—Abstract.

4575. Jacobi, Jolande. Pictures from the unconscious. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 264-270.—The author discusses from a Jungian viewpoint the diagnostic and therapeutic values of "pictures from the unconscious," that is, any kind of visible non-verbal portrayal of psychological content or processes, such as drawings, paintings, clay models, etc. These productions are said to have both a "releasing" or cathartic value and a "redeeming" or integrative value as a result of the patient's assimilation of their psychological meaning. Illustrations with interpretations are presented.—A. R. Jensen.

4576. Jenkin, Noel. (*U. New Brunswick, Fredericton*) Two types of perceptual experience. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 44-48.—Projection is defined as the giving of definite, positive responses to ambiguous picture material; rationalization, as the giving of tentative, hesitant responses to such material. College students tend to show a significant positive relation between their own choice of words in responding to such material and their choice of either of two statements, which represent the two modes of response, to describe their responses to a second series of ambiguous pictures. It is concluded that the subject's choice of words reflects differences in perceptual experience, not merely differences in manner of reporting perceptions.—L. B. Heathers.

4577. Kamal, Sharifa. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan*) Analysis of children's drawings. *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi*, 1954, Pt. III, 267.—Abstract.

4578. Lachman, Sheldon J. (*Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.*) Differences between objective and pro-

jective instruments of personality appraisal. *Psychol. Newslett., NYU*, 1955, 6(2), 48-51.—The purpose of the paper is ". . . to delineate explicitly the alleged, suspected and assumed distinctions between objective and projective methods of personality appraisal." The following twelve dimensions of distinction are specified and discussed: Instructions, Stimulus, Response, Response Recording, Malingering Susceptibility, Psychological Processes, Scoring, Statistical Analysis, Standardization, Applicability, Score Rationale, and Examiner Qualifications. The concepts of quantitative and qualitative analysis in personality assessment are discussed. The author hopes to stimulate research which will result in an elaboration of a rationale adequate for the development of more effective personality appraisal instruments.—D. S. Leeds.

4579. **Laricchia, Roberto, & Beretta, Paola.** (*Provincial Psychiatric Hosp., Milano, Italy.*) Il "test" del grappolo d'uva di Sanguineti e Sigurta su di un gruppo di cento soggetti schizofrenici. (The "bunch-of-grapes" test of Sanguineti and Sigurta applied to one hundred schizophrenics.) *Neurose*, 1954, 2, 307-316.—The results of the administration of the test of Lamparter (the "bunch-of grapes" test), as modified and standardized by Sanguineti and Sigurta, to 100 schizophrenics are given. Responses to the test are given (1) for the whole group of subjects, (2) for the same subjects by type of schizophrenic disorders, and (3) by categories of severity of the disturbance. The authors conclude that these results, especially those with reference to color (use of colored discs to construct a bunch of grapes), form, symmetry, stereotypy, predominance of the bunch, are related to pathological manifestations and show high correlation with the degree of disturbance. These results indicate the psychodiagnostic value of the test. French and English summaries.—A. Manoil.

4580. **Lefford, Arthur.** An experimental study of the Szondi test stimuli. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1111.—Abstract.

4581. **Light, Bernard H.** (*W. Va. U., Morgantown.*) A further test of the Thompson TAT rationale. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 148-150.—In comparing the responses of white Ss to the M-TAT and the T-TAT it was found that racial attitudes and prejudices were revealed in responses to the T-TAT pictures, and, where such attitudes existed, there seemed to be some impairment in projection. Color tended to make a difference in story content.—L. N. Solomon.

4582. **Manfredini, Jurandyr.** Investigação da personalidade. (Investigation of personality.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 255-272.—Projective techniques as valuable methods of investigating personality are described. These include Rorschach, TAT, Szondi, and Mira y Lopez's myokinetic test.—G. S. Wieder.

4583. **Matarazzo, Joseph D., Guze, Samuel B., & Matarazzo, Ruth G.** (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*) An approach to the validity of the Taylor Anxiety Scale: scores of medical and psychiatric patients. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 276-280.—The Taylor scale is administered individually to a clinic sample of medical and psychiatric outpatients with the result that significant differences

in mean scores, distributions, and the point biserial r of .57 indicate that this questionnaire can distinguish a psychiatric population from a normal one with reasonable efficiency. Sampson and Bindra's suggestion that Taylor scores within a limited range (19-33) are more likely to be associated with a clinical diagnosis of "anxious" than scores outside this range, are not borne out. Both findings were confirmed in a cross-validation study utilizing hospitalized VA medical and psychiatric patients.—L. R. Zeilin.

4584. **Mindess, Harvey.** Analytical psychology and the Rorschach test. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 243-252.—The author discusses Jung's theory regarding the ego and its application in Rorschach work and the interpretation of Rorschach content in terms of the Jungian concept of the unconscious.—A. R. Jensen.

4585. **O'Reilly, P. O.** (*Saskatchewan Hosp., North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Can.*) The objective Rorschach; a suggested modification of Rorschach technique. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 27-31.—"This preliminary study describes the application of an objective technique for the administration and scoring of the Rorschach test. This modified technique involves the presentation of the Rorschach cards with instructions to pick two responses which the subject feels best describe the card for him. The results of the preliminary investigation show that the objective Rorschach is a highly valid and reliable method for differentiating normals, neurotics, and psychotics from each other. The test was administered individually. The twelve possible responses for each card are given; on each card four responses are typical of psychotics, four of neurotics, four of normals.—L. R. Heathers.

4586. **Pasquet, P., Laboureur, P., & Caille, E. J. P.** Résultats d'examen psychologique. Analyse concernant 100 malades d'un service ouvert de psychiatrie par la méthode des tests. (Results of psychological examinations. Analysis concerning 100 patients from an open psychiatric hospital by test methods.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 1(4), 549-557.—The authors, in a study made independently of the clinical examination of the patients and using subtests of the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, Progressives Matrices of Raven, the Cornell Index (II) and the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test, establish the usefulness and the validity of these tests in describing the basic personality of emotionally disturbed people. Particularly in the matter of making a correct diagnosis and planning therapy do they find psychological tests helpful.—M. D. Stein.

4587. **Peixotto, Helen E.** (*Catholic U., Washington, D. C.*) Reliability of the Despert Fables, a story completion projective test for children. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 75-78.—"The Fine revision of the Despert Fables was administered in group form to 177 school children in grades 3-8. The age span was 8-14 years. Six weeks later the same children were given the same test in the same way. Reliability was determined for each Fable by means of the Phi Coefficient. Fourteen or 70% of the Fables were found to have a reliability at the 5% level or better for the entire group of subjects. Younger children were more reliable or consistent in their responses than were the older children."—L. B. Heathers.

4588. Phillips, Robert Richard. The development and standardization of independent scales comprised of simple perceptual speed tests. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1120-1121.—Abstract.

4589. Pichot, P., & Danjon, S. La fidélité du test de frustration de-Rosenzweig. (Reliability of the Rosenzweig Frustration Test.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 1-11.—The French adaptation of the Rosenzweig was administered to 136 students in a group on two occasions $7\frac{1}{2}$ months apart. Scoring was by a trained pair of psychologists. In a comparison of first and second scorings of 59 of the protocols, correlations ranged from .88 to .99. On test-retest reliability, correlations ranged from .27 to .68. Item analysis indicated some of the situations depicted evoked more stable reactions than did others. On the whole, the test performed well enough to be acceptable for clinical purposes.—W. W. Wattenberg.

4590. Pinillos, J. L., & Brengelmann, J. La presentación taquistoscópica de imágenes como prueba de personalidad. (Tachistoscopic presentation of pictures as a personality test.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 681-688.—A test consisting of a series of tachistoscopic images of familiar objects discriminates between a group of normals and a group of psychotics and neurotics, although it does not discriminate between psychotics and neurotics. There is also some quantitative evidence that this perceptive ability improves during the stay in the hospital. While the responses were graded in both a quantitative and a qualitative manner, analyses of both kinds of data led to the same results.—R. O. Peterson.

4591. Riklin, F. Jung's association test and dream interpretation. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 226-235.—The author compares one subject's performance on the Jung Word Association Test with a single dream had by the subject. The analysis and interpretation revealed that "(1) The same contents which bring about the disturbance in the Association Test are to be found again in the dream; (2) These contents exhibit the same structuring; (3) The disturbances in the Association Test are due to repressive mechanisms, i.e., they are resistances to becoming conscious."—A. R. Jensen.

4592. Rosenberg, Nathan (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.), Izard, Carroll E., & Hollander, E. P. Middle category response: reliability and relationship to personality and intelligence variables. *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 281-290.—The Guilford-Martin and Bernreuter Personality Tests were administered to entering Naval Aviation Cadets. Distributions of "?" scores were obtained that approximated a J-curve being positively skewed. "Question-mark scores were independent of A.C.E. scores and educational level within the restricted range studied." Use of independent measures of personality is recommended to investigate the relationship of "?" responses to personality.—W. Coleman.

4593. Secadas, F. Un test de vocabulario y de memoria. (A test of vocabulary and memory.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 698-708.—The distinguishing feature of the test described here only generally is that, while it is primarily a vocabulary test designed to cut across different cultural backgrounds and fields of knowledge, it also has a primary application as a test of memory. Norms are presented separately for ages 12 to 17 for memory and vocabulary scores as well as for an index combining the two.—R. O. Peterson.

4594. Seeger, Edeltrud. Dominante Fehler im Test "Progressive Matrices" bei grosser Intelligenz. (Predominant errors in the Progressive Matrices of individuals with superior intelligence.) *Diagnóstica*, 1955, 1, 30-32.—It was observed that individuals of superior intelligence tend to miss problems E7 and E8 rather consistently.—H. P. David.

4595. Shatin, Leo. (Albany Veterans Hosp., N. Y.) Relationships between the Rorschach test and the Thematic Apperception Test. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 317-331.—Rorschach and TAT protocols of 90 patients in a general hospital were scored (39 Rorschach variables, 40 TAT variables) and the associations between the variables in both tests were determined by the chi square statistic. The two tests showed considerable interrelationship over a broad range of variables. Thirty-two of the Rorschach variables showed statistically significant TAT associations. "A majority of the standard Rorschach scoring categories do show inner cohesiveness and consistency. They constitute an adequate mode for the analysis and description of responses to the Rorschach stimuli. Findings for the majority of the Rorschach variables considered in this study are consistent with the interpretations made by the leading Rorschach authorities." 23 references.—A. R. Jensen.

4596. Shatin, L., & Freed, E. X. (Albany Med. Coll., N. Y.) A behavioural rating scale for mental patients. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 644-653.—A rating scale with demonstrable validity and easy to use, as indicated by Flesch readability and interest levels, is described and its scoring reproduced. A short form of 15 items correlates satisfactorily with the long form.—W. L. Wilkins.

4597. Sheikh, M. Saeed. (Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.) Projective tests of personality. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf.*, Peshawar, 1952, Pt. III, 113.—Abstract.

4598. Sherman, Murray H. (350 Central Park West, New York.) A brief, objective test for the measurement of mental impairment. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1955, 52, 285-296.—A Letter-Finding test was devised by the author. It consists of ten 3" by 5" cards plus two introductory sample cards on which are drawn designs made up of several letters and random lines mixed together. The S has to find letters, the number of which is recorded together with the reaction time. This test was found to discriminate significantly among various psychiatric groups, and as being indicative of intellectual impairment.—M. J. Stanford.

4599. Siason, Boyd D. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.), Taulbee, Earl S., & Gaston, Charles O. Rorschach card rejection in normal and psychiatric groups. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 85-88.—Rorschachs were collected on 190 normals, 200 VA NP patients, 44 institutionalized mentally defective children, and 200 normal children. The source of the normals is not indicated other than the fact that they came from the same area as the patients. For the total subgroups both neurotics and schizophrenics rejected cards about twice as frequently as normals; the defective children,

about twice as frequently as the normal children. However, for subgroups of the adults matched for age and Rorschach R, all significant differences but one disappeared—schizophrenics continued to reject Card X more frequently than normals. The rejection frequency did not vary with the examiners. The results indicate that card rejection has little value for differential diagnosis.—*L. B. Heathers.*

4600. Sloan, William. (*Lincoln State School, Lincoln, Ill.*) The Lincoln-Oseretsky Motor Development Scale. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 51, 183-252.—Oseretsky's original 85 items were administered to 380 male and 369 female children from six through 14 years of age in order to secure reliability estimates and tentative norms for a revised scale. The final scale consists of 36 items arranged in order of difficulty. This scale has a reliability which varies between .59 and .93 over the several CA levels. The correlation between total score on the test and CA is .87 for males, and .88 for females. Tentative norms for each sex at each age level are presented. "The scale along with complete instructions for administering and scoring is presented. It is believed that the scale can be used as an index of motor development." 25 references.—*G. G. Thompson.*

4601. Spiegelman, Marvin. (*Fitzsimons Army Hosp., Denver, Colo.*) Jungian theory and the analysis of thematic tests. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 253-263.—The author elaborates the thesis that the assumptions underlying the interpretation of thematic apperception tests are compatible with Jungian theory and that the test productions are susceptible to interpretation in terms of Jungian concepts of personality. Applications to the interpretation of various thematic projective tests are discussed (TAT, Four-Picture Test, MAPS, etc.). 36 references.—*A. R. Jensen.*

4602. Subes, J. Étude d'une épreuve graphologique. (Study of a graphological test.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 13-28.—A "scrawling test," given by having the subject write his surname and first name on the center of a sheet of paper and then scrawl for one minute without raising his pencil, was administered to 50 girls. The presence or absence of various qualities was correlated with a series of recognized tests. Eleven biserial correlations ranging from .35 to .72 were noted. There is need for cross-validation.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

4603. Taylor, Janet A. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) The Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and intelligence. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 347.—The literature relating anxiety, as revealed by the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale, and intelligence is reviewed. It is suggested that while there appears to be some correlation between anxiety score and intelligence in groups with a relatively wide spread of intelligence, little or no relationship between anxiety and IQ scores is revealed in more homogeneous groups such as college students. The intelligence spread of the group to be investigated with the true-false Anxiety Scale must be taken into account.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4604. Toman, Walter. (*Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.*) The Multiple Attitude Test: a diagnostic device. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 163-170.—The formal aspects of the Multiple Attitude Test, comprising 12 different realms or objects by means

of scales of five items each, are presented. The test involves the sorting of items printed on cards according to the S's attitudes. The test's reliability and validity, as well as the nature of a dynamic interpretation of the results, are discussed.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4605. Tresselt, M. E., & Leeds, Donald S. (*New York U.*) The responses and frequencies of responses for males and females (26-29) to the Kent-Rosanoff Word List. *Psychol. Newslet., NYU*, 1954, 5(6), 144-177.—A revised list of frequencies for the associations, of 87 subjects between the ages of 26 and 29, to the Kent-Rosanoff Word Association List. (See 28: 7557, 7558.)—*D. S. Leeds.*

4606. Tresselt, M. E. & Leeds, Donald S. (*New York U.*) The responses and frequencies of responses for males and females (30-33) to the Kent-Rosanoff Word List. *Psychol. Newslet., NYU*, 1955, 6(5), 95-127.—A revised list of frequencies for the associations, of 77 subjects between the ages of 30 and 33, to the Kent-Rosanoff Word Association List. (See 28: 7557, 7558.)—*D. S. Leeds.*

4607. Vetter, Harold John, Jr. The prediction of Rorschach content from the psychoanalytic theory of obsessive-compulsive neurosis. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1437.—Abstract.

4608. Windle, Charles. (*H.R.R.O., Washington, D. C.*) Further studies of test-retest effect on personality questionnaires. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 246-253.—Improvement in retest scores on the M.M.P.I. appears to be ". . . related to changes in test-taking anxiety." This conclusion was based on a study in which 55 females were given the M.M.P.I. twice with a week's interval and then interviewed ". . . to determine attitudinal factors related to retest changes."—*W. Coleman.*

(See also abstracts 3716, 3718, 3730, 3975, 4088, 4173, 4226, 4250, 4311, 4320, 5112, 5235)

TREATMENT METHODS

4609. Aaronson, Bernard Seymour. Some quantitative properties of verbal behavior in psychotherapy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1112-1113.—Abstract.

4610. Ackerman, Nathan W. Group psychotherapy with mixed groups of adolescents. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 249-260.—"The most striking aspects . . . in the behavior of adolescents in group therapy is their yearning to complete their incomplete selves." Drawing on his observations of the reactions of adolescents of both sexes in weekly group-therapeutic sessions, the author deals with the dynamics and techniques relevant to these groups. The therapist must have a clear awareness of the modifications in technique which are required in contrast with those applicable to psychoanalytic individual therapy.—*H. H. Strupp.*

4611. Adler, Gerhard. Der transpersonale Aspekt der Übertragung. (The transpersonal aspect of the transference.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 9, 241-260.—The Jungian concept of transference as a projective symbolic reorganization of the self is contrasted with the Freudian concept of transference as the reliving of repressed infantile feelings. The

analysis of a 48 year old woman suffering from claustrophobia supplies material for illustration of the individual analytic thesis. Drawings of the patient are used to show how the transference experience represents an activation of the unconscious leading to a new self-unity of the personal and transpersonal sides of experience. English summary.—E. W. Eng.

4612. Ajmal, M. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) Gestalt therapy—an examination. *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi, 1954*, Pt. III, 269.—Abstract.

4613. Aptekar, Herbert H. *The dynamics of casework and counseling*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1955. xix, 262 p. \$3.50.—In an analysis of the meaning and techniques of casework and counseling in social work practice, the author attempts to integrate basic principles stemming from two schools of thought: diagnostic and functional. In 7 chapters the following topics are discussed: the development of social work as a profession; conflicts between the diagnostic and functional orientations; the development of counseling out of casework; the integration of functional and diagnostic concepts into a dynamic point of view; Freudian and Rankian conceptions upon which present day casework and counseling theory and practice are based; analysis of a counseling interview from a dynamic viewpoint (integrating diagnostic and functional viewpoints).—L. B. Costin.

4614. Axline, Virginia M. (*New York U.*) Play therapy procedures and results. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 618-626.—Out of a study and analysis of electrically recorded play therapy sessions, evaluations of results, and follow-up studies, have grown some conclusions about the method. The child is given an opportunity to learn about himself in relation to the therapist. The therapist conveys to the child the security and opportunity to explore not only the room and the toys but himself in this relationship.—R. E. Perl.

4615. Azima, H. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) Prolonged sleep treatment in mental disorders (some new psychopharmacological considerations). *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 593-603.—With minimum daily sleep time of 20 hours and average duration of treatment 25 days, 25 patients were kept in approximate normal physiological state, and 60% showed improvement toward social and behavioral normalcy. Conversion and anxiety neurotics, psychosomatic and hypochondriacal cases and schizophrenics with affective overlay are considered good subjects; obsessive-compulsives are not. 41 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4616. Barron, Frank. (*U. California, Berkeley.*), & Leary, Timothy F. Changes in psychoneurotic patients with and without psychotherapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 239-245.—A comparison of MMPI scores of patients undergoing individual and group therapy with those of patients who had decided to enter therapy but who were required to wait for treatment showed that "The therapy patients did not improve significantly more than did the waiting-list controls." The results obtained suggest "that the use of waiting-list controls in investigation of changes in therapy may be complicated by therapeutic factors involved in the initial intake evaluations and decisions."—A. J. Bachrach.

4617. Baruk, Henri. Une nouvelle méthode de psychothérapie: la chitamny. (A new technique in psychotherapy: chitamny.) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1954, 2, 177-235.—Sleep therapy has often succeeded because of the patient's confidence in his therapist. The method described here, chitamny, is based on the very same principle. If one uses it on a systematic basis, he may call it a scientific therapy. It must be the center of every clinical technique. The main point is to create an atmosphere where the patient will feel safe and guided by a sure hand. Chitamny is more social in its form than classical psychotherapy since it faces the patient as well as his environment. It is a synthetic technique because it bears on the person as a whole: body, mind, emotions, etc. Its basis lies upon the "tsedek," that is equity. Some case reports illustrate the method. Then its applicability is suggested for social, economic and administrative problems.—G. Fournier.

4618. Beigler, Jerome S. Experience of a psychiatric consultant in a state vocational rehabilitation program. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 250-261.—168 neurotics were selected for subsidized psychotherapy for six months and were followed up. 37 did not begin treatment or terminated after a few interviews. 18 stayed in treatment 3-5 mos. 65 completed the 6 mos. 52 of the 65 improved their employment status. 43 of 48 who continued after the 6 mos. improved markedly or significantly in their employment. 59 of 118 derived therapeutic help from the subsidization per se, 15 were hindered, and 44 were unaffected. The total wage gain was \$141,600.00 during the study. The average weekly increase in salary of the patients was \$24.50. 23 references.—D. Prager.

4619. Betlheim, Stjepan, & Blažević, Duška. Über die Übertragungssituation in einer offenen Gruppe psychisch Impotenten. (The transference situation in an open group of psychic impotents.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 195-204.—In such a group, the transference situation is complex. Both positive and negative aspects inhere among patients and between patients and physicians. With masculine and feminine therapists present, the family relationship was established with member-rivalries and animosity toward newcomers. Dreams during therapy revealed guilt feelings and castration fears. English and French summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4620. Beukenkamp, Cornelius. The multidimensional orientations in analytic group therapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 477-483.—"Multiphasic reactions are defined as consisting of shifting identities in a single transference to a single individual. Multidimensional polarities are understood to mean several different transferences toward several different people concurrently in the same group setting." Analytic group therapy has as its basis the spatial concept of affectivity arising out of the multidimensional polarities of the re-created family constellation. The utilization of these orientations in the group setting is discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

4621. Blagg, David V., Rosenbaum, Milton; Lederer, Henry D., & Kapp, Frederic T. Psychiatric supervision of casework therapy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 232-238.—"This study has shown that psychiatric social workers with good basic training, with proper motivation, and with

proper selection of cases, can perform effective psychotherapy in a mental hygiene clinic with adequate psychiatric supervision. The professional ability of the individual social worker has improved, as well as the efficiency of the clinic."—D. Prager.

4622. Bloch, Kurt. *Über theoretische Grundfragen der Psychotherapie.* (Basic theoretical questions in psychotherapy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 144-157.—"Are the law of causality and the space-time category valid in the strict sense in the psychological sphere? It is made clear that any psychological elements in the realm of science and psychotherapy can only be understood as phenomena and as processes—not as things in themselves—and that therefore not only the category of time but also that of space is valid just as well as the law of causality which is usually understood to apply to the physical realm only. The theoretical foundations of sciences should not be discussed by the sciences themselves." 42 references. English and French summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4623. Brüel, Oluf. *Transference—viewed otherwise.* *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 205-210.—Stressing the projective nature of transference, patient drawings and other material are presented illustrating the ubiquity and compulsive character of the transference-projection phenomena, especially as regards Freudian complexes. French and German summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4624. Brun, R. *Die biologischen Grundlagen der Übertragung.* (The biological bases of transference.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 211-224.—The Freudian laws of dynamics and economy of sexual urges are also valid in respect to transference phenomena observed in animals. The governing conditions are: transference is regularly preceded by frustration of an urge; permanent total frustration leads to transference of the unappeased instinctual valences onto a substitute object; genuine transference takes place only when already gained object representations have later been lost. In humans, too, transference presupposes previous loss of an object. English and French summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4625. Canter, Aaron H. *Observations on group psychotherapy with hospitalized patients.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 297-299.—Observations and findings of group therapy are presented resulting from 2 years work with hospitalized psychotic veterans.—N. H. Pronko.

4626. Caruso, Igor A. *Übertragung und Symbol.* (Transference and symbol.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 225-230.—Every mental act is a symbol based both on biological constitution and biographical development and the selectively perceived sector of the ambient world. Transference is a special instance of that symbol formation. To the patient it is a symbol of the stage reached en route from ego-fixation to opening up to the therapist. Transference arises not only out of the biological organization, but also out of the instinctual constitution of the patient. English and German summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4627. Chassell, Joseph O. (Rep.) *Psychoanalysis and psychotherapy.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 528-533.—Margolin discovered biographical

resemblances and motivations for becoming analysts after conversations with 40 colleagues. English treated a patient with dynamic psychotherapy with gratifying results. He deliberately and comfortably played a counter-transference role. Spiegel defined the therapeutic transaction in terms of explicit and implicit roles of both patient and therapist.—D. Prager.

4628. Choisy, Maryse. *Le chrétien devant la psychanalyse.* (The Christian before psychoanalysis.) Paris: Librairie P. Tequi, 1955. 216 p. 600 fr.—Much discussion of psychoanalysis is petty and irrelevant to its chief discoveries, and some features of analysis which are not in accord with a true picture of human nature are not essential features. Commented on are values in Freudian analysis, the nature of life, practical aspects of analysis such as the choice of analyst, the outcomes, and whether it is dangerous for a Catholic to be analyzed.—W. L. Wilkins.

4629. de Medeiros, Mauricio, & Alves Garcia, J. *Etat mental des leucotomisés.* (Mental state of leucotomy patients.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 227-254.—In a report presented at the first Latin American Congress of Mental Health the authors describe a rather intensive investigation of post-operative effects of 105 leucotomized patients. Research data contradicates the use of leucotomy for catatonic patients. 22 references.—G. S. Wieder.

4630. De Smedt, R. *La réserpine en clinique psychiatrique.* (Reserpine in clinical psychiatry.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1955, 55, 399-408.—Reserpine ("Serpasil" brand by Ciba) was used with hyperactive patients in a psychiatric hospital. Numerous extracts from progress reports on patients are quoted. Favorable remissions of symptoms are reported over a wide range of disorders. However, cessation of the therapy led to a reinstatement of the condition.—B. A. Maher.

4631. Diethelm, Oskar. *Treatment in psychiatry.* (3rd ed.) Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1955. xii, 545 p. \$9.50.—Changes from the 2nd edition in 1950 (see 24: 5264) include the following: enlargement of the introduction to form the first chapter entitled "Study of Personality," a renaming and slight expansion of the author's own "Distributive Analysis and Synthesis" now termed, "Dynamic Psychotherapy," and an expression of advances made in a variety of directions since the last edition. Otherwise, chapter headings and contents match the 1950 publication. A variety of neuroses, psychoses and anti-social reactions are considered. The last 3 chapters touch on problems in general practice, the teaching of psychiatric treatment and evaluation of current progress and trends.—N. H. Pronko.

4632. Donnadieu, A., & Florentin, M. *Les incidents au cours du traitement des troubles mentaux par le largactil.* (Incidents occurring during the treatment of mental disorders with thorazine.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 2(2), 205-216.—After having used thorazine on 210 carefully observed patients, the authors outline their views on the procedure of thorazine therapy. They gradually increase the dosage from 100 mgr. the first day to 400 mgr. the 7th day with oral administration. Thorazine does not act immediately, but only through accumulation: more important than the daily dose is therefore

the total amount ingested. The side-effects are reviewed: slight dermatitis after exposure to sun, tachycardia, syncopal tendencies, transient metabolic changes and rarely, symptoms resembling Parkinson syndrome. These should not impair the usefulness of thorazine since they can be avoided by cautious dosage.—*M. D. Stein.*

4633. Dorcus, Roy M. (Ed.) *Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. x, 313 p. \$7.50.—A compilation of the lectures of the participants in the Division of Post-graduate Medical Education, Extension Division of the University of California at Los Angeles field courses in hypnosis. There are chapters concerned with theories of hypnosis, methods of induction, sensory and perceptive functions, physiological effects, learning and habit modifying, the genuineness of some hypnotic phenomena, hypnosis as a diagnostic tool, symptom and pain control, supportive therapy, hypnoanalysis, hypnosis in general hospital service, and hypnosis in dentistry. (See entry nos. 4024, 4038, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4056, 4544, 4659, 4660, 4667, 4671, 4693.)—*E. G. Aiken.*

4634. Drobec, Erich. *Zur Psychotherapie der Naturvoelker*. (On psychotherapy among primitives.) *Sociologus*, 1954, 4, 116-126.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1675.)

4635. Durand, Charles. *La methode des "narcoses prolongees."* (The method of prolonged narcotics.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, 2, 257-263.—The method of prolonged sleep therapy has been markedly modified since 1920. Methods are available and care must be taken to avoid undesirable side-effects. Supervision by attendant is of constant necessity during the sleep. Sometimes, electroshock therapy is associated with sleep therapy, as indicated for the agitated schizophrenic or manic patients. Generally speaking, prolonged sleep favors the interruption of psychomotor agitation and allows better affective contact, as for instance, in the case of schizophrenic patients.—*G. Fournier.*

4636. Durkin, Helen E. (*Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, New York.*) *Acting out in group psychotherapy*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 644-652.—The comparative rapidity of therapeutic movement in group psychotherapy is due in large part to the fact that the group situation more frequently provides optimal conditions for transference interpretations. An example of acting out in a small heterosexual therapy group is presented and discussed in detail.—*R. E. Perl.*

4637. Ehrenwald, Jan. *New dimensions of deep analysis; a study of telepathy in interpersonal relationships*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1955. 316 p. \$3.75.—This book presents a number of experiences arising out of the therapist-patient relationship in the psychoanalytic situation which appear to have a parapsychological significance. The Preface and Chapter I provide the framework of scientific evidence and concepts forming the background for the material, and Chapter II sets forth non-statistical principles of evaluation to be applied. The remainder of Part One is devoted to case material from the author's practice. Part Two relates *psi* to other deep dimensions of personality with which analysis deals, and Part Three deals with questions of application. 138-item bibliography.—*J. G. Pratt.*

4638. Fellows, Erwin W. (*Ohio State Civil Service Commission, Columbus.*) *Normality, adjustment, integration: a study of the formulations of the goal of therapy*. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(4), 17-31.—Many representative conceptions associated with the key title terms are catalogued and evaluated. From a position based upon avowed considerations of ethics, the author argues that concepts of mental health ". . . would be more adequate for their purpose if they were seen, not as ends in themselves, but as means to the end of individual happiness or pleasure. . . . We are led to a combination of ethics and psychology in therapy, regarded as a process of learning best choices, defined in terms of feeling of happiness." 54 references.—*E. P. Hollander.*

4639. Fleischmann, Otto. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) *A method of teaching psychotherapy: one-way-vision room technique*. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 160-172.—A therapist-teacher treated the same patient twice weekly for three and a half years. Psychiatric residents in a one-way-vision room watched and listened to each treatment session. The treatment session was followed by a discussion session with the residents. Such a teaching experience cannot substitute for the usual training analysis but can diminish its lack. The reactions of the therapist and of the observers are summarized. 28 references.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4640. Frankl, Viktor E. *The doctor and the soul. An introduction to logotherapy*. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1955. xxi, 280 p. \$4.00.—Logotherapy "not only recognizes man's spirit but actually starts from it," emphasizing spiritual values, "medical ministry," and the quest for meaning in life. Originally published in Austria in 1952, this volume includes papers on the psychology of the concentration camp, anxiety, obsession, melancholia, and schizophrenia. Other papers deal with General Existential Analysis, discussing life's meaning, suffering, work, and love. Translated by Richard and Clara Winston.—*H. P. David.*

4641. Freedman, Alfred M., Kremer, Malvina W., Robertiello, Richard C., & Effron, Abraham. *The treatment of behavior disorders in children with Tolserol*. *J. Pediat.*, 1955, 47, 369-372.—Tolserol was given to 22 children with behavior disorders between the ages of 6 and 12. All of the children with organic brain disease showed some improvement. The results were unimpressive with schizophrenia and primary behavior disorders. The greatest improvement in behavior was evident in the area of relationships with other children and adults.—*M. C. Templin.*

4642. Garcia Reinoso, Diego. *Reaccion de una interpretacion incompleta en el analisis de un nino psicotico*. (The reaction to an incomplete interpretation in the analysis of a psychotic child.) *Rev. Psychoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 433-438.—A severely disturbed boy of 10 years who has been in analysis for one year and a half is given an incomplete interpretation by his analyst. The analyst reacts unexpectedly in kind to the child's anger. At the following session the material covered in the previous session is gone over again and a more complete interpretation is provided. The boy reacts favorably to the new interpretation and this reaction contributed

a new gain in the course of his therapy.—*C. de la Garza.*

4643. Glynn, J. D. (*Whittingham Hosp., Preston, Lancs., Eng.*) *Rauwolfa serpentina (serpasil) in psychiatry.* *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 225-227.—Brief discussion of reserpine ("serpasil"), its pharmacology, physiological and psychological effects, dosages, administration and clinical results. Experience with the drug given to chronic state hospital patients who exhibited persistently disturbed behavior as well as to patients in acute manic states leads the author to conclude that serpasil reduces anxiety and patients become more spontaneous, more sociable, more optimistic and as a result more accessible to psychotherapy. 13 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

4644. Graubert, David N. *Delusional reduplication of parts of the body following insulin coma therapy.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 338-339.—Abstract and discussion.

4645. Greer, G. Irene. *Motivation of the brain damaged patient.* *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1955, 9, 156-157; 168.—"Motivation is an emotion and we can influence it only as we relate to an individual personality" is Greer's theme. She discusses the implications of brain damage as they relate to altered behavior. By a desire to promote motivation and confidence in the urge of individual to be a useful member of his society, the occupational therapist provides knowledge, aids in helping the patient establish emotional stability and maturity. To do this the occupational therapist must critically evaluate his own attitudes and behavior so as to set a suitable example for the patient.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4646. Gregg, Dorothy. (*U. Colorado, Boulder.*) *Reassurance.* *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1955, 55, 171-174.—The author describes and then exemplifies concretely the application of some of the psychological principles of counseling in her dealing with a disturbed patient. Techniques must be used in inter-personal relationships that convey acceptance, solicit clarification, identify feelings, recognize issues, and assist the patient in getting all parts of a problem examined. Reassurance is essentially a restoration of confidence. The technique of giving emotional reassurance is difficult to separate from the total inter-personal process. The patients must be made to feel reassured that someone is willing to listen, that someone values them as persons, accepts what they say without condemning them.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4647. Hallowitz, Emanuel; Rosenthal, Leslie, & Henig, Tony. *The group psychotherapy literature—1954.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 299-321.—This article inaugurates a new policy of the journal: to present an annual digest of the literature. A total of 76 contributions are discussed under the headings: theory, children, nonpsychotic adults, psychotic adults, and foreign reports.—*H. H. Strupp.*

4648. Hambidge, Gove, Jr. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *Structured play therapy.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 601-617.—Structured play therapy is the name given by the author to the series of specific play forms worked out by David Levy. These include sibling rivalry play, balloon bursting, genital differences, invisible child in bedroom of parents, birth of a baby, and re-enactment of specific

threats. Cases are presented to illustrate how structured play therapy enables patient and therapist to bring energy to bear where it will count. 51 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

4649. Harris, S. W. (*B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, St. Louis.*) *Applying current research to everyday problems.* *Group*, 1955, 17(1), 17-18.—A major gap in group work practice has been the problem of translating isolated research findings from the social sciences to practice on a practical basis. Implications of three research studies from psychological and sociological literature are analyzed for such applicability.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

4650. Harway, Norman I.; Dittmann, Allen T.; Raush, Harold L.; Bordin, Edward S.; & Rigler, David. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *The measurement of depth of interpretation.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 247-253.—In this paper it was illustrated "... not only how different procedures of measurement lead to differing perceptions of the therapeutic process, but also how varying the measurement conditions can, in certain instances, enable a check on the internal validity of the concept under investigation. Three of the conditions of measurement—method of presentation, unit size, and context—were varied in presenting psychotherapy interviews to raters. Ratings were of the depth of a therapist's interpretations to the patient and were based on a seven-point scale. The four interviews used were clearly discriminated. Variations in unit size and in certain conditions of context led to changes in ratings of depth."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

4651. Hoch, Paul H. *Progress in psychiatric therapies.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 241-247.—A general view of the present status of psychiatric therapies, somatic and psychological, is presented.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4652. Hochheimer, Wolfgang. *Über Projektion.* (Concerning projection.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 9, 279-305.—Can a goal of psychotherapy be the "withdrawal of projections" when strength in projecting one's self is characteristic of personal vitality? This question, and many others, are asked concerning the scope and significance of "projection" in human experiencing. Its definition and use are reviewed in alchemical writings, as well as in the theory of Freud, Jung, contemporary personality psychology and psychodiagnostics. In conclusion, 16 basic statements concerning "projection" show the extraordinary variety of positive and negative ways in which it enters into human affairs. In connection with psychotherapy, it is more correct to say that "the dissolution of fixations" is the important goal, and not "the withdrawal of projections" which are partially constitutive of experience itself. English summary.—*E. W. Eng.*

4653. Hollenbeck, H. E. (*Social Planning Council of St. Louis.*) *The group dynamics concept of the "group."* *Group*, 1955, 17(1), 13-16.—"Does the group dynamics 'school' see the group as an entity in and of itself that can completely dominate, control, destroy, develop and/or pick up the individual and 'shake' him as if he were without life, motivation or incentive? . . . Is there enough consideration of the dynamics of individual behavior? . . . Is the Research Center for Group Dynamics concerned too completely with study of group behavior with its

total emphasis on the analysis of the group itself?"—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

4654. Imhof, Beat. **Fingerfarben als diagnostisches und therapeutisches Hilfsmittel.** (Finger paints as a diagnostic and therapeutic aid.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1955, 24, 170-174.—Direct methods of questioning the child verbally tend to be harmful if not futile. Finger painting can be used to advantage in that case. Choice of colors, their use and their distribution on the paper, but also the content of the painting, often permit conclusions as to the emotional development, hidden conflicts and unassimilated experiences of the child. The special symbolic meaning of the colors is discussed in detail. At the Institut für Heilpädagogik simple taped music is often used in conjunction with finger painting. Active participation of the therapist in the child's play and painting is recommended for developing a better relationship and better understanding of what goes on in the child during finger painting activity.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

4655. Iserland, Kathrin. **Praktische Erfahrungen mit Fingerfarben.** (Practical experiences with finger paints.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1955, 24, 175-177.—Being allowed to smear, drip, etc., and the technical ease make finger painting a particularly helpful adjunct in testing and therapy. Preschool children (especially those with problems in bowel control), fearful and inhibited children, stutters, enuretics, and infantile or regressed children have been found to profit greatly from therapy with finger painting. The paints are equally useful with adolescents and adults. Expression in a non-verbal medium, the use of large motor movements, and the possibility to start at a very low developmental level and grow gradually in the therapy situation are discussed as contributing to the usefulness of the finger painting. The paints and clay modeling may be used to supplement each other.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

4656. Jeri, Raúl. **Observaciones con la reserpina (Serpasol) en sujetos sanos y en pacientes psiquiátricos.** (Observations with reserpine on normal subjects and psychiatric patients.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1955, 18, 108-124.—Using reserpine, an alkaloid of rauwolfia serpentina, on 4 normal subjects and 21 psychiatric patients, the author obtained the following results: (1) the toxicity of reserpine is very slight and no important side effects were observed; (2) it seems to aid in the treatment of psychomotor excitement; and (3) it seems to aggravate the psychiatric and neurological manifestations of epilepsy. 29 references. English, French, and German summaries.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4657. Johnson, Dean. (*Florida State U., Tallahassee.*) **Self-understanding in pastoral counseling.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6(56), 27-34.—"The self-understanding of the counselor . . . is of primary importance for effective counseling," especially in handling transference and countertransference reactions. This self-understanding may be obtained through self-evaluation and -discipline, through supervised counseling, from a psychiatric consultant, or in personal therapy.—*A. Eglash.*

4658. Kaiser, Hellmuth. **The problem of responsibility in psychotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1955, 18, 205-211.—Failure in psychoanalytic therapy indi-

cates, barring external interference, faulty diagnosis or inadequate technique. Though the patient cannot be held responsible for therapeutic success, he must be led to a sense of responsibility for what he says and does. The process of inducing this sense of responsibility is illustrated with fragments of the analysis of an obsessional patient.—*C. T. Bever.*

4659. Kirkner, Frank J. **Hypnosis in a general hospital service.** In *Dorcas, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 11/1-11/18.—"This has been presentation of some of the applications of hypnotic treatment in a general hospital. A variety of disorders and complaints were shown in a sample of sixty cases. . . . The main emphases of the use of hypnosis have been on sympathetic, root, tension, and conditioned pain; hiccoughs, the smoking habit, peptic ulcers, somnambulism, psoriasis, essential hypertension, and mutism in motor aphasia."—*E. G. Aiken.*

4660. Kline, Milton V. **Symptom control by direct suggestion including the control of pain.** In *Dorcas, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4663), 8/1-8/22.—The author holds that direct suggestion as a definitive therapy has no more place in hypnotherapy than in non-hypnotic therapies. This article discusses the situations and indications for the inclusion of more direct suggestive procedures as an integral part of a more comprehensive treatment setting. 33 references.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4661. Kline, M. V., & Guze, H. (*Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.*) **Self-hypnosis in childbirth: a clinical evaluation of a patient conditioning program.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 142-147.—A two-year study of the use of self-hypnosis in childbirth is reported on. Within the limits of the population selected, the procedure appears to have great merit as a means of increasing patient participation in childbirth. Other advantages are also noted.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4662. Kostandov, E. A. **Nauchnaia konferentsiia, posviashchennaia voprosam terapii snom.** (Scientific conference, dedicated to problems of sleep therapy.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1955, 5(2), 299-303.—Summaries of clinical and experimental papers on sleep therapy, as applied to neuroses, hypertension, etc., are provided along with evaluative comments.—*I. D. London.*

4663. Kotkov, Benjamin. **The effect of individual psychotherapy on group attendance: a research study.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 280-285.—The clinical records of 213 veterans were analyzed to determine the effect of assignment to group psychotherapy from individual therapy. Prior individual therapy was found to be a deterrent to attendance in group therapy, to continued individual therapy, and to continued stay with the clinic, unless individual therapy continued parallel to group attendance. Transfer of a patient from individual to group therapy is experienced by the patient as a rejection. Group therapy alone is indicated in certain conditions.—*H. H. Strupp.*

4664. Krapf, E. Eduardo. **The choice of language in polyglot psychoanalysis.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 343-357.—A tendency to avoid anxiety is proposed as the common denominator of

the motivations that underlie the choice of language in polyglot psychoanalysis. Language is used which in a particular situation is least likely to provoke a feeling of anxiety or most likely to give a feeling of security. Five cases are presented.—*L. N. Solomon.*

4665. Krapf, E. E. *Sur les phénomènes moteurs dans le transfert.* (Motor phenomena in transference.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 231-241.—Transference represents a total attitude necessarily including motor aspects. It is not merely "acting" but should be utilized in analysis. The author elucidates the motor phenomena observed in various transference situations, the technical problems involved and their role in the analysis of resistance. 36 references. English and German summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4666. Kretschmer, W., Jr. *La psicoterapia en los tiempos modernos.* (Psychotherapy in modern times.) *Rev. Psicol. gen. apl.*, Madrid, 1953, 8, 641-656.—It is proposed that psychotherapy in recent years has come to represent an adequate and effective form of medical treatment, as worthy of being accepted and practiced as the most recognized medical cures. The experience at Tübingen has indicated that the best curative outcome can be expected by parallel consideration of the body and the mind, at the same time avoiding the one-sided pictures from primary consideration of one of these to the exclusion of the other. It is maintained that the therapeutic outcome will be surer and more convincing the broader the conception of the duties of the medical profession.—*R. O. Peterson.*

4667. Kuehner, George F. *Hypnosis in dentistry.* In *Dorcus, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 12/1-12/21—"The material presented in this chapter comprises a brief outline of some of the uses of hypnosis in dentistry. We have to date but scratched the surface of its import to the dental practitioner, but already its many possibilities can be recognized." The discussion is liberally sprinkled with clinical examples.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4668. Langeveld, M. J. *Bevrijding door beeldcommunicatie.* (Release by image communication.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1955, 10, 89-110.—A discussion of the communication difficulties in "problem children," more especially of the non-conceptual moments in the communicative situation and their role in the life of children. Upon the basis of his theory on this subject the author presents an outline of his method of therapy.—*R. H. Houwink.*

4669. Laszlo, Carl. *Experimentelle Prüfung des Szondi-Tests in der Hypnose.* (Experimental validation of the Szondi test under hypnosis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 221-225.—The Szondi test was administered to a 24 year old woman under each of 14 different hypnotically induced need, attitude and feeling states representing instances of the 4 Szondi vectors. Findings obtained from administration of the test before and after hypnosis served as controls. Test findings conformed to expectations from Szondi theory for 9 of the 14 states, including anxiety and depression. An additional control was provided by administration of the test under hypnosis with the direction to tell who the subjects of the pictures were, whether they were ill or not, and if ill,

what their illness was. Further validation experiments are urged.—*E. W. Eng.*

4670. Leuner, Hanscarl. *Experimentelles katastrophes Bilderleben als ein klinisches Verfahren der Psychotherapie.* (Experimental catastrophic image experiencing as a clinical method of psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 185-203.—Catastrophic images are vivid imagined percepts of eidetic quality that appear in seeming independence of their observer's will. Evoked by imaginary situations set by the therapist, who subsequently directs the phantasy at decisive moments, such images are diagnostically and therapeutically valuable. Eight standard "test-situations" are described. Such a procedure is freed from the limitations of dreams in psychotherapy as well as providing a method for the experimental study and validation of psychoanalytic symbol interpretations. This is the first of two papers on this method.—*E. W. Eng.*

4671. Lindner, Harold. *Hypnoanalysis: methods and techniques.* In *Dorcus, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 10/1-10/24.—A discussion of hypnoanalytic procedures with regard to definition, methods, technique, indications for and against, and an application on a case of diurnal and nocturnal enuresis.—*E. G. Aiken.*

4672. Lindsay, Donald G. *Group therapy at an Army mental hygiene center.* *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 633-644.—"A psychotherapist can confer with 80 to 100 patients a week in group therapy in addition to his other duties. Thus, the function of the military psychiatric clinic becomes oriented more toward salvage and rehabilitation than toward disposition and environmental manipulation, with its resultant problem of secondary gain." Discussion is given to the advantages and disadvantages of group therapy, group therapy in a military setting, the selection of patients, the problem of secondary gain and certain aspects of group dynamics.—*G. H. Crampton.*

4673. McCullough, William E. *Report of an integrated therapeutic program: a three-year ward experiment.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 280-309.—The program helped toward social recovery and post-discharge adjustment. The patient came to feel at home with people, to accept himself, to feel a part of and accepted by the group, and to have deeper understanding and broader tolerance. The program is simple and adaptable.—*D. Prayer.*

4674. Maeder, A. *Über die zwischenmenschliche Beziehung in der Psychotherapie.* (Interpersonal relationships in psychotherapy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 242-250.—The specific physician-patient relationship is not the parent-child relationship but must include the "archetype of the saviour." This is important for both doctor and patient and is manifested in the patient as a need for help, in the doctor as a need to help. The doctor who accompanies his patient through the work of readaptation and reintegration feels the necessity for a more active and personal psychotherapy. English and French summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4675. Mann, James. (Boston (Mass.) State Hosp.) *Some theoretic concepts of the group process.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 235-241.—"Whenever a group is organized in the service of

solving emotional problems, the mutual goal which gives reason group existence is quickly lost in the immediate emotional reaction of member to member and members to leader." The therapist must clearly understand this phenomenon. The management of intragroup hostility is of prime importance. If it is properly dealt with, the emergence of tender relationships may be observed. Reactions to the therapist are always central, and it is through the therapist that group members evolve more mature relationships with each other. The goal is the attainment of group unity, which facilitates mutual exploration and mutual solution of problems.—*H. H. Strupp*.

4676. Masserman, Jules H. Psychotherapy—a review and an integration. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 294.—Abstract.

4677. Meyerling, W. L. (*Netherlands Military Hosp. for Neurotics, Austerlitz.*) Group psychotherapy and the "frame of reference." *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 242-248.—The author describes the influence of a standardized frame of reference on group psychotherapy. The Superintendent of the hospital takes an "active" role; the psychotherapist, on the other hand, assumes the role of an elder brother whose advice is sought. Generalizability of the observations is tempered by the fact that the patients are under obligation to undergo psychotherapy.—*H. H. Strupp*.

4678. Miller, James G. Criteria of change in the patient during psychiatric treatment, and the measurement of change. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 289-290.—Abstract.

4679. Modena, Giancarlo. (*Provincial Psychiatric Hosp., Mantova, Italy.*) I corpi creatinici nelle terapie convulsivanti. (The creatinic bodies in convulsive therapies.) *Neurone*, 1954, 2, 317-326.—The creatine and the product of its dehydration, creatinine, constitute the creatinic bodies. The research deals with the creatinic bodies in shock therapy. The method of research is given in detail. The results show a small, but constant increase of creatinic bodies after shock therapy. The increase "is to be attributed to muscular work during the tonic-clonic contractions resulting from the provoked convulsion. . ." 21-item bibliography. Italian, French, summaries.—*A. Manoil*.

4680. Morse, Philip W., Gessay, Louis H., & Karpe, Richard. (*VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Hartford, Conn.*) The effect of group psychotherapy in reducing resistance to individual psychotherapy: a case study. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 261-269.—Describes the case of a single patient who, after 39 sessions of individual psychotherapy, was assigned to a newly organized therapy group. Almost immediately after the patient's group attendance, his productivity in individual interviews increased. Participation in group therapy, as outlined in this article, had beneficial effects in reducing the patient's resistance to individual therapy.—*H. H. Strupp*.

4681. Nardini, John E., & Jones, Warren L. (*USN Hosp., Bethesda, Md.*) The challenging art of psychotherapy: materials and methods, and uses of hypnosis. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 823-833.—"For psychotherapy to be successful, the patient must desire to be helped and the therapist

must exercise equal amounts of skill, patience, and objectivity. An important factor in the success of psychotherapy is for the patient and therapist to agree on, and keep in view, a realistic and attainable goal of treatment. If skillfully used, hypnosis, by shortening and simplifying treatment, is a valuable aid to successful psychotherapy."—*G. H. Crampton*.

4682. Noyes, Arthur P. (*Norristown (Pa.) State Hosp.*) Personality disorders and their treatment. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1955, 9, 149-153; 181.—A brief review of personality in mental health and illness. Brief mention is made of the role of occupational therapy in the treatment of personality disorders.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

4683. Osborn, Hazel. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Programs or people? *Group*, 1955, 17(5), 15-20.—A "Tentative Program Awareness Index" was developed by author with the major purpose that of operationalizing group work objectives so as to make them susceptible of measurement and evaluation.—*D. D. Raylesberg*.

4684. O'Sullivan, Eamon N. M. Textbook of occupational therapy: with chief reference to psychological medicine. New York: Philosophical Library, Inc., 1955. x, 319 p. \$10.00.—Written in Great Britain, this text presents not only a historical background which accounts for the development of the field of Occupational Therapy, but a chapter is devoted to the underlying principles and purposes of this profession. Physical and mental illness are considered in terms of what the various occupational therapeutic crafts and activities have to offer from the medical standpoint. 135-item bibliography.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

4685. Pernambucano, Jarbas. Nova modalidade de terapéutica psiquiátrica. (A new modality of psychiatric therapy.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 333-344.—A non-convulsive electrostimulating method, combined with CO₂ inhalations is described. This method of psychiatric therapy is found to be easily administered, harmless and useful in the treatment of depressive patients, as well as other functional psychoses. English summary. 31 references.—*G. S. Wieder*.

4686. Podolsky, Edward. Music and mental health. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1954, 13, 99-109.—A number of state mental hospital superintendents and music therapy directors are quoted to the effect that music is useful in dealing with the mentally ill. It is said to lessen the management problems for all types of hospitalized mental patients and it is also a therapeutic technique. Several brief case histories are presented, in which music therapy is described as the curative force. A list of musical compositions recommended to counteract various emotions such as hatred and jealousy is included, and also suggested are the appropriate types of music for various psychiatric conditions. Several theories of the "mode of action" by which music produces its beneficial results are discussed.—*G. E. Copple*.

4687. Pool, J. Lawrence. (*700 W. 168th St., New York.*) Neurosurgical treatment of disorders of the affect. *J. chron. Dis.*, 1955, 2, 1-10.—Presents a brief survey describing frontal lobe and other operative procedures (psychosurgery) used for the treatment of disorders of the affect, intractable pain

and certain other conditions. Significant improvement has been maintained in terms of not only the underlying psychosis but also with regard to the emotional status, social rehabilitation, work capacity, and earning capacity in about 33 per cent of overt schizophrenic patients and in about 80 to 85 percent of patients with depressions of various types, obsessive-compulsive neurosis or "pseudoneurotic" schizophrenia.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . Handicapped.)

4688. Redlich, F. C. **Psychiatric treatment and social structure.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 217-218.—Abstract and discussion.

4689. Robinson, Alice M., Mellow, June; Huretteau, Phyllis, & Fried, Marc A. (*Boston U., Mass.*) **Research in psychiatric nursing.** *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1955, 55, 441-444.—For several years Boston State Hospital has been carrying on an experiment in therapy with both individual patients and groups of patients. The project aims to study the therapeutic functions of the nurse in a large public mental hospital. The author discusses (1) the plans for the project, (2) the personnel qualified for participation in the study, (3) the psychological problems involved in initiating the project and carrying it through, (4) conferences with individuals concerned, (5) the research nurse and the research assistant, (6) attitudes of personnel, (7) attitudes of patients, (8) nursing functions involving psychological skills, (9) preparing and summarizing statistical data, and (10) conclusions.—S. M. Amatora.

4690. Scheidlinger, Saul. (*Community Service Society, New York.*) **The relationship of group therapy to other group influence attempts.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 376-390.—A review of group therapy concepts with orientation primarily directed toward the variety of group situations in the educational program which lend themselves in varying degree to helping the individual adapt himself successfully to his environment. Many group situations not specifically designed as therapeutic may provide influences that improve the mental hygiene of the participants. "Despite its distinctive character, aims and functions, group therapy has some elements in common with other professionally guided ways of helping people in groups."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

4691. Schneck, Jerome M. **Transference and hypnotic behavior.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 132-135.—"This report describes an extreme posture in hypnosis, spontaneously assumed by a male patient, . . . This spontaneous motor phenomenon, aside from serving as an addition to spontaneous sensory and motor phenomena described previously, continued throughout a series of sessions and reflected symbolically a combination of significant transference issues. Furthermore, this hypnotic behavior was of broad rather than limited interest in treatment and its implications were accepted and used as a base in determining the direction and management of therapy."—E. G. Aiken.

4692. Schultz, Irwin M., & Ross, David. **Group psychotherapy with psychotics in partial remission.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 273-279.—The therapeutic orientation was predominantly psychoanalytic. Patients leaving the hospital were in sounder remission than would have been achieved without group therapy. All patients except one

showed increased self-expression, diminished anxiety, and improved reality-testing.—D. Prager.

4693. Shaffer, G. Wilson. **Hypnosis in supportive therapy.** In *Dorcus, R. M., Hypnosis and its therapeutic applications*, (see 30: 4633), 9/1-9/24.—"Hypnosis, like support, has through a great part of its history been in bad repute. More recently it has tended to gain favor primarily because of the recognition of its use in obtaining insight. Hypnosis, however, continues to be useful not only as an important device for helping the patient to secure insight, but also as a device for providing the support that the patient needs in the therapeutic situation. The patient in treatment may be aided by symptom removal, suggestion, persuasion, desensitization, re-education, catharsis, emotional growth, and insight, and in selected cases hypnosis may be useful in promoting these activities."—E. G. Aiken.

4694. Sivadon, P., & Lévy-Valensi, E. A. **La pensée psychiatrique.** (*Psychiatric thinking.*) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1954, 2, 237-254.—Every science which aims at formulating precise laws must follow an ideal of objectivity, in order not to alienate its object. In connection with this, psychiatry is endowed with the task of coping with an object, the patient. Transference and counter-transference are unquestionable obstacles to objectivity. The relations are here reciprocal. The patient lives in a state of dependence toward his therapist. Thus, symptom description may be objective. But while undertaking the treatment proper, the therapist must be flexible so that he may penetrate the patient's problem. The therapist becomes able to cope with the very cause of the problem which is not a unique one but a complex of factors. By following patient's alienated logic, the psychiatrist modifies his own thinking which will become unalienating.—G. Fournier.

4695. Solomon, Joseph C. (*U. California, San Francisco.*) **Play techniques and the integrative process.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 591-600.—One of the goals of therapy is the "crystallization of the ego in terms of reality." Play therapy may be used in the integrative process in several ways: (1) deriving the actual life experience of past and present from elaborations in fantasy, (2) converting perceptual thinking into conceptual thinking, (3) mastery of conflict through the therapeutic relationship, (4) appreciation of the perspective of time, (5) mastery of the current environmental situation.—R. E. Perl.

4696. Spohn, Herbert Emil. **The influence of social values on the clinical judgments of psychotherapists.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1259-1260.—Abstract.

4697. Stephen, Ernest F. **Mental health and ill health.** *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1954, 13, 110-115.—The inseparability of the mental and the physical is stressed. Psychological stress is seen as the particular source of a great variety of symptoms. Though it does no good to tell a tense, stress-ridden individual to relax, he can be helped to relax. The recommended therapy consists of a "massage-like manual treatment of those parts of the nerves and connective tissues which are found to be in a swollen, atrophied or semi-paralysed state." This therapy not only causes the patient to feel better but also to look better, which in

turn sets off a cycle of optimism and higher morale.—*G. E. Copple.*

4698. Stewart, Charles William. **The function of faith in the light of psychotherapy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1455.—Abstract.

4699. Stokvis, B. (*Leyden State U., Netherlands.*) **Autosuggestive active tonus regulation as an aid in hypnosis therapy.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 140-141.—"On the basis of the principle that in every suggestive therapy the factor of repetition is an important element, the author proposes to get the patient to do autosuggestive exercises, by which the muscular tonus can be regulated (relaxation)."—*E. G. Aiken.*

4700. Stokvis, Berthold. **Das Übertragungsphänomen in der gruppenpsychotherapeutischen Behandlung psychosomatischer Patienten mittels des Psycho- und Soziodramas.** (Transference phenomenon in a group-psychotherapy of psychosomatic patients utilizing psycho-sociodrama.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 250-259.—The results of this type of therapy are decisively determined by the interpersonal relations between the participants, patients and groupleader mutually. 32 references. English and French summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4701. Stotsky, Bernard A. (*VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.*) **How important is psychotherapy to the hospitalized psychiatric patient?** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 32-36.—A preference test to assess interest in patients' activities was constructed and given to 60 NP hospitalized male veterans and 30 normal male job applicants similar to the patient group in age, education, and occupation. Manual work of some kind had been the principal occupation of 80% of the Ss. In this sample patients ranked psychotherapy as next to the least preferred of 12 hospital activities, but they preferred it very significantly more frequently than the applicant group. These results suggest that techniques oriented around motor rather than verbal expression may be needed in treating effectively lower class patients.—*L. B. Heathers.*

4702. Stransky, Erwin. **Subordination und Autorität in der Psychotherapie.** (Subordination and authority in psychotherapy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 260-271.—"The subordination-authority-relation is an old, pre-human datum to be found in beings living in a community, especially in warmblooded animals; it is therefore primarily a pre-erotic and pre-sexual phenomenon, although endowed with the capacity of entering association with such elements as a secondary feature. The existence of such a relation and the possibility of making use of it in psychotherapy have been stressed by the author for many years." English and French summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4703. Thomas, Edwin. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*), Polansky, Norman, & Kounin, Jacob. **The expected behavior of a potentially helpful person.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 165-174.—Student subjects were asked to fill out an incomplete sentence blank in terms of what they would expect a person to whom they had gone for personal help to say and do. They were given a set for a person who would be helpful or interested in them or for one who was disinterested. Persons who are expected to be helpful are those who make the person's problem seem important, are willing

to maintain communication, and willing to broaden the range of communication. People who satisfy these requirements generate a commitment in "clients" to continue.—*R. A. Littman.*

4704. Trecker, Harleigh B. (Ed.) (*Conn. State Sch. Soc. Work, Hartford.*) **Group work—foundations and frontiers.** New York: Whiteside, Inc. and William Morrow and Co., 1955. xii, 418 p.—Part I, "The Foundations of Group Work," contains 30 articles that have appeared in *The Group* during the 1939-54 period. Part II, "Frontiers of Group Work," is a summary of material submitted by forty-two key group workers from fifteen states who were asked to react by letter to specific questions related "to the major tasks ahead of group work in the next decade."—*L. B. Costin.*

4705. Ulett, George A., Gleser, Goldine C., Caldwell, Bettye M., & Smith, Kathleen. **The use of matched groups in the evaluation of convulsive and subconvulsive photoshock.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 290-291.—Abstract.

4706. Van den Berg, J. H. (*U. Leyden, Holland.*) **The phenomenological approach to psychiatry.** Springfield: C. C Thomas, 1955. ix, 105 p. \$3.00.—The foundation of therapy consists in getting to know the subjective world of the patient so thoroughly that the therapist can enter the patient's reality. Full consideration of the truth of this generalization can bring fresh insights to the personality theorist. The traditional ideas of projection, transference, and conversion are challenged.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4707. Van der Horst-Oosterhuis, C. **Het therapeutisch contact in de psychotherapie.** (Therapeutic contact in psychotherapy.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1955, 10, 81-88.—A discussion of the difficulties in making contact with emotionally disturbed persons. A special form of relationship between therapist and patient is described which arises from a joint creativity in the symbolical expressive situation and a joint interpretation of symbols. By taking part in the patient's creative tensions, the latter is induced to bring some structure in his own emotions.—*R. H. Houwink.*

4708. Van Pelt, S. J. **Hypnotic suggestion; its role in psychoneurotic and psychosomatic disorders.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. 95 p. \$2.75.—The thesis is developed that "an emotional incident or idea is thought to concentrate the mind, producing a condition of hypnosis . . . so that a psychoneurosis is . . . the same in its structure as the behavior and symptoms arising from a hypnotic or post-hypnotic suggestion." Treatment is accordingly via hypnosis using relaxation, realization, and re-education. 94-item bibliography.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4709. Vivien, P. **Les effets neuro-psychiques du "rauwolfia" et de ses alcaloïdes.** (Neuropsychic effects of "rauwolfia" and its alkaloids.) *Ann. méd.-psychol., Paris*, 1955, 1(2), 217-226.—The author reviews the properties of rauwolfia and particularly of its alkaloid, reserpine. The following conclusions are given: reserpine, lacking analgesic and anti-convulsive properties is above all a sedative with slightly depressing effects. Its action as an hypotensor and respiratory depressor is negligible if the dosage does not exceed that used in current psychiatric practice,

namely from one to twenty milligrams a day. It can be administered orally as well as parenterally.—*M. D. Stein.*

4710. Volokhov, A. A. **Problemy lecheniya snom.** (Problems in treatment by sleep.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 591-598.—Summaries and discussions of papers are given which were read at a conference devoted to "problems of the experimental bases of sleep therapy" in accordance with the "Pavlovian principle of the protective-curative role of inhibition."—*I. D. London.*

4711. Von Domarus, Eilhard. **The orient and western man's psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 529-537.—Since the advent of Freud, the distinction between the introspective psychological approach to reality of the Orient and the materialistic, "scientific" approach of the Occident is not altogether justified. The associative method of Freud is compared to the meditative method of the Orient as a technique for investigating the unconscious. The Eastern man's attempt to fit himself and his conduct into the fixed eternal laws of the universe is contrasted to the Western man's attempt to use these laws, to manipulate the world, so that it may fit his own needs. A discussion by Swami Akhilananda and Werner Engel is included.—*L. N. Solomon.*

4712. Weiner, H. J. (*Coker Hosp., Welfare Island, New York.*) **Group work in a medical setting.** *Group*, 1955, 17(4), 3-6.—"We are in the first and infant stage of the evolution of the social worker who is called by the name of 'medical group worker.'" Experience with group work programs in a medical setting for orthopedic long term child patients confirms values of such activities. Goals and concepts of grouping are essentially same as used in group work agencies. Group life and activity in a medical setting takes place on a relatively high level of tension. Hospitalized children transfer their dependency relationships to their recreational life.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

4713. Weisman, Avery D. **Silence and psychotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1955, 18, 241-260.—The significance of the patient's silence must be understood as a part of the psychotherapeutic process. Comments upon communication by language are followed by a review of religious and cultural uses of silence and their similarity with those of the psychoneurotic. References to silence in the psychiatric literature and clinical observations on 6 patients are presented. The psychotherapeutic management of silence is supplemented by comments on silence of the therapist.—*C. T. Bever.*

4714. Worby, Marsha. **The adolescent's expectations of how the potentially helpful person will act.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk*, 1955, 26, 19-59.—A (positive) group of Rochester, New York high school students were asked to assume they had gone to a sympathetic, understanding person for counseling and to indicate what they expected of the person in the situation. Another (negative) group assumed the counselor had no sympathy or understanding, and they answered the same questions. It was concluded that an adolescent expects a helpful counselor to focus his attention on the relation—he would be: (1) eager to continue the relation, (2) willing to involve himself in the counselee's problems, (3) sensitive to therapy developments, (4) able to understand the

adolescent's striving for independence, and (5) able to set reasonable limits in the therapeutic setting.—*G. Elias.*

4715. Zimet, Carl N. (*Stanford U., Calif.*), & Fine, Harold J. **Personality changes with a group therapeutic experience in a human relations seminar.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 68-73.—"This study is concerned with the changes in behavior and attitude of a group of school administrators following a group experience. It attempts to investigate the hypothesis that given a permissive setting, the individuals within the group will move in a direction of greater warmth and understanding of themselves and others." The results appear to support the hypothesis.—*L. N. Solomon.*

(See also abstracts 3841, 4397, 4836, 4839, 4865, 4929, 4942, 4948, 4953, 4964, 4990, 4994, 5000, 5012)

CHILD GUIDANCE

4716. Bettelheim, Bruno. **Truants from life; the rehabilitation of emotionally disturbed children.** Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1955. xvi, 511 p. \$6.00.—A detailed history of the residential treatment of four disturbed children, this book follows the author's previous "Love is not enough." "The intent of this volume . . . is to show how emotionally disturbed children can be treated in a special kind of institutional setting, where every activity is directed toward fostering the goals of rehabilitation." The material presented includes test reports, comments by counselors and others connected with the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School of the University of Chicago, as well as the author's own observations. A brief report on the child's adjustment to the outside world upon leaving the school is included.—*L. S. Baker.*

4717. Bolton, Anne. (*Belgrave Hosp., London, Eng.*) **A prophylactic approach to child psychiatry.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 696-703.—Analysis of 100 school age children at Brixton Child Guidance Unit shows that early identification and therapy make notable differences in the help that a psychiatric clinic can bring children. Breakoff of treatment is generally the result of the clinic being oversold by social workers with parents really unconvinced that psychiatric help is necessary.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4718. Caplan, Gerald. (Ed.) (*Harvard U. Sch. Pub. Health, Boston, Mass.*) **Emotional problems of early childhood.** New York: Basic Books, 1955. xiv, 544 p. \$7.50.—Based upon the papers presented to the International Institute of Child Psychiatry in Toronto in August, 1954, this volume focuses on the emotional problems of children under six. A total of 57 papers from scattered countries furnishes an account of contemporary theory and practice in the areas of prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Twelve clinical cases, 9 research reports and 3 essays that attempt a synthesis of the concepts and principles contained in the clinical and research materials constitute the fundamental plan of the book. Pertinent papers are abstracted separately in this issue.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4719. Caplan, Gerald. (*Harvard U. Sch. Pub. Health, Boston, Mass.*) **Recent trends in preventive child psychiatry.** In *Caplan, G., Emotional*

problems of early childhood, (see 30: 4718), 153-163.—A series of papers (abstracted elsewhere in this issue) describing work in progress is critically evaluated for its significance in the preventive aspects of child psychiatry.—N. H. Pronko.

4720. Chance, Erika. (*Child Study Center, Inst. of the Penna. Hosp., Phila., Pa.*) **Measuring changes in the family of a four-year-old during treatment.** In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 117-149.—A method is described for measuring changes that occurred in the family of a four-year-old during therapy. Results showed a gradual adjustment in the family constellation moving toward a pattern more consistent with cultural norms. Advantages of this method and methodological and other problems raised during inquiry are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

4721. Hellersberg, Elisabeth F. **Child's growth in play therapy.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 484-502.—Play therapy is discussed from the point of view of the various activities which point to various developmental needs. Sensory-tactile, exploratory, and muscular-motor needs are discussed and motor constriction as related to compulsive neurosis described. Two cases are presented, compared, and the role of the therapist considered.—L. N. Solomon.

(See also abstracts 4239, 4668, 4999, 5207, 5208)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

4722. Cantoni, Louis P. (*General Motors Institute, Flint, Mich.*) **High school tests and measurements as predictors of occupational status.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 253-255.—Tests and measurements collected in 1943 on 97 male high school students were correlated with occupational status in 1953. Included in the measures were high-school grade-point average, Kuhlman-Anderson Intelligence Test, Stanford Achievement Test, Detroit Mechanical Aptitude Test, Minnesota Paper Form Board, and Bell Adjustment Inventory. The best single predictor was high-school grade-point average. The best battery included HSGPA and the Bell Adjustment Inventory.—P. Ash.

4723. Chothia, F. S. (*Voc. Guid. Center, Bombay.*) **Occupational patterns revealed by the Census reports.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1955, 2, 116-117.—Brief comments about certain occupational data presented in the 1951 Indian Census Reports. Of the total population, 70% belong to agriculture. Among the nonagricultural workers, the independent workers are the largest group (a breakdown into 10 sub-groups is presented). The data refute the oft-repeated statement "every fourth person (in India) is an insurance agent."—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

4724. Chothia, F. S., & Mehta, H. P. (*Parsi Panchayat Trust, Bombay.*) **A brief account of the vocational guidance movement in India.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1955, 2, 107-109.—Brief presentation of the beginnings of organized vocational guidance centers in India, beginning in 1938 at the University of Calcutta.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

4725. Clark, Rosalie. **An interdependent relationship between occupational therapy and vocational counseling.** *Canad. J. occup. Ther.*, 1954, 21, 123-132.—A description of the functions of a vocational counseling department in a rehabilitation center

and some of the ways in which occupational therapy and vocational counseling can work effectively together in the rehabilitation process.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

4726. Darley, John G., & Harenah, Theda. **Vocational interest measurement: theory and practice.** Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1955. xvii, 279 p. \$5.00.—A revision and extension of Darley's earlier monograph (see 16: 328), the present volume deals with the revised Strong VIB for Men. Early chapters deal with a proposed external-internal job satisfaction dimension and also a rigidity-flexibility continuum plus a review of recent research with the Strong. Chap. 3 discusses the analysis of 1000 male cases from Minnesota Student Counseling Bureau files in terms of frequency of primary, secondary and reject interest patterns. Procedures in SVIB interpretation are discussed, and summary presentations of 8 cases given, some of the cases involving several Strong retests over many years. 117-item bibliography.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

4727. Freitas, Euridice. **A orientação profissional do escolar.** (The vocational guidance of the student.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1953, 5(3), 59-66.—Emphasis is placed upon the relationship between educational guidance and vocational counseling. Vocational counseling takes into consideration the following points: (1) information regarding educational opportunities and job market; (2) occupational information; (3) collaboration between administrators and teachers in order to provide an environment favorable to the interests and purposes of vocational counseling; (4) communication between the counselor and the counselee's family with the aim of securing the collaboration of his family in his vocational planning; (5) psychological study of the counselee.—E. de C. Florence.

4728. Froehlich, Clifford P. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **Bedrock for vocational guidance.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 170-175.—Research needs and objectives in vocational guidance are presented. "Vocational guidance research must be related to the objectives of vocational guidance." The need is stressed for "research which really assesses the worth of vocational guidance."—M. M. Reece.

4729. Hyman, Bernard. **The relationship of social status and vocational interest.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1354.—Abstract.

4730. Kharegat, R. M. (*Parsi Panchayet Trust, Bombay.*) **Parsi Panchayet Vocational Guidance Bureau, 1947-1955.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1955, 2, 129-131.—History and description of a private philanthropic Bombay counseling center largely dealing with vocational and educational guidance and with a client-centered philosophy. The Bureau has restandardized several U.S.A. vocational aptitude tests (in English for Bombay use) and is now constructing tests in the Gujarati language. The Bureau also organized group guidance conferences and, in addition, publishes the present journal.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

4731. McArthur, Charles. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Predictive power of pattern analysis and of job scale analysis of the Strong.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 205-206.—Darley's method of pattern analysis was applied to the results on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. The ". . . cri-

terion was the 1953 occupations" of the subjects tested in 1939. No improvement in "the accuracy of long-term predictions of occupation" was found when compared with Strong's method. Other possible advantages are noted.—*M. M. Reece.*

4732. Mehta, H. P. (*Parsi Panchayet Trust, Bombay.*) Techniques in vocational counseling. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 132-135.—A general article describing techniques of client-centered vocational counseling (considered as part of broader program of vocational guidance). Techniques (rapport, providing occupational information, interpreting test results, etc.) vary in terms of each individual case and the particular problem. In the end, "the client is led to decide for himself or the decision is jointly arrived at by the client and the counselor."—*W. R. Barnette, Jr.*

4733. Mitra, S. C. (*Calcutta U., India.*) Vocational guidance and selection at Calcutta University. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1955, 2, 127-128.—A brief history and summary of work at Calcutta University, commencing with classes in experimental psychology in 1916 after Dr. Sengupta returned from studies under Münsterberg at Harvard. The Applied Psychology Section, established in 1938, became concerned with researches with psychological tests; recent work in test construction and standardization is outlined (3 examples: Bengali language version of Terman-Merrill, Indian version of TAT, engineering aptitude test). The Section works with various government bureaus as well as with private industry both with selection problems and studies of employer-employee relations.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

4734. Perry, Dallis K. Forced-choice vs. L-I-D response items in vocational interest measurement. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 256-262.—A forced choice form of an interest inventory was compared with an L-I-D form using the same items, for groups of Navy yeomen (clerical workers) and college students. Unit-weight and multiple weight keys were developed for each inventory to differentiate yeomen from students. The forced-choice keys were superior to the L-I-D keys in separating groups in seven of ten comparisons. The average superiority of forced-choice keys was a 5.9% decrease in overlapping. There was little difference in validity shrinkage for the two kinds of items.—*P. Ash.*

4735. Ruthquist, M. (*Swedish Mission, Amarwara, M. P.*) Vocational guidance counselors. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 110-115.—A general article discussing the work and training requirements of vocational guidance personnel emphasizing the casework aspect. The training of vocational counselors in Belgium, France and Switzerland is briefly summarized.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

4736. Stephenson, Richard M. (*Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.*) Occupational aspirations and plans of 443 ninth graders. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 27-35.—An anonymous questionnaire was used to obtain students' occupational aspirations, occupational plans, educational plans, fathers' occupations and education. Occupational aspirations and plans do not reflect either fathers' occupations or community needs, although plans are somewhat more in line than aspirations. Those whose fathers have lowest occupational status tend to lower their aspirations most in indicating occupational plans.—*M. Murphy.*

4737. Storey, John Stuart. The validity of counseling variables considered in the advisement of disabled veterans entering terminal business training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1019-1020.—Abstract.

4738. Strong, Edward K., Jr. Vocational interests 18 years after college. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1955. 207 p. \$3.75.—A follow-up study of 663 Stanford graduates who had completed the Strong Vocational Interest Blank about 18 years previously provided the following data: (1) the average score on the appropriate occupational scale was 43.6 or B+ for this group compared to 48.9 presumed for new criterion groups; (2) 78% of the men with an A rating in a given occupation entered it, whereas only 17% with a C rating entered it; (3) ". . . two-thirds of interest profiles have good or very good agreement with occupations engaged in, and 7% have serious or very serious disagreement." The first four chapters describe the design of the study and the general findings. The remaining 12 discuss a number of important questions in vocational counseling and interest measurement.—*W. Coleman.*

4739. Super, Donald E. (*T. C., Columbia U., New York.*) Personality integration through vocational counseling. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 217-226.—A detailed description is given of the evaluation and counseling of an individual who had emotional and vocational problems. The author asserts this case illustrates the view of the counseling psychologist who puts the ". . . emphasis on the educational approach, on the constructive, on the positive, the rehabilitative" in contrast to the clinical psychologist who tends to focus on the client's "weaknesses and his pathology."—*M. M. Reece.*

(See also abstract 5320)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

4740. Abramson, Harold A. Reassociation of dreams. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 300-301.—The repetitive and the command dream were incorporated as experimental procedures in a hypnotic study of a dream previously recorded verbatim. An analysis is offered of 3 subsequent reassociations.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4741. Arlow, Jacob A. (Rep.) Sublimation. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 515-527.—Hartmann stated that 3 sources of energy available for sublimation are neutralized libido, neutralized aggression, and a noninstinctual neutral energy, hereditarily available to the ego. Kris felt that maturational processes may be affected if neutralization does not take place as it should. Rosen believed that for each type of sublimation a special set of hypotheses and organized ego aggregates are necessary to explain the inherent aspects of the specific sublimation; for example, what is it that constitutes the difference between what makes a writer, a lecturer, or a singer? Bak pointed out that sublimation is closer to the id than are fully neutralized ego functions.—*D. Prager.*

4742. Basham, Jack, & Jones, Allan. Serving the severely disabled: mental illness. *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(9), 28-31.—Describes the cooperative program of the Chillicothe Hospital (Veterans Ad-

ministration) and the Ohio State Employment Service in behalf of veterans disabled by mental illness.—*S. L. Warren.*

4743. Biggs, John, Jr. *The guilty mind; psychiatry and the law of homicide.* New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1955. xii, 236 p. \$4.50.—This volume about law and psychiatry written for the layman and the lawyer who have no technical knowledge of psychiatry traces the historical development of law and psychiatry from their magico-religious beginnings through the Mohammedan law, the Greek and Roman systems to the Renaissance, the recognition of the mental element in crime and disease, and the effect on law of scientific developments. It emphasizes the development of the concept of the guilty mind. Cases illustrative of divergence between law and psychiatry are presented. In conclusion, present trends, crimes and punishments, and a prognosis are given. 53 references.—*A. J. Sprow.*

4744. Charen, Sol. (*Catholic U., Washington, D. C.*) *The awareness of hostile feelings in patients by their nurses.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 290.—Brief report.

4745. Chouaney, P. N. *A study of childhood traits of mental disorders. (A study of pre-neurotic and pre-psychotic traits of personality.)* *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 157-163.—"The supreme importance of a follow-up study of early indications of mental disorders is now recognized and appreciated. If thorough research work is carried out in this direction it may help to bring about much needed relief to a large part of suffering humanity and to human society at large." 21 references. French and German summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4746. Deshaies, G., Morlon, C., & Rivaille, C. *Traitemet et pronostic des psychopathies chroniques.*—(Treatment and prognosis in chronic psychopathologies.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 1(4), 558-604.—The authors attempt to define chronicity in terms of duration (after 3 years), form of pathology, age of the patient, pointing out that chronicity is not to be identified with incurability. They review the various therapeutic techniques used in their experience with 530 chronic patients over a period of 5 years, agreeing that in all cases psychotherapy is an essential part of the treatment. 57 references.—*M. D. Stein.*

4747. Doyle, Iracy. *Normalidade—neurose—psicose—psicopatia.* (Normalcy—neurosis—psychosis—psychopathy.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 396-415.—Normalcy is viewed as a continuum in a scale with no absolutes. In developing this concept the author utilizes conceptual frameworks provided by Saul, Binet, Freud, Sullivan, Strumpf and Thorndike. The psychopathic personality is viewed as a special form of neurotic character.—*G. S. Wieder.*

4748. Eitinger, L. (*Oslo U., Norway.*) *Military psychiatric problems in peacetime.* *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 866-877.—The various psychiatric problems encountered in the Norwegian military service are reviewed. The material shows: (1) ". . . that only a few of all those who need psychiatric assistance are referred to specialists"; (2) ". . . that a neurotic disturbance arising during military service does not necessarily lead to a decision of incompe-

tence and therefore discharge"; (3) ". . . that it is not sufficient only to treat the man in a hospital, consequently removed from the conflict-developing milieu, without also attempting to modify the milieu." —*G. H. Crampton.*

4749. Ekblad, Martin. *Induced abortion on psychiatric grounds: a follow-up study of 479 women.* *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1955, Suppl. 99, 238 p.—The question of simultaneous sterilization should be carefully considered in every case of legal abortion. 11% felt self-reproach after the abortion. 52 women were sterilized at the time of the abortion and 29 were sterilized shortly thereafter. 86% of those sterilized were grateful. Psychically normal women can better tolerate the stress of abortion and sterilization. 69 references.—*D. Prager.*

4750. Framo, James L., & Riffe, Dudley H. (*U. S. Naval Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.*) *An analysis of psychiatric case histories.* *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 1284-1297.—"A random sample of 200 case history summaries was selected from among 1,691 patients discharged in 1953, and sociologic and medical data were collected. . . . Using certain relevant factors as criteria, comparisons were made between this military patient population and the civilian population of the country as a whole." —*G. H. Crampton.*

4751. Frank, Marjorie H., & Kilpatrick, O. Arnold. *Volunteers in mental hospitals.* New York: National Association for Mental Health, 1955. 16 p. 25¢.—This contribution is divided into two parts. Part I, dealing with volunteers in mental hospitals, was edited by Frank and consists of a review of the objectives and scope of volunteer programs in mental hospitals. Part II, by Kilpatrick, deals with the experiences of a hospital superintendent in the use of volunteers in the hospital program.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4752. Freeman, John G. *Facilities of the State Hospital at Jamestown, North Dakota.* *J. Lancet*, 1955, 75, 503-506.—As a result of changing attitudes of people, voluntary admissions to the State Hospital at Jamestown are increasing at a phenomenal rate, "making it even more difficult to find time for reorganizing and improving treatment programs and other services and facilities." The treatment programs in the hospital are described.—*G. K. Morlan.*

4753. Gonzalez Ch., José Luis. *Recuerdo encubridos, síntoma y transferencia.* (Screen-memory, symptom, and transference.) *Rev. psicoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 277-307.—A psychoanalytic case history of a young woman. The importance of screen-memory to the patient's mental economics is demonstrated.—*C. de la Garza.*

4754. Hammond, Kenneth R. (*U. Colorado, Boulder.*), & O'Kelly, Lawrence I. *A note on adjustment as achievement.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 171-174.—Since "the degree of abnormality of any patient is always ultimately measured with reference to some observer" the *community person* is proposed as a composite observer. The clinical worker's main job is the assessment of the patient's achievement of relatively stable reference points and the evaluation of the patient's achievement of personal and social realities. An experiment is described which indicates that psychiatrists practicing in a

common institutional setting show a higher agreement about the social world among themselves than any of the psychiatrists show with their patients. The implications of considering the concept of adjustment as achievement are considered.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4755. Hollingshead, A. B., & Redlich, F. C. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Social mobility and mental illness. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 179-185.—That social mobility is related to neurosis and schizophrenia, was studied by noting such mobility in 25 psychoneurotics and 25 schizophrenics and a number of control subjects. Results showed the controls less mobile than the former and a discrepancy between achieved and aspired mobility in the psychiatric patients. Implications of these findings for the phenomenology, etiology and treatment of neurosis and schizophrenia are discussed. 19 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4756. Klumpner, George H. Army psychiatry in Korea following the cease fire agreement. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 260-269.—This is a follow-up evaluation of 149 psychiatric patients from the 3rd infantry division who were evaluated between Sept. 1953 and Feb. 1954.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4757. Lidz, Theodore. (*Yale Univ. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.*) The 1951 Ithaca conference on psychiatry in medical education. *J. med. Educ.*, 1955, 30, 689-697.—An evaluation is made of the outcomes and report of this conference, which aimed "to consolidate the philosophy and perspectives of psychiatric teaching and to help give direction to medical schools striving to organize useful programs." The conference appears to have contributed materially to the present reorientation of medical education: toward renewed humanism in medicine, "a focusing upon the patient as a person," especially upon his emotional and social problems. Certain changes with respect to psychiatric teaching are noted. The conference failed to provide a syllabus for such teaching, or to formulate the basic science aspects of psychiatry; however, these are being published by the Amer. Psychiatric Assn. in the reports of subsequent committee work.—*J. T. Cowles.*

4758. Linn, Louis. The renaissance of "neuro-psychiatry." *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 390-402.—Modern psychiatry and neurology have common roots in the past. They went their separate ways for years, but are now re-wedded permanently.—*D. Prager.*

4759. Lovett Doust, John W. (*U. Toronto, Can.*) The capillary system in patients with psychiatric disorders; increased "capillary blood pressures" in neurosis and psychosis and its relation to some correlates of anoxemia. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 137-143.—Measurements of capillary pressure (back of hand) made on 67 control and 100 experimental Ss (numerous diagnostic groups represented) were found "significantly higher in the psychiatric patients" than in the controls with measures for organic dementes and psychotics higher than for the neurotic and psychopathic personality categories. Results are related to physiological studies on the subject of capillary anoxemia. 36 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4760. Menninger, Karl A. Perspectives in psychiatric research. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 289.—Abstract.

4761. Menninger, William C. Brains before bricks. *Menninger Quart.*, 1955, 9(3), 1-13.—In an address before a joint session of the Ohio Legislature, Dr. Menninger makes recommendations for the conversion of mental institutions into treatment centers where sick people can get well and tells of the changes made in the Topeka State Hospital since 1948.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4762. Mikhnev, N. E. Vosstanovlenie narushenii uslovnoreflektornoi deiatel'nosti sobaki pri dlitel'nom zatemnenii. (Restoration of disturbed conditioned-reflex activity in a dog through lengthy [stay in] darkness.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deiatel.*, 1954, 4(3), 387-395.—All "pathological symptoms" characteristic of experimental neurosis in a dog were gradually reduced after lengthy stay of the animal in darkness—noticeably by the second week, to the point of complete disappearance by one month. This was accompanied by a concomitant restoration of disturbed conditioned-reflex activity.—*I. D. London.*

4763. Modlin, Herbert C. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) An evaluation of the learning process in a psychiatric residency program. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 139-159.—The Menninger School of Psychiatry has evaluated residents chiefly through qualitative judgments and numerical ratings by clinical supervisors. For the last 4 years, residents have been further evaluated through comprehensive annual written examinations. Correlations between examination and ratings have been consistent but low (0.2 to 0.3). The chief difference in performance, within the framework of dynamic psychiatry, is between first year residents and the two upper classes. An awakening to the viewpoints of dynamic psychiatry is evident during the second year, but its practical and theoretical principles do not appear to be well assimilated until the final year of the program. Examinations have so far been used only for checking the efficacy of the curriculum and for changing aspects of the teaching.—*W. A. Varvel.*

4764. Müller-Hegemann, D. Neue Wege der psychiatrisch-neurologischen Forschung auf Grund der Arbeiten der Pawlowschen Schule. (New directions of neuro-psychiatric research on the basis of the work by the Pavlov School.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1955, 7, 193-203.—Pavlov's contributions to neurology and psychiatry are reviewed, related to Kraepelin's nosological investigations, and contrasted to Freud's depth-psychological theories. "Increasing irrationalism and mysticism" in psychiatry point up the necessity for a strictly scientific orientation. 21 references.—*C. T. Bever.*

4765. Nyssen, R., & Bourdon, J. (*Institut de Psychiatrie, Brussels, Belgium.*) Etude de la fréquence et du degré de l'illusion poids-volume dans la démentie et l'oligophrénie de l'adulte. (A study of the frequency and extent of the size-weight illusion in adult dementia and amentia.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1955, 55, 391-398.—426 adults were tested for the size-weight illusion, using a series of wooden blocks ranging from 500 to 1,100 grammes in weight. Results indicate that frequency of the illusion effect is similar between the experimental group (senile dementia and adult amentia) and normal controls. The magnitude of the illusion is less with the experimental group. English summary.—*B. A. Maher.*

4766. O'Kelly, Lawrence I., & Muckler, Frederick A. **Introduction to psychopathology.** (2nd ed.) Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1955. xi, 704 p. \$6.75.—By comparison with the first edition (see 24: 2661), the order of topics between and within chapters has been changed and some chapters have been shortened, some divided and some completely recast. Publications since 1948 have also been given consideration where they were believed warranted. The 4 parts of the book consider the following topics: introduction to basic concepts, the problems of disordered behavior, the causes of disordered behavior and theories and treatment of disordered behavior. 55-page bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

4767. Overholser, Winfred. **The present status of the problems of release of patients from mental hospitals.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 372-380.—Mental hospitals release patients on trial visit status unless recovery is complete. There is heavy responsibility on hospitals to see to it that the community is not exposed to unnecessary risks of violence and injury. But at the same time there is a duty to restore patients to useful community life. Public clamor cannot be allowed to exert an inimical effect upon the treatment of patients.—D. Prager.

4768. Peitz, William L., Steel, Elinor H., Hadden, Samuel B., Schwab, Morton L., & Nichols, Florence. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **A group method of teaching psychiatry to medical students.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 270-279.—"This paper is a report on a new program as an adjunct to the teaching of psychiatry to fourth year medical students at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. The program focuses on the interaction of feelings among small groups of students and may be considered as a combination of a group learning experience and group psychotherapy." The goal of the program, which is set forth in some detail, is defined as helping group members to understand their psychic functioning and that of other group members. Student opinion was assessed by means of a questionnaire.—H. H. Strupp.

4769. Reiss, M. (Bristol Mental Hosp., Eng.) **Psychoendocrinology.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 683-695.—Neuro-endocrine interrelations are reviewed to show the present state of the influence of endocrinology on psychiatry and of psychiatry on endocrinology. There is a wide field of investigation of minor and unclassified endocrine variations of importance in mental health. 18 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4770. Slotkin, J. S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Culture and psychopathology.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 269-275.—"In my opinion, the major contribution of anthropology to symptomatology is the opportunity it offers for reducing the ethnocentrism of the diagnostician. . . . The fact is that most distinctions between the fundamental symptomatological concepts in psychiatry have implicit or explicit social or cultural reference. . . . It follows that a valid diagnosis cannot be based on symptomatology alone, but must be derived from a study of the psychodynamics of the individual patient in relation to his social and cultural milieu. . . . It is obvious that the content of a syndrome is influenced by the patient's culture. . . . Finally, the culture influences the individual's perception of a situation." The author's

points are illustrated by material drawn from case studies. 45 references.—L. R. Zeitlin.

4771. Smith, Kline & French Laboratories. **Chlorpromazine and mental health.** Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1955. 200 p. \$3.00.—The volume provides transcripts of reports made by psychiatrists at the symposium held in Philadelphia on June 6, 1955. The sponsor was the Smith, Kline and French Laboratories. The effects of Thorazine were discussed in relation to severe, moderate, and mild emotional disorders and with reference to immediate and long range time intervals.—L. A. Pennington.

4772. Solé Sagarra, J. **Estudio critico de la psiquiatria a través de los principales autores germanos.** (A critical study of psychiatry through the most important German authors.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1955, 18, 91-107.—In this study, the work of Kraepelin, Freud, Bleuler, Kretschmer, and other German pioneers in psychiatry is reviewed. The author shows how Kraepelin's and Freud's works form the present basis of modern psychiatry and how they emphasize the bio-social nature of man. English, French, and German summaries.—R. M. Frumkin.

4773. Tompkins, Harvey J. (VA, Washington, D. C.) **Korean veterans with psychiatric disabilities.** *Milit. Med.*, 1955, 117, 34-39.—The author presents a preliminary report of Korean veterans with neuropsychiatric disabilities, undergoing Veteran Administration treatment. A statistical and clinical comparison with WW2 veterans having similar disabilities suggests that the Korean veteran has benefited by prevention and treatment programs of military psychiatry.—S. L. Freud.

4774. Toolan, James M. **Female adolescent service in a psychiatric hospital.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 239-249.—328 consecutive admissions in 1953 to female adolescent service at Bellevue in NYC. 146 were white. Most were in the 14-17 age group. IQ ranged from defective to superior with 83 in the defective category. 28% were schizophrenic. 17% were suicidal. 198 were institutionalized. It was very difficult to arrange for proper treatment. 18 references.—D. Prager.

4775. Winokur, George. **A conceptual scheme for psychiatric syndromes.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 400-406.—Taking conflict as the common denominator in the production of psychiatric syndromes, all disorders are grouped into two separate types. The first type is considered a protection against conflict and contains as its integral parts the hysterical-hypocondriacal, obsessive-compulsive, and gross delusional types of behavior. The second type is considered a result of conflict and contains such behaviors as anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, and psychosomatic disorders.—L. N. Solomon.

(See also abstracts 3810, 4277, 4568, 5297, 5417)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

4776. Alford, Arthur F. (Ministry of Education, London, Eng.) **Some of the mental health aspects of mental deficiency.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 433-441.—In England and Wales the Education Act of 1944 has stipulated that "only those children who, by reason of a mental disability, cannot be educated in schools" are considered as being mentally deficient. The present paper is concerned with some of the fac-

tors that influence the mental welfare of such children. Proper attention to these individuals during childhood minimizes their problems in later life. The goal is to make these children happy, useful, and capable of finding satisfaction from their capacities such as they may be. Community acceptance will be based upon how successful the community is in supplying suitable preparation for the attainment of this goal.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4777. Astrachan, Myrtle. Group psychotherapy with mentally retarded female adolescents and adults. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 152-156.—Results from the use of group psychotherapy with 31 female patients are described. The sessions are described in terms of the following: role of the therapist, kind of communication, number of group interactions, formalism, content, ratio of patients to therapist and group composition. The author notes that "The most conspicuous change was a reduction in the patients' feelings of isolation, shame and fear. . . . The patients used group therapy to explore the significance of their mental retardation. It, therefore, seems that discussion group psychotherapy has a place among the treatment resources for institutionalized mental defectives diagnosed as familial or undifferentiated.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4778. Bair, H. V., & Herold, William. Efficacy of chlorpromazine in hyperactive mentally retarded children. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 363-364.—2-month medical treatment of 10 "most hyperactive students" at Parsons, Kansas State Training School and of 10 matched control Ss indicated "favorable results" both with reference to behavior change and to improvement in mental function as exhibited on repeated psychological examination of intelligence.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4779. Benoit, E. Paul. (*Mansfield State Train. Sch., Mansfield Depot, Conn.*) The play problem of retarded children. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 41-55.—This paper presented for the parents of mentally retarded children explains the play problem of retarded children, suggests a solution and indicates the important role of the parents in solving the problem.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4780. Bettag, Otto L., Slight, David; Wenig, Philip W., & Sorenson, William H. The aged and aging in Illinois. Part II. The mentally deficient. [Springfield, Ill.:] Department of Public Welfare, State of Illinois, 1955. 44 p.—The institutional mentally deficient population of the State of Illinois is described in terms of trends, first admissions, discharges, deaths, and resident population. The account is presented with graphs.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4781. Brown, Spencer F. A note on speech retardation in mental deficiency. *Pediatrics*, 1955, 16, 272-273.—Regression in the early use of words in the young child may serve as an additional clue to possible mental retardation in children.—*M. C. Templin.*

4782. Clarke, A. D. B., & Clarke, A. M. (*Manor Hosp., Epsom, Eng.*) A rehabilitation programme for certified mental defectives. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1954, 14, 4-10.—A program for training high grade mental defectives and reintroducing them into community life is described. Factory employment often seems the most satisfactory type of placement. The

workshop in which the defectives are trained maintains the same type of standards which these men will have to meet later—hard work with speed stressed, punctuality, cleanliness and discipline. Case histories of a number of the men returned to the community are cited. The outlook for high grade defectives who have had the advantage of a well-planned rehabilitation program is seen as good, particularly in periods of full employment.—*G. E. Copple.*

4783. Cleverdon, Dorothy (*Play Schools Ass., 119 W. 57 St., New York.*), & Rosenzweig, Louis E. A work-play program for the trainable mental deficient. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 56-70.—The results of a work-play program with trainable mentally deficient children in a parent-sponsored school are discussed and a set of conclusions formulated. Practical information, suggestions and recommendations are presented at the end of the article.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4784. Davies, S. Wyndham. (*Leybourne Grange Colony, Kent, Eng.*) The work of a mental deficiency colony. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1954, 13, 116-119.—The facilities and range of activities provided for the patients of one colony for defectives are described. The need for more nursing personnel and for more research is described as urgent.—*G. E. Copple.*

4785. Ewing, John A. (*U. No. Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) The association of oligophrenia and dyskeratoses: a clinical investigation and an inquiry into its implications. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 98-114.—In this article the author presents the first portion of a 4-section paper on the association between oligophrenia and certain skin diseases. Here he reviews the literature, "reporting the results of some controlled clinical investigations and discussing the implications of these findings." 75 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4786. Forssman, Hans. Is hereditary diabetes insipidus of nephrogenic type associated with mental deficiency? *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 577-588.—Seven out of twelve male patients were mentally defective. The mental deficiency is probably secondary to the dehydration occurring in infancy in these cases.—*D. Prager.*

4787. Fried, Antoinette. Report of four years of work at the Guidance Clinic for Retarded Children, Essex County, N. J. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 83-89.—The functional set-up of this clinic is described and the results for 220 cases are reported. Educational and guidance needs are discussed, including guidance for parents and professionals. Recommendations are also made.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4788. Friedman, Abraham. Mongolism in twins. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 90, 43-50.—Literature on mongolism is reviewed and 3 cases are reported.—*G. K. Morlan.*

4789. Gibb, J. W. G., & MacMahon, J. F. Arrested mental development induced by lead-poisoning. *Brit. med. J.*, 1955, No. 4909, 320-323.—A case of arrested mental development caused by lead-poisoning has been described and its implications and those of other cases in the literature have been discussed with particular reference to plumbism, pica, and the need for appropriate screening and follow-up of cases presenting symptoms suggestive of plumbism.

The case history illustrates the importance of early and adequate diagnosis if mental retardation is to be prevented.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

4790. Illingworth, R. S. (*U. Sheffield, Eng.*) Mental retardation in the infant and pre-school child; diagnosis and treatment. *Brit. med. J.*, 1955, 2, 1-7.—Discusses the four essential stages in diagnosis—the developmental history, family and environmental history, the examination, and interpretation of the findings. Advice is given to the doctor on breaking the news of the child's retardation to the parents, advice to give parents for management of the child, the value of special treatment and the question of institutional care. 32 references.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

4791. Keller, James E. (*Wayne County Training Sch., Northville, Mich.*) The use of a Bender Gestalt maturation level scoring system with mentally handicapped children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 563-573.—A method of scoring B-G protocols to assess "the maturation level of the child in the visual motor gestalt function" is described. The scale of 114 items seems to be an adequate tool when used with a population of institutionalized mentally retarded boys. It is also suggested that the B-G total score is sufficiently related to classroom achievement to be of value as a performance test of mental development. Discussion by Winifred Ingram.—R. E. Perl.

4792. Keller, James E. (*Wayne County Train. Sch., Northville, Mich.*), & Downs, Walter M. The use of insightful learning to promote self-sufficiency in a woodwork shop for mentally handicapped boys. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 77-82.—Twelve subjects ranging in age from 12 years, 11 months to 13 years, 11 months in Binet I.Q. from 71 to 83 were given special shop training during one three-month school term. Herein are described the teaching methods employed in an effort to develop insight into shop tasks so as to make the boys fairly independent in their tasks.—V. M. Staudt.

4793. Kerwood, L. A., Lang-Brown, H., & Penrose, L. S. The interpupillary distance in mentally defective patients. *Hum. Biol.*, 1954, 26, 313-323.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1955, 8(4), abs. 2844.)

4794. Krishef, Curtis H., & Hall, Manford A. Employment of the mentally retarded in Hennepin County, Minnesota. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 182-189.—Several phases concerning the employment of the mentally retarded in Hennepin County are analyzed. Data are presented on earnings of the retarded, reasons for leaving employment and the like.—V. M. Staudt.

4795. Lombard, J. P., Gilbert, J. G., & Donofrio, A. F. The effects of glutamic acid upon the intelligence, social maturity and adjustment of a group of mentally retarded children. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 122-132.—In order to study the effects of glutamic acid on intelligence, social maturity and adjustment of high grade mentally retarded children in a small institution, a group of 28 children was matched with a group of 25 for age, sex and IQ. For 7 months glutamicoil was administered to the former group and a placebo to the latter. Before and immediately following treatment both groups took

the Stanford-Binet (L), Arthur Performance Scale (IL) and Vineland Social Maturity. Records were kept of any observed changes or lack of change in status. The authors found no more improvement for the glutamicoil than for the placebo group in areas investigated. 29 references.—V. M. Staudt.

4796. McCulloch, Thomas L., Reswick, Joseph, & Roy, Irving. Studies of word learning in mental defectives. I. Effects of mental level and age. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 133-139.—The following results are reported as a result of a survey made of the performances of mentally defective individuals on a task of learning word lists presented on a tape recorder: "(1) A group with mean MA of 9 years excelled a group with mean MA of 6 years on Total scores, initial scores or Grasp, and repetitive learning or gain, but not reliably on a ratio of Grasp to Gain. (2) When two groups with the same mean MA, and with mean CA of 16 years and 48 years, respectively, were compared, it was found that they were equal in Grasp and that the Young group excelled the Old group in Gain, but did not reliably excel it in Total scores or in ratio of Grasp to Gain."—V. M. Staudt.

4797. McCulloch, Thomas J., Reswick, Joseph, & Weissmann, Serena. Studies of word learning in mental defectives. II. Relation to scores on digit repetition, the Stanford-Binet, M, and the WISC Verbal Scale. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 140-143.—100 defectives having a normal distribution in mental age with a mean of 8.4 years and S.D. of 1.4 years were studied. Correlations were obtained for these individuals "between three measures of a Word Learning test and three other measures: a Digit Repetition test, the Stanford-Binet, M, and the WISC Verbal Scale. The resulting correlations, which were generally rather low, showed trends in support of the hypothesis that of the learning measures Grasp would correlate more highly than Gain with the three other measures. The hypothesis that Grasp would correlate especially highly with Digit Repetition was not supported."—V. M. Staudt.

4798. McLachlan, D. Gilmour. Emotional aspects of the backward child. *N. Zealand med. J.*, 1954, 53, 480-486.—A comprehensive article that discusses the factors that create emotional disturbances, and the principles that should be observed by parents and others in their association with the child. The author considers primarily the child who is but moderately retarded.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

4799. Nissen, Gerhardt. Über Auswirkungen von Milieuschäden auf schwachsinnige Kinder. (Effects of environmental deficits on mentally defective children.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 123-132.—Favorable educational surroundings resulted in rapid abatement of a great proportion of disturbances; developmental progress was impressive, due to the removal of inhibiting and retarding influences. Broken homes, inadequate home placement and poor educational methods are assigned responsibility for disturbances in mentally defective children. Inpatient observation is essential to determine the degree of mental deficit. English, French, and Spanish summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

4800. Ringelheim, Daniel. (*Lincoln State Sch., Ill.*), & Polatsek, Irwin. Group therapy with a

male defective group: a preliminary study. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 157-162.—The results of a pilot study on the use of group therapy with a male defective group are presented. The observational data obtained from the therapy sessions are discussed.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4801. Vail, David J. (*Rosewood, Owings Mills, Md.*) **An unsuccessful experiment in group therapy.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 144-151.—An unsuccessful experiment in group therapy with institutionalized adolescent mentally defective boys is described. "The meaning and dynamics of the process of therapeutic failure" are treated. The principal technical weakness of therapy in this instance appears to have been in insufficient divergence from standard, classical non-directive techniques. This concerned specifically insufficient control by the therapist of the group membership and composition, and inadequate attention to oral needs of the patients.—*V. M. Staudt.*

4802. Warkany, Josef, & Selkirk, Theodore K. **Discordant monozygotic twins.** *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 89, 144-148.—In one of monozygotic twins, hypothyroidism "resulted in retarded growth and development. The twin sister remained unaffected and showed excellent mental development and normal growth."—*G. K. Morlan.*

4803. Yannet, Herman. (*Southbury Training Sch., Conn.*) **The community management of the mentally retarded.** *J. La. State med. Soc.*, 1955, 107, 291-295.—Points out the major difficulties in meeting the responsibilities involved in the management of mentally retarded children, the various degrees of mental retardation encountered (each posing its own problems), what should constitute a coordinated program of training and medical care, and some of the problems confronting the parents and families of the mentally retarded child.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

(See also abstracts 4765, 5106, 5197, 5199, 5202)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

4804. Angelino, Henry, & Shedd, Charles L. **A note on berdache.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1955, 57, 121-125.—Despite the fact that berdaches or transvestites have been known to exist among the American Indians for many years no synthesis of the materials has been made. The authors suggest that berdache be characterized as an individual of a definite physiological sex who assumes the role and status of the opposite sex, and who is viewed by the community as such. Transvestism is assumed as a part of the role structure taken by the individual. It is not, however, interchangeable with berdache, for more is implied in role and status than an occasional or even permanent cross-dressing. While a berdache is a transvestite, a transvestite is not necessarily a berdache.—*H. Angelino.*

4805. Bayer, Leona M. **Potential infertility in young women; medical alertness vs. patient anxiety.** *Fertility & Sterility.*, 1954, 5, 461-467.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(6), abs. 13712.)

4806. Becker, Howard S. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **Marijuana use and social control.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 3, 35-44.—The use of marijuana generally passes through three developmental stages: (1) the

beginning stage in which marijuana is smoked for the first time; (2) the occasional stage, in which use is sporadic and dependent on chance factors; and (3) the regular stage in which marijuana becomes a part of the daily routine. 50 intensive interviews with marijuana users provided the author with insights into the effects of social control on these various stages of marijuana use. Availability of marijuana, the proximity and power of informal and formal social controls, and the affiliation of the potential user with marijuana subcultural groups all relate to the level to which an individual advances through the stages described.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

4807. Bennett, A. E. **Prevention of suicide.** *Calif. Med.*, 1954, 81, 396-401.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(7), abs. 16295.)

4808. Bhaskaran, K. (*Allan Mem. Hosp., 1025 Pine Ave., West, Montreal, Can.*) **Some somatization patterns in reactive depression.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 444-451.—It is assumed that there are some identifiable patterns in somatization reactions in non-psychotic reactive depressions. Some recognized psychodynamic factors of basic importance in depressive reactions and associated physiological responses are suggested as the main determinants of these patterns. 10 illustrative cases. 28 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4809. Brown, Paul R. (*Westchester County Penitentiary, East View, N. Y.*) **The problem drinker and the jail.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1955, 16, 474-483.—Four-fifths of all men sentenced to the penitentiary go there because of the effects of excessive indulgence in alcohol; 28% were drinking at the time of offense or immediately prior; 51% were drunk when arrested. Management problems are many. About half of these men can function with adequacy only under close supervision. Indefinite commitment to a farm type institution is recommended.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4810. Calvin, Allen D., Koons, Paul B., Jr., Bingham, Joseph L., & Fink, Howard H. (*Michigan State U., E. Lansing.*) **A further investigation of the relationship between manifest anxiety and intelligence.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 280-282.—"Two groups of college students were given the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test and the Taylor Anxiety Scale. Group A was composed of 36 students in an undergraduate psychology class. Group B was made up of 15 students with lower IQ scores who were having academic difficulty. Significant negative correlations between A-scale scores and several Wechsler subtests were reported for Group A, and when Group B was combined with Group A the A-scale scores of the combined groups showed a significant negative correlation with Total IQ, Verbal IQ and a large number of subtests."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

4811. Caprio, Frank S. **Variations in sexual behavior; a psychodynamic study of deviations in various expressions of sexual behavior.** New York: Citadel Press, 1955. xxxi, 344 p. \$5.00.—The two main kinds of sexuality are (1) coitus and (2) masturbatory practices; each of these may be "normal" or "neurotic." On the basis of this classification, homosexuality "is nothing more than a form of mutual masturbation." ". . . the quality and quantity plus the kind of management we exercise in connection with this hunger for . . . sex . . . determines

whether we are normal or neurotic . . . the individual who prefers types of sexual gratification tending to engender serious complications is . . . neurotic." Masturbation, homosexuality, incest, miscellaneous sexual variations, and socio-legal and therapeutic management of sexual problems are discussed and illustrated with numerous case histories. 181-item bibliography.—H. D. Arbitman.

4812. Davids, Anthony. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Relations among several objective measures of anxiety under different conditions of motivation. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 275-279.—"The Taylor Anxiety Scale measures essentially the same variable or trait as that measured by several other available instruments," the Psycho-somatic Inventory, and anxiety self-rating scale. 23 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

4813. Evans, John T. Case report of an amateur artist. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 480-485.—The case of a seaman hospitalized following a suicidal attempt is described and four of his drawings are reproduced and analyzed in terms of their underlying psychodynamics.—N. H. Pronko.

4814. Feigen, George A., & Alles, Gordon A. Physiological concomitants of mescaline intoxication. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1955, 16, 167-178.—7 normal male subjects received varying doses of mescaline, with 3 not receiving the highest dose. Changes in amplitude of knee-jerk, mydriasis, color vision, postural reflexes, and intellect, are presented. 10 references.—S. Kavvack.

4815. Flescher, Joachim. A dualistic viewpoint on anxiety. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 415-446.—Anxiety appears as a substitute for aggressive action provoked by the dangerous situation. "The energies of the nonmaterialized aggressive action against the frustrating or threatening object in the deprivational situation are used by the ego for repression. The anxiety that is manifested after repression is a sign that the deprivational situation still exists, and that the original instinctual drives and the various types of aggressive responses to frustration . . . are trying to force their way into consciousness and thus into the sphere of motor execution." Anxiety is a summation of unreleased aggressive energies. Aggression is related to frustration of drives of every nature. 21 references.—D. Prager.

4816. Franco, S. Charles. (*Consolidated Edison Co., N. Y.*) Problem drinking and industry. *Amer. Mgmt. Ass., Personn. Ser.*, 1955, No. 163, 15-26.—The program of Consolidated Edison in dealing with the problem of alcoholism is presented. Recognizing the alcoholic, procedures used in dealing with the problem, preventive measures, and evaluation of results of the program over a 7-year period are among points discussed.—T. R. Lindbom.

4817. Free, James Lamb. *Just one more*. New York: Coward-McCann, 1955. viii, 211 p. \$3.50.—Addressed to the relatives of the chronic alcoholic, the book describes the situation of the drinker including his search for a magic control. Chapters cover the role of the clergyman, the psychiatrist, the lay therapist, the clinic, and the hospital, and policies and expenses of such are reviewed in terms of practical advice.—W. L. Wilkins.

4818. Fried, Edrita. Ego functions and techniques of ego strengthening. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 407-429.—General forms of ego impairment, as well as the impairment of specific ego functions, as a result of parental overprotection or rejection are discussed. Specific functions covered include: amount of thinking engaged in, the use of cause-effect connections, anticipatory thinking, time perspective, self-image, and self-awareness. A discussion by Richard Sterba is included.—L. N. Solomon.

4819. Garst, Josephine B., & Stobin, Eleanore K. Trends in the 17-ketosteroid excretion of male sex offenders. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 125-130.—Biochemical urinalysis using 15 control and 49 experimental Ss indicated, by statistical analysis, significantly lower 24 hour median scores for the "non-aggressive" sex offender group than for the controls. The same was also found for this group when day versus night studies were made. Results are discussed in relation to hormonal and stress concepts.—L. A. Pennington.

4820. Gelinier-Ortigues, Marie-Cécile. (*Médecin des Hôpitaux de Paris, France.*), & Aubry, Jenny. Maternal deprivation, psychogenic deafness and pseudo-retardation. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 231-247.—This is a study of Paul, an abandoned child and one of a series of investigations of the lack of maternal care on the development and personality of young children. Discussion.—N. H. Pronko.

4821. Gerard, Donald L., & Kornetsky, Conan. Adolescent opiate addiction: a study of control and addict subjects. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 457-486.—Addicts exceeded controls in personality malfunction to a statistically significant and clinically impressive extent. In the young addict's family background are found denial of limitations, wish-fulfilling distortions of reality, and an orientation toward status goals rather than toward goals of satisfaction and security. Specific personality or environmental factors do not produce addiction. 23 references.—D. Prager.

4822. Goldin, Samson. (*Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, Eng.*) Lilliputian hallucinations. Eight illustrative case histories. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 569-576.—The rare type of hallucination can be categorized into arteriosclerotic, toxic and epileptogenic groups, but there is always present a paranoid personality structure.—W. L. Wilkins.

4823. Hahn, Milton E., & Atkinson, Byron H. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) The sexually deviate student. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1955, 82, 85-87.—Sexual deviates on a large state university campus pose many legal, social and medical problems. What policies and procedures can be developed which will protect the individual and at the same time provide desirable administrative flexibility? The procedures developed at U.C.L.A. are summarized.—E. M. Bower.

4824. Hall, Julia C. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) Some conditions of anxiety extinction. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 126-132.—Four procedures for extinguishing anxiety were tested with rats as Ss. The results support the following conclusions: 1. Remaining away from an anxiety-eliciting situation for a short period of time does not bring about extinction of anxiety; 2. The

Pavlovian extinction operation does weaken the strength of conditioned anxiety; 3. The anxiety extinction process is accelerated by the pairing, during the extinction operation, of the anxiety-producing stimulus with a positive reinforcer (a cage mate stimulus animal); and tentatively, 4. An additional emotionalizing operation (blocking of escape) that is concurrent with the extinction operation will impede the extinction process.—*L. N. Solomon.*

4825. Harris, Daniel H., Firestone, Richard W., & Wagner, Carl M. (*Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.*) *Brief psychotherapy and enuresis.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 246.—Brief report.

4826. Heilbrunn, Gert. *The basic fear.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 447-466.—Anxiety preparedness in the newborn is the result of his inherited fear of cannibalistic annihilation. The cathexis of the ever-existing threat of passive cannibalistic incorporation is defensively shifted to the castration complex, which assumes the character of "exuvial sacrifice." 46 references.—*D. Prager.*

4827. Henderson, David. *The classification and treatment of psychopathic states.* *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 5-14.—Historical review of the concept is given and followed by Henderson's threefold classification (aggressive, inadequate, creative). British approaches to treatment are discussed with emphasis upon (1) eugenics and (2) psychiatric clinics for children.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4828. Hoff, H. *Zur Kritik des Begriffes der Managerkrankheit.* (A criticism of the concept of "manager disease.") *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 97-106.—This "disease" results from an interaction of genetic factors, organ deficiency, and habits of life. It derives from an inner necessity, a special psychological structure. Exhortations to "relax" are useless. Thorough psychotherapy is required to alter basic psychological structure. English and French summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

4829. Holmberg, Gunnar, & Mårtens, Sten. (*Beckomberga Hosp., Bromma, Sweden.*) *Electroencephalographic changes in man correlated with blood alcohol concentration and some other conditions following standardized ingestion of alcohol.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1955, 16, 411-424.—Ten alcoholics were compared with 10 attendants with no significant differences in blood alcohol curves or shift in EEG frequency. But maximum EEG changes coincided with maximum blood alcohol concentration in patients and remained 45 minutes after maximum blood concentration in the attendants. Ataxia produced in patients was less than in attendants.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4830. Hussain, Karamat. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) *Case history of a difficult child—a girl whose parents wanted a boy.* *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar*, 1952, Pt. III, 113.—Abstract.

4831. Jaeger, Jacob O. S. *Mechanisms in depression.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 441-451.—"The intent of this paper was to review some of the dynamics of the symptom complex of depression. The cases are cited from this limited viewpoint. The personality components of excessive narcissistic

cathexis of the ego are mentioned. The interplay of ambivalence, unconscious repressed drives, guilt feelings and the ego-superego conflict is exposed. The defensive mechanism of regression to earlier levels of integration is the end result of depression."—*L. N. Solomon.*

4832. Klein, Melanie. *El complejo de edipo a la luz de las ansiedades tempranas.* (The oedipus complex in the light of early anxieties.) *Rev. Psicoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 439-496.—(See 20: 1077.)

4833. Ladwig, Harold A. (*Creighton U., Omaha, Neb.*) *An electroencephalographic study of Doriden.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 351-355.—Experimental study of this non-barbiturate sedative showed changes in brain wave patterns which accordingly prevented it from being considered "the ideal sedative" in psychiatric subjects.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4834. Langford, William S. (*Babies Hosp., New York, N. Y.*) *Disturbance in mother-infant relationship leading to apathy, extra nutritional sucking and hair ball.* In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 57-76.—The dramatic change in an unresponsive, withdrawn and retarded 17-month old child is described under a T.L.C. regime administered in the hospital. Follow-up data obtained over a six-year period are included. Discussion.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4835. Lapitskii, A. I. *Ob ul'traparadoksal'noi faze kak osnove nekotorykh psikhopatologicheskikh iavlenii u psikhicheskikh bol'nykh.* (On the ultraparadoxical phase as the basis of several psychopathological phenomena in psychopaths.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 512-515.—In many psychopaths one can discern, on the basis of their strange talk and thinking, the ultraparadoxical phase in the dynamics of cortical activity. The "tendency toward ultraparadoxical relations in cortical dynamics" can be noticed also in certain instances of depersonalization.—*I. D. London.*

4836. Lerner, Arthur. (*Los Angeles (Calif.) City Jail.*) *Self-evaluation in group counseling with male alcoholic inmates.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 286-298.—Describes and evaluates "teaching-counseling" sessions with male alcoholics in a city jail. Summaries of four sessions are given, and questionnaire results are discussed. A large majority of the respondents indicated the importance of listening to the experiences of other alcoholics; they also felt that the group should comprise 20-25 members. A diminution of hostility and greater participation were observed as a result of the sessions.—*H. H. Strupp.*

4837. Lindemann, Erich; Vaughan, Warren T., Jr., & McGinnis, Manon. (*Harvard Sch. of Pub. Health, Boston, Mass.*) *Preventive intervention in a four-year-old child whose father committed suicide.* In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 5-30.—A clinical case is presented to show how screening procedures can be utilized to ascertain hazardous life situations at critical points of the life cycle and to apply preventive measures to the ensuing reaction of one or more members of the family concerned that might otherwise become emotional casualties. Discussion.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4838. Lirtzman, Sidney. Social activity in anxiety extinction. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1441-1442.—Abstract.

4839. McLean, Alan; Monroe, Jack; Yolles, Stanley; Hill, Harris, & Storrow, H. Alan. (U. S. Publ. Hlth Serv Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) Acceptability for psychotherapy in institutionalized narcotic addicts. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 356-362.—To try to develop a screening procedure for selecting patients for psychotherapy a social service questionnaire, social worker interview, psychological tests, psychiatric judgments, and a 3-session "trial" in therapy were applied to 100 addicts. Results indicated that "social service interviews and psychological test methods can select a sample from a larger population which is very similar to that which psychiatrists, after a brief trial, consider to be acceptable for psychotherapy."—L. A. Pennington.

4840. Marconi, Juan; Varela, Anibal; Rosenblat, Enrique; Solari, Guido; Marchesse, Ines; Alvarado, Rolando, & Enriquez, Walter. (U. Chile, Santiago.) A survey on the prevalence of alcoholism among the adult population of a suburb of Santiago. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1955, 16, 438-446.—Male-female ratio for alcoholism was 13.2 and for drunkenness of any frequency was 12.5; 28.3% of the men and 0.5% of the women were classified as periodic excessive drinkers; 8.3% of the men and 0.6% of women over age 15 were classified as alcoholics.—W. L. Wilkins.

4841. Mardones R., Jorge; Segovia-Riquelme, Natividad; Hederra D., Arturo, & Alcaíno G., Francisco. (U. Chile, Santiago.) Effect of some self-selection conditions on the voluntary alcohol intake of rats. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1955, 16, 425-437.—Appetite for alcohol observed in rats can be altered by offering them a third choice of sugar solutions, suggesting that the observed preference is not actually a craving, and that implications for human alcoholism should be made most cautiously.—W. L. Wilkins.

4842. Martimor, E., Nicolas-Charles, P., & Dereux, J. Délires amphétaminiques. Considérations physiopathologiques et médico-légales. (Delirious states induced by benzedrine addiction. Physiopathological and medicolegal considerations.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 1(3), 353-368.—The authors, noting the increase of benzedrine addiction, give the detailed case of a physician arrested during a psychotic episode caused by repeated heavy intravenous dosage of a benzedrine derivative (maxiton). While describing the severity of the symptoms resembling an acute paranoid break, the authors observed the relative ease of the withdrawal process and the rapid return to the pre-psychotic personality picture of the patient. The most striking aspect of the addiction seems to be an exaggeration of the premorbid personality with the grave danger of precipitating incipient psychotic tendencies.—M. D. Stein.

4843. Martin, Barclay. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Galvanic skin conductance as a function of successive interviews. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 91-94.—20 Ss who scored high on the Taylor Anxiety Scale were seen for 5 successive sessions. 10 Ss experienced a free association period followed by a discussion of their associations; and the other ten, the control group, experienced a free association period followed by listening to their own associations played back to them. Measures of galvanic skin conductance were obtained during all sessions. For the free association periods there was a significant tendency for the average skin conductance to decrease as a function of successive sessions for both groups. Average skin conductance during an initial relaxation period did not change as a function of successive sessions, but was less than the skin conductance during free association for all sessions.—L. B. Heathers.

4844. Montagu, J. D. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, Eng.), & Davies, L. S. Electrical treatment of anxiety states. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 577-592.—Fifty patients and 50 controls were treated by subconvulsive electrostimulation and results assessed by improvement, by Porteus Maze and other tests and by Funkenstein's test of autonomic reactivity. Both groups showed about the same amount of improvement. 21 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4845. Moss, Leonard M. Prognosis of the suicidal patient. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 336-337.—Abstract and discussion.

4846. Oldham, A. J. (Cane Hill Hosp., Coulsdon, Surrey, Eng.) The effect of isoniazid on depressive states. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 564-568.—Judged from results with 33 patients, no results need be expected.—W. L. Wilkins.

4847. Osmond, Humphrey. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn, Sask., Can.) Ololiuqui: the ancient Aztec narcotic. Remarks on the effects of Rivea Corymbosa (ololiuqui). *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 526-537.—Four personal experiments with the substance are reported with implications for research and possible use. 23 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4848. Overzier, Claus. Beitrag zur Kenntnis des männlichen Transvestitismus. (Contribution to the knowledge of male transvestitism.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 152-168.—An endocrinologist gives excerpts from personal statements by 17 male transvestites who sought his help, many for an operation that would make their body more "female." All appeared sexually inhibited and were, for the most part, not homosexual, neither in apparent inclination nor behavior, though they often attracted homosexual men. The author is opposed to the granting of such persons' wishes for operative changes in their bodies, holding that, in the long run, neither the patient nor society is benefitted. From his physical examinations he found no evidence for the "latent hermaphroditism" nor for the endocrine dysfunctions in which most of his transvestites believed.—E. W. Eng.

4849. Pavestadt, Eleanor. (The James Jackson Putnam Children's Center, Boston, Mass.) History of a child with an atypical development, and some vicissitudes of his treatment. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 379-405.—The history of a 4-year-old boy with unusual development and his treatment complicated by his mother's own personality difficulties is chronicled. Follow-up notes on the case and a theoretical discussion are included.—N. H. Pronko.

4850. Peters, George. (Philadelphia General Hosp., Pa.) Color blindness and emotional dis-

organization. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1955, 32, 367-372.—"A group of 100 male inpatients of the Alcoholism Study Unit of the Philadelphia General Hospital were examined with the new Dvorine color perception test." ". . . those alcoholics with anomalous color perception showed a disproportionate representation of schizoid personalities, brain syndromes, and pathological reactions to alcohol." This finding ". . . might indicate that color blindness is more intimately related to emotional and cortical integrative factors than previously supposed." However, the sample is small and atypical, so that further research is necessary.—*T. Shipley*.

4851. **Portella Nunes, E.** *Angustia e psicopatologia.* (Anxiety and psychopathology.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 363-386.—The theories of Kiergaard and Heidegger involving the role of anxiety in psychopathology are discussed. These are related to psychoanalytic contributions regarding anxiety in neurotic conflict. Goldstein's conceptual framework is also discussed. English and French summaries. 24 references.—*G. S. Wieder*.

4852. **Rado, Sandor.** *Evolutionary basis of sexual adaptation.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 389-396.—An attempt is made "to trace the healthy, impaired and deficient forms of sexual adaptation to their biological and cultural origins, and to arrive at a unified evolutionary framework of meaning."—*N. H. Pronko*.

4853. **Rangell, Leo.** *On the psychoanalytic theory of anxiety: a statement of a unitary theory.* *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 389-414.—". . . anxiety in the human is the resultant of internal tension and discharge phenomena, instinctive and/or instinctual, filtering thru ego faculties of perception, judgment, anticipation, and response." The ego's estimate of danger automatically lights up the anxiety which is then taken as a signal and responded to accordingly. "Damming up of instinctual energy is an economic-dynamic condition of displeasure, and anxiety a specific reaction to the danger which this (or any other condition of danger) entails." 51 references.—*D. Prager*.

4854. **Rasmussen, E. Wulff.** *Experimental homosexual behavior in male albino rats.* *Acta psychol.*, 1955, 11, 303-334.—If male rats attempting copulation with females are shocked electrically, will they attempt copulation with an introduced male? When the inhibition has once been firmly established in animals with strong sex drive, they will engage more actively in homosexual behavior than animals with a low sex drive. The strength of the drive depends on genetic factors. But in man, homosexual behavior seems to result from the interaction of at least two of several factors: strength, inhibitions, lack of opportunity, hormonal imbalance. 21 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

4855. **Rees, T. P., & Glatt, M. M.** (*Warlingham Park Hosp., Surrey, Eng.*) *The mental hospital and the alcoholic.* *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1954, 14, 11-14.—Some alcoholics can be successfully treated in out-patient clinics but the mental hospital is for many the best place to begin the recovery process. Admission to a mental hospital often represents "the rock-bottom stage." Reaching this stage often leads the patient to acknowledge his helplessness to control his drinking much earlier than he otherwise would

have. Then whether he joins AA or is seen in therapy, the process begins earlier. In order to avoid pseudo-recovery and too rapid discharge from the institution, patients should be urged to agree to stay as long as the hospital staff thinks desirable.—*G. E. Copple*.

4856. **Rocheblave-Spenle, A.-M.** *Rôles masculins et rôles féminins dans les états intersexuels.* (Masculine and feminine roles in intersexuality.) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1954, 2, 281-312.—(44 references.)

4857. **Rosenfeld, Jona Michael, & Brandt, Margaret.** (*Lasker Mental Hygiene & Child Guidance Center of Hadassah, Jerusalem, Israel.*) *A mother whose child would not eat: psychiatric casework in a well-baby clinic.* In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 31-55.—A typical clinical case is presented to illustrate the work of this well-baby clinic in Jerusalem. Discussion.—*N. H. Pronko*.

4858. **Rosenman, Stanley.** *Pacts, possessions, and the alcoholic.* *Amer. Imago*, 1955, 12, 241-274.—"The distinctive aspects of alcoholism as compared with other mental illnesses were pointed out: its continued tie with morality, religion, and a politics of the 'crusading' variety. To account for this peculiarity of alcoholism we presented a dominant, underlying fantasy of many problem drinkers which seizes upon alcohol for its actualization. The paper concluded with some suggestions of this fantasy for the nature of the superego organization in the psychopathic personality—and in addition, for the psychology of the temperance movement." 46 references.—*W. A. Varvel*.

4859. **Rosenman, Stanley.** (*City Coll. New York.*) *The Skid Row alcoholic and the negative ego image.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1955, 16, 447-473.—The acting out behavior of the skid row personality is analyzed with illustrations from a detailed case to show the meaningfulness of the dynamics. Contrasted with the ego ideal is the negative ego image as typified by the alcoholic bum. It is suggested that this negative ego image can be of equal importance in personality structure with the ego ideal. 27 references.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

4860. **Sabbath, Joseph C.** (*Children's Med. Center, Boston, Mass.*) *Infantilization of a preschool child.* In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 199-229.—A therapeutic failure is discussed in the case of a six-year-old child who showed pseudo-retardation, the central pathogenic factor being a distorted mother-child relationship stemming from a near-psychosis in the mother.—*N. H. Pronko*.

4861. **Schuster, Daniel B.** *On the fear of success.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 412-420.—Some fall ill at the pinnacle of success. Some with talent never achieve success. Some pay too great a price for success. Most fear success will bring resentment and opposition. Basically, the fear of success is an outgrowth of the tensions and struggles relating to the oedipal problem and castration complex.—*D. Prager*.

4862. **Shagass, Charles, & Naiman, James.** (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) *The sedation threshold, manifest anxiety, and some aspects of ego function.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 397-406.—The hypothesis is posited that if the degree of

manifest anxiety is held constant, the sedation threshold should be lower where there is greater impairment of ego functions. The results, obtained from normal controls, psychoneurotic and psychotic subjects, provided evidence in support of the hypothesis. The conclusion is reached that "sedation threshold is correlated positively with the degree of manifest anxiety and negatively correlated with degree of impairment of ego functioning."—L. A. Pennington.

4863. Sperling, Melitta. *Etiology and treatment of sleep disturbances in children*. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 358-368.—"The chronic insomnia of young children is of serious import, often the first symptom of severe neurotic or psychotic disorders. The psychodynamics of the neurotic sleep disturbances are similar to those of the traumatic neuroses. The sooner treatment of the disturbance is instituted, the better the results. Six illustrative clinical examples are cited."—L. N. Solomon.

4864. Stekel, Wilhelm. *Sadism and masochism; the psychology of hatred and cruelty*. 2 vols. New York: Liveright, 1953. xvii, 441; xiii, 473 p. \$7.50.—A new English edition of this work (see 4: 640) with an introduction by Emil A. Gutheil.

4865. Sulzberger, Carl Fulton. *Psychoanalytic treatment of the paranoid personality*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 430-440.—Recommended as the best atmosphere for the treatment of the paranoid personality is that of a mild positive transference. Some of the pitfalls or dangers which operate against the formation of a workable transference are briefly sketched. The immediate aim of psychotherapy with paranoid personalities is a restoration of their self-esteem which is diminished and which they bolster by exaggerated and morbid measures.—L. N. Solomon.

4866. Vahia, N. S. *Stupor lasting more than seven years with recovery*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 302-303.—A case history is presented of a government servant who developed a stupor lasting for over seven years with apparent complete recovery.—N. H. Pronko.

4867. Waal, Nic. (*Inst. Child Psychotherapy, Oslo, Norway*.) *A special technique of psychotherapy with an autistic child*. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 431-449.—A case is presented of a severely regressed non-verbal boy of three who showed response to treatment achieved by means of the author's "vegetotherapy" whereby representatives of aggression and guilt such as the jaw muscles were stimulated by massage with the intent of provoking affect which was gradually brought under some degree of control.—N. H. Pronko.

4868. World Health Organization. *Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction. Fifth report*. *World Hlth Org. tech. Rep. Ser.*, 1955, No. 95, 16 p.—A number of new drugs are added to the Committee's standing list of those drugs producing addiction. The report expands on the present status of addiction to pethidine, the mastication of the coca leaf, and the situation concerning *Cannabis sativa*.—J. C. Franklin.

4869. Zetzel, Elizabeth R. *The concept of anxiety in relation to the development of psychoanalysis*. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 369-388.—Anxiety bears some relation to physiological

stress which is experienced early in life by the ego and which serves as a stimulus for the development of defenses. "The quality and efficiency of these defenses will, at every period of life, be determined partly by the greater or lesser demands which have been put upon the organism in the earliest stages of development, partly on the degree to which a new danger situation, whether external or internal, regressively revives older fears, partly on the degree and extent of the new stimulus, partly on inborn factors possibly related to the capacity to tolerate unrelieved tension without somatic discharge. . . . the detailed understanding of the predisposition to anxiety, of specific anxiety situations, and of the various methods by which they are handled, has been and remains the main task of clinical psychoanalysis." 26 references.—D. Prager.

(See also abstracts 4290, 4872, 4951, 5277)

SPEECH DISORDERS

4870. Alajouanine, Th. (*La Salpêtrière, Paris*.) *Essai d'une approche neurophysiologique du langage pathologique*. (A neuro-physiological approach to language pathology.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1955, 55, 373-390.—Many varieties of language disorder are described and classified in terms of a theoretically bi-polar organization of receptive versus expressive language functions. Jackson's dichotomy of voluntary and emotional speech is invoked to account for particular aphasic phenomena. A neuro-physiological basis is suggested for all language disorders.—B. A. Maher.

4871. Arns, Josephine. (*Pennsylvania Dept. Labor & Industry, Upper Darby*.) *Serving the severely disabled: speech and hearing disorders*. *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(9), 32-34.—By means of examples, the plan for working with speech and hearing cases in the Philadelphia area is illustrated. Five key factors in successful placement of the handicapped are cited.—S. L. Warren.

4872. Benton, Arthur L., Hartman, Clarence H., & Sarason, Irwin G. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City*.) *Some relations between speech behavior and anxiety level*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 295-297.—The relationships between certain formal aspects of speech behavior and anxiety level, as defined by score on the Taylor Scale of Manifest Anxiety, are investigated. Interpretations of TAT cards for two groups of Ss, one "high anxious" and the other "low anxious" as determined by the Taylor scale, are scored for verb/adjective quotient, number of adjectives per 100 words, total number of words, latency, and number of words per minute. For all five measures, the "high anxious" groups showed higher scores; however, only the predicted difference in total word count, and the predicted difference in latent time, approached statistical significance.—L. R. Zeilin.

4873. Bloodstein, Oliver, & Bloodstein, Annette. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) *Interpretations of facial reactions to stuttering*. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 148-155.—25 stutterers and 25 non-stutterers viewed a picture series of ten persons whose faces had been filmed without their knowledge while they were listening to severe stuttering. Subjects in both groups disagreed widely about the reactions ex-

pressed. There is no essential difference between the interpretations of stutterers and non-stutterers. The interpretation of listeners' reactions failed to correspond to the actions admitted by the listeners. Stutterers' interpretations did not appear to mirror their conceptions of listeners' reactions to their own speech from the experiment.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4874. Cariri, Benjamin A. (*Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kans.*) **The occurrence of chronic aphasia in the left hemiplegia of adults.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16, 16-18; 26-27.—The clinic records of 104 cases (83 male, 21 female; C.A. 16 to 77 years) giving evidence of aphasia lasting more than six months were examined. "At least 10 subjects . . . manifested paralyses or findings which would indicate involvement of the right cerebral hemisphere," suggesting that "speech and language may be functions of the right" as well as of the left hemisphere. Data on handedness, age of onset, and duration are provided.—*T. E. Newland.*

4875. Davidson, Grover Donald. **The effect of altered external side-tone transmission time upon oral reading rate, precision of articulation, and pitch variability.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1140.—Abstract.

4876. Elkan, Dorothea. (*Hurtwood Sch., Peaslake near Guildford, Surrey, Eng.*) **Development of an aphasic child; a case study.** *Volta Rev.*, 1955, 57, 71-72.—A case history of a 5.5-year-old boy, believed to have had poliomyelitis at the age of three. His progress at the Hurtwood School in England, a school for totally and severely deaf children, is described and methods used in communicating with him and in teaching him to talk are given. He possessed some residual hearing but the sensory and motor centers appeared to be severely damaged. In this case a school for the deaf proved of great benefit although it is generally thought that aphasic children should be surrounded only by speaking people.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped.*)

4877. Hardy, William G., & Bordley, John E. (*Johns Hopkins U. Sch. Med., Baltimore.*) **Treating young children for hearing impairment.** *Children*, 1955, 2, 173-178.—There is a close relationship between impaired hearing and behavior. This calls for the earliest possible diagnosis. The etiologic pattern is diffused. Most infants and young children with hearing handicaps suffer from injuries to the auditory nerve rather than from middle ear infections, common in school-age children. The author shows how children under six can and do learn language and speech if the program is launched early enough and is followed through in the formative years.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4878. Heuyer, G. **Troubles du langage chez l'enfant.** (*Language disturbances in childhood.*) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 232-242.—Four cases of severe disturbances of language in children are presented: 2 cases of aphasia in children who had never learned to speak and had neurological histories and symptoms; the general intellectual development of one of the children was normal, the other one was apparently generally retarded. A schizophrenic boy had developed normally until early adolescence when developed a progressive mutism as part of a schizophrenic picture. A child with severe emotional dis-

turbance had developed normally but had refused to speak to strangers at the age of three; when he was examined at 8 years he conversed freely with other children in the absence of adults, but was mute when adults were present. Problems of differential diagnosis are discussed. 7 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

4879. Hudson, Atwood. (*Rockford Coll., Ill.*) **A Fulbright report.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 131-134.—Report of the Fulbright lectures on speech pathology delivered at the Department of Pediatrics, Medical School, University of Oslo for the academic year 1953-54.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4880. Knoblochova, Jifina. (*Psychiatric Clinic, Prague.*) **Léčení koktavosti trvalým spánkem.** (The treatment of stuttering with the prolonged sleep.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1951, 14, 223-231.—The author has quite casually discovered the effective action of therapeutic sleep on the stuttering and describes in this paper 20 cases of stutterers treated with this method. Great improvement or nearly complete healing has been observed in 5 cases, average improvement in 13 cases and small improvement in 2 cases. All cases have afterwards better reacted to the treatment with proper exercises. Russian summary.—*M. Chojnowski.*

4881. Knower, Franklin H. **Graduate theses in speech and hearing disorders—1953.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 69-76.—A list by title and subject of the graduate theses in the field of speech and hearing disorders for 1953.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4882. Mecham, Merlin J., Stoomsta, Courtney, & Soderberg, George. (*Brigham Young U., Provo, Utah.*) **Effects of tolserol on the speech errors of mentally defective children.** *Amer. J. phys. Med.*, 1955, 34, 535-536.—The authors used tolserol (mephenesin) which is stated to be a muscle-relaxing drug "which reduces the amount of tonicity in gross musculature." Cerebral palsied patients and stutterers tended to show more clearly the benefit derived from the relaxation of the drug. ". . . the drug may be beneficial . . . in conjunction with therapy as a means of obtaining greater relaxation, but not as a therapeutic device in and of itself."—*F. A. Whitehouse.*

4883. Morley, D. E. (*U. Mich., Ann Arbor.*) **The rehabilitation of adults with dysarthric speech.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 58-64.—The author presents the dysarthrias of a number of neurological conditions such as paralysis agitans, multiple sclerosis, progressive bulbar palsy, bulbar poliomyelitis, direct trauma, etc. Methods for examination and rehabilitation are presented.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4884. Morley, D. E. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Speech disorders resulting from bulbar poliomyelitis.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 156-163.—Bulbar poliomyelitis with chronic damage to the cranial nerve nuclei produces disturbances of mastication, swallowing, various paralyses of the face, tongue, and laryngeal muscles with resulting articulation defect, hypernasality and dysphonia. In some cases loss of motor function was confined to the acute stage and followed by a degree of recovery. The speech therapist can provide a training program for chronically paralyzed cases consisting of activities to

improve or restore oral motor skills. The amount of improvement is dependent on the extent of damage, the amount of natural recovery, the initiative and persistence of the patient, and the effectiveness of the therapy program.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4885. Powers, Margaret Hall. **The dichotomy in our profession.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 4-10.—The speech and hearing profession is rapidly developing a division of interest between persons primarily interested in clinical tasks. Investigators should work more closely with clinical populations, with clinical therapists and attempt to communicate more intelligibly the results of research. Clinical workers should develop more responsible attitudes toward evidence and rely less on subjectivity. The profession must protect its basic unity.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4886. Quraishi, M. A. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) **A case of stammering.** *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi*, 1954, Pt. III, 269.—Abstract.

4887. Schuell, Hildred. (*VA Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.*) **Diagnosis and prognosis in aphasia.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 308-315.—Aphasic symptoms, when viewed in relation to 3 cerebral systems required in language (auditory, visual, sensorimotor) and in reference to the 4 language modalities (understanding spoken word, reading, speaking, writing), fall into stable patterns each with diagnostic and prognostic values. The 5 recurring patterns are described and their clinical values indicated. Treatment regimens can better be planned when these patterns have been delineated.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4888. Schuell, Hildred (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*), Carroll, Virginia, & Street, Barbara Stansell. **Clinical treatment of aphasia.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 43-53.—All aphasic patients are impaired in auditory retention and recall. In addition, specific sensori-motor involvement, or specific visual involvement may coexist as complicating factors. Treatment for the individual patient is determined by the kinds of impairment which are present. Auditory stimulation is essential for all aphasic patients. A technique of treatment is described.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4889. Sheehan, Joseph G. (*U.C.L.A.*), & Zelen, Seymour L. **Level of aspiration in stutterers and nonstutterers.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 83-86.—"Forty adult stutterers were compared with sixty normal speakers on three dimensions of their performance on the Rotter Level of Aspiration Board. . . . The stutterers were significantly lower in average D score, or discrepancy between aim and accomplishment. . . . They predicted more modest performances and showed in general a lower level of aspiration. . . . To a greater extent than the normal population, stutterers avoid even the threat of failure. . . . Within the normal group, there was no significant sex difference in D score. Within the stuttering group, the females were strikingly low."—*L. N. Solomon.*

4890. Sherman, Dorothy. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Reliability and utility of individual ratings of severity of audible characteristics of stuttering.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 11-16.—Twenty adult stutterers, 18 males and 2 females, read

prose material for a three-minute recording. The 20 three-minute samples were rated by a group of 30 elementary psychology students and a group of 30 graduate students in psychology or speech pathology, in nine second samples previously rated on a nine point severity scale. The observers then practiced the experimental task by rating two three-minute samples which had been recorded for this purpose. Intensive training in rating did not increase the reliability of the individual ratings.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4891. Subtelny, J. Daniel. **The significance of early orthodontia in cleft palate rehabilitative planning.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 135-147.—Discussion of orthodontic anomalies and their early treatment in cleft palate. Early treatment is directed toward the counteraction of adverse muscular influences. Early establishment of more normal intermaxillary relationships frequently brings about an improvement in many associated conditions such as ventilation, more normal growth, etc. Speech also develops more readily and rapidly on the basis of more normal structures. There is minor danger of the surgically united palate re-opening. Several periods of treatment may be necessary and long periods of retention are inevitable. Work with orally sensitized patients in these ages is extremely difficult.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4892. Trotter, William D. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **The severity of stuttering during successive readings of the same material.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 17-25.—Twenty stutterers read a 500-word passage five successive times. One hundred moments of stuttering were arranged for presentation in random order and played back to a group of 11 observers who judged the severity of each individual moment of stuttering on a nine-point, equal-appearing-interval scale. There is significantly more severe stuttering on the first reading than on any subsequent reading of individual moments of stuttering, and words stuttered more often during the course of the five readings were, in general, the more severely stuttered words.—*M. F. Palmer.*

4893. Waelder, Robert. **La estructura de las ideas paranoicas. Examen critico de varias teorias.** (*The structure of paranoid ideas: a critical survey of various theories.*) *Rev. Psicoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 350-371.—(See 26: 1045.)

(See also abstracts 3845, 4781, 5077, 5083, 5110, 5138)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

4894. Adlow, Elijah. **Teen-age criminals.** *Atlanta Mon.*, 1955, 196(1), 46-50.—The increased incidence of juvenile crime is discussed as well as the changing nature of these crimes toward greater violence. The cause of this change is attributed to the lessening of strict discipline, to excessive indulgence of presentday children. Suggestions are given as to how this trend may be curbed.—*R. W. Colgin.*

4895. Bakwin, Harry. **Causes of juvenile delinquency.** *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 89, 368-373.—Delinquency is not caused by slums or poverty but by inadequate family background, suspicious personality, newspaper publicity of crime, undue prolongation of schooling for adolescents who are not

book learners, and a general relaxation of the restraining influences of home and church.—*G. K. Morlan.*

4896. Barndt, Robert J., & Johnson, Donald M. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) Time orientation in delinquents. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 343-345.—The time orientation of a group of 26 delinquent boys is compared with that of a matched control group of non-delinquents by obtaining stories from all Ss and scoring them in terms of the length of time covered by the action of the stories. The delinquent boys produce stories with significantly shorter time spans than do the control boys.—*L. R. Zeitlin.*

4897. Bertholom, A., & Marquart, R. L'examen psychotechnique des détenus adultes au centre national d'orientation de Fresnes. (Psychotechnical examination of adult prisoners at Fresnes National Orientation Center.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 357-365.—In 1950 the Centre National d'Orientation was opened at Fresnes to receive convicted criminals and to assign them to the most appropriate facility or program. The psychotechnical service was established to conduct psychological observations. Among the items considered in making recommendations are: vocational history, interests, educational aptitudes, probable reactions to incarceration, and personality traits. Use is made of interviews, case histories, the Ravens Progressive Matrices test, mechanical ability tests, projective tests, and specially developed instruments.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

4898. Bloom, Leonard. Some aspects of the residential psychotherapy of maladjusted or delinquent children. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 41-49.—Description of formal and informal psychotherapeutic approaches as applied to 45 disturbed boys at Red Hill School, Maidstone, Kent, is given and illustrated by reference to problem situations.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4899. Calder, W. The sexual offender: a prison medical officer's viewpoint. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 26-40.—Medical, legal, and management aspects of sex problems in British prisons are reviewed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4900. Cedarleaf, J. Lennart. Delinquency is a symptom. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6(57), 21-28.—Sociopathic, neurotic, defective character, and immature delinquents are described in terms of the early interpersonal situations typical of each, and in terms of the specific rehabilitation program which is consequently appropriate for each.—*A. Eglash.*

4901. Cedarleaf, J. Lennart. Literature on delinquency. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6(57), 41-42.—A brief description of 13 books, with 30 others listed.—*A. Eglash.*

4902. Chwast, Jacob. Police methods for handling delinquent youth. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1955, 46, 255-258.—Procedures used by The Juvenile Aid Bureau of the New York City Police Department are described with reference both to practical and research viewpoints.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4903. Cressey, Donald R. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) Hypotheses in the sociology of punishment. *Social. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 394-400.—The frequency with which punishments are imposed is used

as an index to which societal reactions to criminality are punitive or nonpunitive. Besides the theoretical problem for counting of presence or absence of punitive reactions in societies, the sociology of punishment poses several specific or detailed subsidiary problems. All current hypotheses suffer from the fact that variations in societal reactions to crime have not been precisely identified or measured. Systematic organization and integration of information is necessary.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4904. Gerkin, Charles V. (*Boys Industrial Sch., Topeka, Kans.*) The pastor and parents of delinquent children. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6(57), 8-13.—Delinquents' homes are rejecting, rigid, authoritarian, inconsistent; else they are overprotective. Only when a situation becomes acute is a pastor called; he can use this opportunity "to help people to examine the deeper meanings of their relationship with each other and to God," "to verbalize and understand their feelings about what has happened," and to "deal with the situation responsibly themselves."—*A. Eglash.*

4905. Gibbens, T. C. N., Pond, D. A., & Stafford-Clark, D. A follow-up study of criminal psychopaths. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 126-136.—Criminal records of 69 psychopaths and 56 criminal controls (originally studied diagnostically in 1948) were analyzed during the years 1948-53. "Although aggressive psychopaths were likely to offend again, their offences were not necessarily serious, more acquisitive than aggressive." EEG abnormality was not related to the after-conduct of psychopaths as a whole, although there was a trend suggesting defective EEG patterns to be associated with a good prognosis for the "inadequate psychopath." It is suggested that the concept of psychopathy be limited to those "seriously aggressive."—*L. A. Pennington.*

4906. Glover, Edward. Delinquency work in Britain: a survey of current trends. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1955, 46, 172-177.—Forces responsible for and the practical problems involved in the multidisciplinary approach to the delinquency problem are discussed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4907. Glover, Edward. Prognosis or prediction: a psychiatric examination of the concept of 'recidivism.' *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 116-125.—The psychiatric, sociological, and criminological meanings of the term "recidivism" are set forth and the conclusion reached that the concept is relatively useless when the problem of prediction is raised by representatives of different disciplines.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4908. Greenblatt, Helen J. (*Roseville Ave. Sch., Newark, N. J.*) "I hate reading!" *Nat. Prob. Parole Ass. J.*, 1955, 1, 8-14.—A number of studies indicating the "startling frequency" of reading retardation among delinquents are reviewed. Emphasis in treatment should be on lessening the pent-up aggression and hostility and building up the crushed feeling of self confidence. Some real interest of the child must be discovered as an entering wedge to break down resistance and foster self confidence before more formal work is cautiously introduced. Three case studies illustrating the technique are presented.—*A. Bassin.*

4909. Hopper, Rex D. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) **Aumento de la criminalidad en la América Latina pre-revolucionaria.** (Increase in criminality in the prerevolutionary Latin America.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17(1), 95-111.—Revolutions in Latin America, as well as in other regions of the world, have been preceded by an increased criminality. This article is part of a more comprehensive study conducted by the author.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

4910. Insel, Shepard Alvin. **Evaluation of anti-social behavior by delinquents.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1022-1023.—Abstract.

4911. Johnson, Adelaide M. **Individual anti-social behavior.** *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 89, 472-475.—Based on 10 years treatment of parents and delinquent children from good homes, the author reports finding "that one or occasionally both parents derive unconscious and, less frequently, conscious, vicarious gratification" from the child's delinquency and unwittingly foster this behavior by their show of interest.—*G. K. Morlan.*

4912. Lourie, Reginald S. (*Children's Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) **Delinquency prevention—a health worker's job, too.** *Children*, 1955, 2, 168-172.—The author maintains that the concerted use of common sense is necessary if the incidence of juvenile delinquency is to be stemmed. The common sense of doctors, nurses, and others in the health field must be added to that supplied by the legal, law-enforcement, welfare, sociological, educational, and law-making facets of the community. The health field has information concerning the structure of the brain and personality and about the interaction between body, mind, and environment, that can bring all common-sense approaches to delinquency closer to reality. Some pointers are given for (1) case finding; (2) provision for services; (3) practical difficulties; and (4) education and research.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4913. MacDonald, John M. **Truth serum.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1955, 46, 259-263.—Practical problems and the limitations in the "serum test" as applied to the "innocent suspect, guilty suspect, and the suspect who claims loss of memory" are described. The conclusion is reached that the test has "been overrated as an aid to criminal investigation."—*L. A. Pennington.*

4914. Marcus, B. **Intelligence, criminality and the expectation of recidivism.** *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 147-151.—Scores earned on Raven's Progressive Matrices Test are studied by contingency methods in relation to severity of offenses. Results indicate "there is no connection between intelligence and 'badness' of criminal records."—*L. A. Pennington.*

4915. Mehendale, Y. S. (*Poona U., India.*) **The adolescent criminal.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 16, 33-39.—From the examination of the records of 4,500 offenders, ages 16-25, received into The Central Prison of Poona various environmental factors responsible for criminality are analyzed. Prominent factors appeared to be: aggravated home conditions (wife's adultery, loose parental control, etc.), companionship (the influence of others), jealousy and revenge, intoxication, adolescent disturbances, and social heritage (member of a so-called criminal tribe). Methods of preventing adolescent crime are discussed; these include improvement of home conditions, spread of education, provision of wholesome facilities for recreation, more effective police supervision, improvement of penal system, and making justice cheap, speedy and fair.—*R. Schaeff.*

4916. Mertz, Philip. **Psychiatric examination of offenders: a specialized service.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 179-192.—The APTO, Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, is a group of physicians who examine and treat offenders in their private offices without charge. In most cases the staff must convince authorities and patients that treatment is desirable. The APTO also determines offenders' suitability for psychotherapy but does not go to court to testify for the determination of a verdict. A prison sentence does not usually lead to any positive change in the defendant. The APTO has in many cases been able to provide an alternative.—*D. Prager.*

4917. Morrison, R. L. **Predictive research: a critical assessment of its practical applications.** *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 99-115.—Wilkins' emphasis upon the role played by decision making in the prediction of behavior and treatment of the delinquent (see 30: 4934) is criticized by the clinical psychologist who questions the usefulness of the approach in the field. Greater stress needs, he feels, to be placed upon carefully designed experimental studies planned and carried out by an interdisciplinary approach. Replies by Mr. Wilkins and G. W. Lynch are appended to the article.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4918. Newburger, Howard M. (*New York U.*) **A case of reading disability.** *Nat. Prob. Parole Ass. J.*, 1955, 1, 15-19.—The relationship between reading disability and delinquency is illustrated by the case of Richard D., a 19 year old Negro former inmate of a N. J. reformatory whose father learned to read late in life and developed a particularly strong sentiment about this skill. He was a rigid disciplinarian, frequently whipped the children, displayed little emotional warmth. Richard did not learn to read and drifted into delinquency. At the reformatory Richard received a combined program of remedial reading and psychotherapy which resulted in gains in maturity, self-respect and reading ability.—*A. Bassin.*

4919. Panakal, J. J. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India.*) **Aftercare.** *Indian J. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 16, 40-44.—Some of the problems that arise after an adult or juvenile delinquent is released from an institution are discussed, and methods of dealing with them suggested.—*R. Schaeff.*

4920. Penrose, L. S. **Genetics and the criminal.** *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 15-25.—Historical review of the literature on the topic is first offered. The conclusion is reached that "genetical influences are probably important . . . but very little can be learned about their nature . . . it is certain that the disposition to crime is not a single gene effect." 24 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4921. Powdemaker, Florence. **Psychopathology and treatment of delinquent girls.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6(57), 33-40.—(See 11: 2396.)

4922. Punke, Harold H. (*Alabama Polytechnic Inst., Auburn.*) **The family and juvenile delinquency.** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1955, 33, 91-101.—The author argues that little is done on basic causes of

delinquency because of a limited conception of causal factors. The growing complexity of American life calls for more and different quality of service than in earlier days. Under the following topics, each discussed at much length, the author endeavors to elucidate pertinent points; (1) Current vogue to blame the family; (2) Industrialization and changing institutional patterns; (3) Professional versus amateur service for youth in a complex society; (4) Turning back the clock of technical development; (5) Basic human needs and rights of parents; and (6) What high schools and colleges should teach youth about families.—*S. M. Amatora.*

4923. Reckless, Walter C. **The impact of correctional programmes on inmates.** *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 138-147.—Methods and results of impact studies (impact of staff and programme upon attitudes and opinions of the inmate) are reviewed. The conclusion is reached that such studies "can best function to gauge what is happening at a certain institution or in a specific programme within a certain institution."—*L. A. Pennington.*

4924. Reifen, David. **Juvenile delinquency in a changing society.** *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1955, 31, 401-416.—Particular attention is given to the large masses of Oriental groups which constitute the major source of the juvenile delinquency problem in Israel. It was noted that these groups "do not respond automatically to improved social conditions." Over 50% of the juvenile delinquents were born in Israel. The failure to become integrated into the changing society creates serious problems. The need for considering the problems of the parents as well as the children is emphasized. Community disorganization, especially in the Oriental communities, has served to accentuate difficulties in the integrative process.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4925. Reitzes, Dietrich C. **The effect of social environment upon former felons.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1955, 46, 226-231.—Analysis of interview data collected (1951-1953) from 176 former felons who had also had military service during World War II indicated significant differences between recent recidivists and non-recidivists in patterns of employment, social contacts, and family life. Practical uses for the findings are suggested.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4926. Roman, Melvin; Margolin, Joseph B., & Harrari, Carmi. **(NYC Domestic Relations Court.) Reading retardation and delinquency.** *Nat. Prob. Parole Ass. J.*, 1955, 1, 1-7.—The low socio-economic child is handicapped by a number of factors in his efforts to learn to read. The conflict between his culture and middle-class culture and educational experience induces certain psychodynamic processes which tend to produce reading retardation, emotional disturbances—and delinquency. These children require appropriate teaching methods and materials. The major responsibility for treatment rests with the schools.—*A. Bassin.*

4927. Ruiz Funes, Mariano. **Conceptos criminológicos de la sociología criminal.** (Criminological concepts of criminal sociology.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17(1), 85-94.—A brief consideration of criminological concepts in the works of criminal sociologists, such as Florian, Manzini, Grispigni, Lacassagne, Sauer, Garraud, etc.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

4928. Short, James F., Jr. **A report on the incidence of criminal behavior, arrests, and convictions in selected groups.** *Res. Stud. St. Coll. Wash.*, 1954, 22, 110-118.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1651.)

4929. Slocum, Grace P. **(Brooklyn, N. Y., Pub. Library.) Books for probationers; a court-library project.** *Nat. Prob. Parole Ass. J.*, 1955, 1, 20-24.—Bibliotherapy, the use of books as a curative or remedial aid, was attempted for the first time in a court setting for a period of about a year in a public library project at the King's County Court Probation Department. Books, magazines, theater and television tickets were made available in the redecorated probation department waiting room manned by trained volunteer librarians. "In a preliminary evaluation by both the court and the library the experiment was deemed successful. The evidence was not the kind that lent itself to statistical or scientific verification, but it was nonetheless encouraging."—*A. Bassin.*

4930. Sobeloff, Simon E. **From McNaghten to Durham, and beyond.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 357-371.—How far should people with mental illness be held legally responsible for breaches of criminal law? The McNaghten rule, ability to tell right from wrong, is obsolete. The Durham rule says that where the accused shows mental disease or defect he is not guilty, unless he was not mentally ill at the time of the criminal act and that, if he was mentally ill, the criminal act was not the product of mental illness. Means must be found to bring the legal and medical professions together on common ground. There is need for better institutional facilities to deal with the criminally insane therapeutically and prophylactically. 27 references.—*D. Prager.*

4931. Thalheimer, Ross, & Coleman, Benjamin L. **What can the church do about juvenile delinquency?** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6(57), 29-32.—Delinquency has its roots in family relationships. The delinquent, isolated and lonely, "has been severely rebuffed in reaching out for his share of love, respect and understanding." Through parent and community education, remedial instruction, psychological testing and guidance, and a referral service, the church can enable the delinquent to satisfy his strong need to belong both spiritually and socially.—*A. Egash.*

4932. Thurston, Donald Reid. **An investigation of the possibilities of parole prediction through the use of five personality inventories.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1206-1207.—Abstract.

4933. Victoroff, Victor M. **A case of infanticide related to psychomotor automatism.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1955, 16, 191-220.—"Electroencephalograph tracings [in a patient involved in infanticide] indicate bisynchronous bilateral paroxysmal activity affecting the frontal, temporal, and to a lesser extent, parietal areas. Spike and peak wave complexes appear suggestive of petit mal variants. Sensitivity to hyperventilation, moderately severe." 18-item bibliography.—*S. Kavruck.*

4934. Wilkins, Leslie T., Hill, C. P., & Gibbens, T. C. N. **Symposium on predictive methods in the treatment of delinquency.** *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 6, 82-98.—Each author summarizes his views under the auspices of the Scientific Group for the Discussion of Delinquency Problems in London, April

26, 1955. According to Wilkins "prediction methods can be constructed . . . in a closed framework of 3 matrices: information, control, and decisions." Dr. Hill accepts and then extends by making a plea for psychometric analysis and a study of cause and effect agents. Gibbons, speaking for the social scientist, judges "the assessment of drives and of personality will produce the most reliable guide to behavior . . ." The 3 papers are discussed by T. S. Lodge, M. Grünhut, T. Grygier, R. G. Andry, J. O. Wisdom.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4935. Wolf, Preben. *Recidivproblemer i krimalsociologisk belysning.* (Problems of recidivism in the light of sociology of crimes.) *Sociol. Medd.*, 1954/55, 2, 1-14.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1655.)

4936. Young, Leontine R. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *We call them delinquents.* *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6(57), 15-20.—Behind delinquents are children, hurt by those who should have loved them. Our task is to open the door of their self-maintained prison. We must try to reach them before they are involved in serious trouble, before they are irreparably harmed. Concerned with their failure to meet our demands, we deny their demands and ignore their needs.—*A. Egash.*

(See also abstract 4474)

PSYCHOSES

4937. Apter, Nathaniel S. *Methodological problems in a research approach to schizophrenia.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 292-293.—Abstract.

4938. Barker, G. B. (*Tooting Bee Hosp., London, Eng.*) John, a Rorschach study of a schizophrenic at four stages of his illness. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 271-291.—Rorschach protocols, with psychograms, sequence analyses, and interpretations, are presented of an intellectually superior schizophrenic at four stages of his illness: (1) a few days after admission to the hospital, (2) during a remission following deep insulin therapy, (3) two weeks after a leucotomy operation, (4) one month after his discharge from the hospital. The four records are compared and discussed.—*A. R. Jensen.*

4939. Barsa, Joseph A. (*Rockland State Hosp., N. Y.*) & Kline, Nathan S. *Combined reserpine-chlorpromazine in treatment of disturbed psychotics.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 280-286.—Study of "more than 300 patients" indicated that the combination is more effective than either alone. Chlorpromazine "clinically has a potentiating effect on reserpine."—*L. A. Pennington.*

4940. Bender, Lauretta. (*Bellevue Med. Center, New York, N. Y.*) *The development of a schizophrenic child treated with electric convulsions at three years of age.* In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 407-430.—"This case history is offered to illustrate the emotional problems of a schizophrenic child, known to us first at the age of thirty-one months, subjected to the usual diagnostic survey of himself and his family, given electric shock treatment at thirty-four months, treated in the referring child guidance clinic thereafter, and reexamined at six years, eight months."—*N. H. Pronko.*

4941. Bender, Lauretta. (*Bellevue Med. Center, New York, N. Y.*) *Twenty years of clinical research on schizophrenic children, with special reference to those under six years of age.* In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 503-515.—This is a report derived from data concerning children observed on the children's ward before they were six years old and who were diagnosed as schizophrenic. Diagnosis, treatment and follow-up studies are included.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4942. Benedetti, G. *Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Psychotherapie Schizophrener.* (Possibilities and limits of psychotherapy with schizophrenics.) *Bull. Schweiz. Akad. med. Wiss.*, 1955, 11, 142-159.—In contrast to traditional descriptive psychopathology, the psychological approach to schizophrenic expressions seeks an understanding of their implicit motives and goals. The psychotherapist needs to be able to accept schizophrenic "transferences" that are sometimes threatening to his security and productive of difficult social problems. Simultaneously, he needs to be able to enlist the cooperation of the patient in withstanding psychotic demands and recognizing necessary limits. Healing interpretations are not those that illuminate the patient's complexes, but those that disclose to him his human needs behind the "distorting masks" of his delusions and hallucinations.—*E. W. Eng.*

4943. Benedetti, Gaetano. (*Zurich U., Switzerland.*) *Il problema della coscienza nelle allucinazioni degli schizofrenici.* (The problem of consciousness in the schizophrenics' hallucinations.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1955, 16, 287-312.—A detailed analysis of basic psychotherapeutic principles is presented through the analysis of one case of schizophrenia. The distinction between conscience or moral consciousness (Gewissen) and physiological consciousness or self-awareness (Bewusstsein) is posited as essential for the understanding of the schizophrenic. The psychotic split in the case analyzed is represented by these two aspects of consciousness: the moral consciousness manifested as hallucinations (accusing voices) and depersonalization or lack of meaningful self-awareness. French, English, German, summaries.—*A. Manoil.*

4944. Bennett, D. H., & Robertson, J. P. S. (*Netherne Hosp., Coulsdon, Surrey, Eng.*) *The effects of habit training on chronic schizophrenic patients.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 664-672.—Ten patients on a male ward were matched with controls from the same ward and given systematic daily personal and work help, and on one and two year followup showed some differences, although the difference in personal appearance was attributable to the control group's deterioration. 22 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4945. Bokil, I. V. *Osobennosti vysshel nervnoj deiatel'nosti bol'nykh gipertonicheskimi psikhozami v protsesse ikh lecheniya.* (Features of higher nervous activity in patients undergoing treatment for hypertonic psychoses.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 339-348.—An experimental study of the conditioned reflex in patients undergoing treatment for hypertonic psychoses. Common to these psychoses are "weakness of the stimulatory process and predominance of passive inhibition." Differences as

regards the conditioned reflex are noted among the different forms of hypertonic psychosis.—*I. D. London.*

4946. Clancy, John; Hoffer, Abram; Lucy, John; Osmond, Humphrey; Smythies, John, & Stefaniuk, Ben. A plan for testing the efficacy of a new drug in the treatment of acute schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 291-292.—Abstract.

4947. Cohen, Leon. (*VA Hosp., Northport, N.Y.*) Vocational planning and mental illness. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 28-32.—A study of 114 patients originally diagnosed as schizophrenic, and discharged on trial, indicates that those with pre-departure vocational plans tended to obtain employment more often than those without plans, and that those who obtained employment tended to remain out of the hospital longer than those who did not obtain employment. 16 references.—*G. S. Speer.*

4948. Cowden, Richard C.; Zax, Melvin, & Sproles, J. A. (*VA Hosp., Gulfport, Miss.*) Group psychotherapy in conjunction with a physical treatment. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 53-56.—"Four groups of eight severely disturbed, chronic schizophrenic patients were selected by the ward psychiatrist. One group received group psychotherapy and the new drug reserpine; another received psychotherapy and a placebo; the third group received only the drug reserpine and the fourth acted as a control group. After six months of treatment, behavioral changes were measured. No significant improvement occurred on the psychological tests. Marked improvement occurred with the behavioral measures. The greatest improvement took place when reserpine was used along with group psychotherapy."—*L. B. Heathers.*

4949. Cranswick, Edward H. Tracer iodine studies on thyroid activity and thyroid responsiveness in schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 170-178.—"Thyroid activity has been studied by measurement of 24 hours' fractional uptake of tracer dose of I^{131} in 31 schizophrenics and 35 normal subjects. Following T.S.H. (10 mg.) intramuscular injection, there has been shown to exist a highly significant difference in the normal subjects and the patients in the incremental response of thyroid uptake. Bowman's findings of increased thyroid activity (as measured by I^{131} uptake) and of lowered B. M. R. in schizophrenics are confirmed here. The possible role of environment is discussed and future studies are outlined."—*N. H. Pronko.*

4950. Denber, Herman C. B., & Merlis, Sidney. Studies on mescaline I. Action in schizophrenic patients. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 421-429.—Predominance of emotional over ideational reactions followed mescaline. Alpha activity decreased in 20 of 25. No relationship between clinical phenomena and brain waves. After ECT, mescaline reactivated the psychosis, producing a quantitative rather than a structural change in the psychosis.—*D. Prager.*

4951. Diamond, Morris David. A comparison of the interpersonal skills of schizophrenics and drug addicts. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1439.—Abstract.

4952. Dobrzhanskaia, A. K. Osobennosti kortikal'noi deiatel'nosti i vzaimodeistviia signal'nykh

sistem v cestrofaze shizofrenii. (Features of cortical activity and interaction of the signal systems in the acute phase of schizophrenia.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(4), 502-511.—Utilizing Pavlovian concepts, a description of acute schizophrenic attack is given. Characteristic is the periodicity to be observed in higher nervous activity: "chaotic conditioned-reflex activity" alternating with "appropriate reaction to stimuli."—*I. D. London.*

4953. Ellis, Albert. Psychotherapy techniques for use with psychotics. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 452-476.—A review of the 1950-1953 literature reveals a fairly large number of techniques of therapy being advocated for use with psychotics, but wide disagreements exist and many direct contradictions can be found. Eclecticism is increasingly avowed and there appears to be a trend from expressive-emotive and insight-interpretive methods to activity-directive, relationship and supportive methods. Several significant differences exist between these techniques and those advocated for use with neurotics. 61-item bibliography.—*L. N. Solomon.*

4954. Flament, J. Le rôle des facteurs psychologiques dans les psychoses du post-partum. (The role of psychological factors in post-partum psychosis.) *Acta. neurol. belg.*, 1955, 55, 430-442.—7 cases of post-partum psychosis are considered; pre-partum neurotic personality and social-familial conflicts attributable to the birth itself. The possibility of endocrine dysfunction as a causative factor is acknowledged. English summary.—*B. A. Maher.*

4955. Freund, Rudolf B. Observations during the treatment of 175 psychotic patients with reserpine. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 381-389.—Reserpine quiets manics, activates catatonics, eliminates electric shock and insulin coma treatment, causes a reorientation of staff attitudes. It is unsuccessful in lobotomized and shock patients, has selective effects in defectives and epileptics, and only tranquilizes organic cases.—*D. Prager.*

4956. Freyhan, F. A. (Delaware State Hosp., Farmhurst.) Course and outcome of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 161-169.—In the comparatively uniform setting of the Delaware State Hospital, long-span observations of two samples of schizophrenic patients, 20 years apart showed an increase from 27 to 54% of hospital separations since 1940. Modern therapies are believed to account for this significant improvement. Implications toward an understanding of schizophrenia are discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4957. Funk, Ian C.; Shatin, Leo; Freed, Earl X., & Rockmore, Leonard. Somato-psychotherapeutic approach to long-term schizophrenic patients. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 423-437.—This constitutes a first report of an investigation into the effects of a comprehensive, all out psychiatric treatment of long-term schizophrenic patients by using a matched control group. It describes results from the first 15 weeks of study.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4958. Gillis, A. (Cherry Knowle Hosp., Ryhope, Nr. Sunderland, Co. Durham, Eng.) A case of schizophrenia in childhood. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 471-472.—A case is presented of a 12 year old boy with a clinical picture similar to that of an adult, acute catatonic reaction. Improvement fol-

lowing E.C.T. and insulin is reported 15 months after the patient's return to school.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4959. Gioia, Gina, & Liberman, David. Una session psicoanalitica de un paciente esquizofrenico. (A psychoanalytic session of a schizophrenic patient.) *Rev. Psicoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 372-378.—Verbalization given by a 27 year old male patient at one analytic session. Through the application of psychoanalytic dream interpretation and the concept of identification projection, the schizophrenic language of this patient is rendered meaningful.—*C. de la Garza.*

4960. Guertin, Wilson H. (*Spring Grove State Hosp., Catonsville, Md.*), & Jenkins, Richard L. A transposed factor analysis of a group of schizophrenic patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 64-68.—"An inverse factor analysis of the ratings of 29 schizophrenic patients on the Multidimensional Scale for Rating Psychiatric Patients revealed four factors. These were rotated to oblique simple structure. One factor appears to be a general schizophrenic factor relating to the degree of schizophrenic pathology. Three other factors relate to a tense schizophrenic withdrawal, to a schizophrenic disintegration without tension, and a schizophrenic agitation and anxiety."—*L. B. Heathers.*

4961. Helfand, Isidore. Role playing in schizophrenia: a study of empathy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1117-1118.—Abstract.

4962. Heuyer, Georges; Lebovici, Serge, & Roumajon, Yves. A case of psychosis of affective etiology in a young child. In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 363-377.—A boy 4 years and 3 months of age showed a regression beginning at the age of two and a half. In the absence of any sign of encephalopathy, a diagnosis is suggested of infantile psychosis of affective origin due to a trauma dating from the age of two and a half. Discussion.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4963. Hotchkiss, Georgina D., Carmen, Lida; Ogilby, Anne, & Wiesenfeld, Shirley. Mothers of young male single schizophrenic patients as visitors in a mental hospital. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 452-462.—Observations and impressions of 22 mothers of young, male schizophrenics suggest that such facts may furnish a useful tool for understanding interpersonal relationships and for pointing up ways in which the relatives of a patient may respond to, or utilize opportunities beyond, the visit itself for participating in the hospital experience.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4964. Jackson, Don D. The therapist's personality in the therapy of schizophrenics. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 292-299.—Supervisor-trainee problems are dynamically viewed and suggestions made for research studies to investigate the personality attributes of the therapist in this area.—*L. A. Pennington.*

4965. Jackson, William, & Carr, Arthur C. (*Adelphi Coll., Garden City, N. Y.*) Empathetic ability in normals and schizophrenics. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 79-82.—"Normals and schizophrenics were asked to predict on a rating scale the responses of three Ss: an associate, a normal, and a psychotic, the latter two persons known only through an observed interview situation. Individuals in each group had previously made self-ratings in terms of the same scale. Deviation scores for members of each group provided a measure of accuracy of prediction (empathy) and the tendency to assume a similarity between oneself and another person (assumed similarity). The control group revealed generally greater empathetic ability and greater assumed similarity than did the schizophrenic group."—*L. N. Solomon.*

4966. Knowlton, Peter (*Phila. Child Guidance Clinic, Pa.*), & Burg, Mildred. Treatment of a borderline psychotic five-year-old girl. In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 451-488.—This is a report of the history, diagnosis and treatment of a five-year-old girl with a borderline psychosis.—*N. H. Pronko.*

4967. Lane, Robert C. Familial attitudes of paranoid schizophrenic and normal individuals of different socio-economic levels. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1440.—Abstract.

4968. Lapinsohn, Leonard I. (7345 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia 38, Pa.) Metrazol or glutamic acid in treating certain mental disorders? *Penn. med. J.*, 1955, 58, 42-44.—A brief report of a comparative study of the clinical value of the two drugs in the treatment of senile and arteriosclerotic psychoses. The author concludes that Metrazol appears to have a definitely favorable effect and that in cases where Metrazol is contraindicated, glutamic acid may well have some favorable value as a clinical substitute. Both drugs, measured by conditions described in the article, show a significant value over and above that due to suggestion, personal bias, or placebo effect.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

4969. Lea, A. J. Adrenochrome as the cause of schizophrenia: investigation of some deductions from this hypothesis. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 538-547.—Implied in the Hoffer, Osmond and Smythies work is the idea that schizophrenics should contain an excess of deeply pigmented types and a deficiency of persons with allergy. In 1008 schizophrenics, 500 head injury patients and 5127 other injury patients the excess of dark hair was found, for ages 15 to 19, and the deficiency of allergic conditions is verified. It is suggested that the excess of adrenochrome is due to hepatic dysfunction and that schizophrenia is a single disease. 22 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

4970. Levit, Herbert I. A study of the effects of electroconvulsive therapy on certain psychological and physiological functions in paranoid schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1440-1441.—Abstract.

4971. Lieberman, Renate T. Case history. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1955, 9, 163-164.—A case report on a male child of 12, with a diagnosis of schizophrenic reaction, childhood type, with particular emphasis on adjustment in occupational therapy.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

4972. Lipton, Herbert. An investigation of some formal aspects of processes of remembering in schizophrenics. *Clark Univ. Bull.*, 1954, No. 214, (Dissertations and Theses No. 2), 22.—Abstract.

4973. Loeffler, Frank Joseph, Jr. Perception of ambiguous stimuli in motion: a comparison of schizophrenic and normal adults with normal

children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1442.—Abstract.

4974. Merlis, Sidney, & Hunter, Wallace. Studies on mescaline. II. EEG in schizophrenics. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 430-432.—After mescaline there was a symmetrical suppression of high voltage, slow wave activity. Patterns returned to pretest levels in 6 of 8 in 24 hrs. Mescaline acts on the diencephalon.—D. Prager.

4975. Morrow, Tarlton, Jr., & Loomis, Earl A. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) Symbiotic aspects of a seven-year-old psychotic. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 337-361.—The case of a seven-year-old psychotic boy is presented from a detailed study of the parents' personalities, extensive developmental history of the patient, his physical examination, his changing condition in therapy and his establishment as a citizen of the Residential Service. Discussion—N. H. Pronko.

4976. Munch-Petersen, Sven. Chlorpromazine (Largactil) in the management of psychotic patients. *Acta Psychiat. Khb.*, 1955, 30, 643-658.—28 female psychotics were treated for 2 mos. Very favorable pacifying and resocializing effects. Risk of agranulocytosis and liver infection. Chlorpromazine may eliminate need for shock or lobotomy. Results were surprisingly good in cases refractory to shock. 18 references.—D. Prager.

4977. Parfitt, D. N. (*St. Ann's Hosp., Canford Cliffs, Dorset, Eng.*) Irreversible hypoglycaemic coma in islet-cell adenoma and in schizophrenia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 673-682.—That the coma may occur in schizophrenia as a complication of insulin coma treatment is reason for the comparison, although the dementia, paralysis and death in the adenoma do not occur in schizophrenia. An occasional coma eventuating in a sort of leucotomy in schizophrenics is basis for the suggestion that there is an organic peculiarity to schizophrenia. 47 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4978. Podzemská, Jirina; Hamsík, Mojmír, & Písářovick, František. (*Psychiatric Clinic, Prague.*) Kritické poznámky k výtvarným pokusům čtyř psychotiků. (Critical remarks on artistic productions of four psychotic patients.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1952, 15, 109-137.—This paper is devoted to the detailed analysis of 32 engravings, oil paintings and drawings, made partly before the illness, but mostly during it, of 4 patients—two paranoid schizophrenes, one depressive and one polymorph psychopath. Two patients have been professional artists and two had no artistic schooling at all. Most characteristic traits are described and changes caused by the illness in the formal aspect of production pointed out. 32 illustrations. Russian summary.—M. Chojnowski.

4979. Pollack, Benjamin. Preliminary report of 500 patients treated with thorazine at Rochester State Hospital. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 439-456.—89% showed behavior improvements. 85% of manic-depressives and 67% of schizophrenics improved. ECT reduced from 300 cases to 9. Agitated depressives, active paranoid, and manics show best results. 50% were released from restraint or seclusion. Thorazine must be accompanied by psychotherapy and other treatment techniques.—D. Prager.

4980. Putnam, Marian C. (*The James Jackson Putnam Children's Center, Boston, Mass.*) Some observations on psychosis in early childhood. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 519-523.—Problems are pinpointed concerning the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of childhood psychosis in the way of summary observations of the separate papers (abstracted elsewhere in this issue) that constitute this book.—N. H. Pronko.

4981. Reed, Max Rodney. A study of the masculinity-femininity dimension of personality in "normal" and "pathological" groups: an investigation of differences in MF test productions of hospitalized and non-hospitalized women. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1442-1443.—Abstract.

4982. Rosenfeld, Herbert. Observaciones sobre el conflicto del superyo en una forma de esquizofrenia. (Notes on the psycho-analysis of the super ego conflict of an acute schizophrenic patient.) *Rev. Psicoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 308-349.—(See 27: 588.)

4983. Ross, Alan O. (*Brooke Army Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.*) A schizophrenic child and his mother. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 133-139.—The case of a five-year-old schizophrenic child is presented together with his background. "The mother's lack of psychological sophistication, her cooperative attitude, and the relative youth of the child permit a rather clear view of some of the dynamics which might have entered into the genesis of the disorder."—L. N. Solomon.

4984. Rubin, Harold; Schneiderman, Leo; Holloway, William C., & Jones, Robert J. (*VA Hosp., Lebanon, Pa.*) Manifest anxiety in psychotics. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 94-96.—"The present study attempted to evaluate the role of level of hospital adjustment in relation to manifest anxiety. Forty-five hospitalized psychotics were tested with the Hospital Adjustment Scale and the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. The findings appear to indicate strongly that level of hospital adjustment should be taken into consideration in evaluating the manifest anxiety of psychiatric patients, at least of psychotics. Psychotics who are well adjusted to the hospital program seem to be relatively free of expressed manifest anxiety symptoms. Those who are poorly adjusted may express much or little manifest anxiety."—L. B. Heathers.

4985. Scherer, Isidor W., Winne, John F. (*VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.*), & Baker, Robert W. Psychological changes over a three-year period following bilateral prefrontal lobotomy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 291-298.—In a study dealing with the changes in psychological tests in schizophrenic patients during the three years following lobotomy, the following results were obtained, among others: "Lobotomized patients show the following net changes in the period from one to three years after operation: (a) a general improvement in tests of mental efficiency; (b) a strengthening of ego boundaries; (c) a continued increase in awareness of sexuality; (d) an increased rate of motoric action; and (e) more inhibition or a lesser readiness to act rapidly on tests involving imagination or ideation."—A. J. Bachrach.

4986. Schupper, Fabian Xerxes. Cognitive change as a function of interpersonal conditions in

two groups of schizophrenics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1443-1444.—Abstract.

4987. Sem-Jacobsen, Carl W., Petersen, Magnus C., Lazarte, Jorge A., Dodge, Henry W., Jr., & Holman, Colin B. Intracerebral electrographic recordings from psychotic patients during hallucinations and agitation. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 278-288.—Short periods of focal high-voltage intracerebral discharges from 15 chronically psychotic patients were recorded during periods of disturbance and/or hallucinations. No further conclusions as to their diagnostic and clinical significance are made at this time.—N. H. Pronko.

4988. Senf, Rita. Experimental production of a schizophrenic pattern of response in normal subjects. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1444.—Abstract.

4989. Smolinsky, Harold Jay. Sex differences in paranoid schizophrenia: a comparative study of the personality characteristics of male and female hospital patients diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenic. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1258.—Abstract.

4990. Sommersness, M. Duane; Lucero, Rubel J., Hamlon, John S., Erickson, J. L., & Matthews, R. (Fergus Falls State Hosp., Minnesota.) A controlled study of reserpine on chronically disturbed patients. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 316-319.—Observation of 90 chronic male patients over a 12-week interval failed to reveal any appreciable, significant difference in the behavior of 30 treated by drug, 30 given placebos, and 30 controls. All 3 groups, given greater attention, improved.—L. A. Pennington.

4991. Stanishevskaya, N. N. Kliniko-patofiziologicheskoe issledovanie bol'nykh shizofrenii v protsesse tkanievoi terapii v kombinatsii so snom i insulinom. (Clinico-pathophysiological investigation of schizophrenics undergoing tissue-therapy in combination with sleep and insulin.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 184-193.—"Tissue therapy applied as an independent therapeutic method in the treatment of schizophrenics in several cases improves general feeling of fitness and sleep, increases appetite, etc." Remissions are unstable. However, tissue implantation combined with hypoglycemic doses of insulin and sleep produced in several cases a positive effect; whereas insulin or tissue therapy alone did not. Data gotten on utilizing the "method of speech reinforcement" demonstrates that "in the process of combined therapy normalization of the neurodynamic relationships takes place, positive conditioned connections and differentiation are established, and the joint activity of the [two Pavlovian] signal systems is normalized."—I. D. London.

4992. Tec, Leon. A schizophrenic child becomes adolescent. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 337-338.—Abstract and discussion.

4993. Tetlow, C. (Central Hosp., Warwick, Eng.) Psychoses of childbearing. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 629-639.—Patients suffering from psychoses complicating pregnancy and childbirth have a statistically greater incidence of previous mental instability and more unstable family history than cases without such psychoses. The personality defect probably concerns reproductive functions. Obstetrical complications are not related to puerperal psychoses. 45 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

4994. Tourney, Garfield; Isberg, Emil M., & Gottlieb, Jacques S. The use of reserpine in an acute psychiatric treatment setting. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 325-328.—Study of 101 acute cases has suggested the drug's effectiveness in schizophrenia and in chronic brain damage. The drug does "not appear to be a substitute for psychotherapeutic measures . . . with the psychoneuroses." —L. A. Pennington.

4995. Wallace, Melvin. An investigation of the concept of future time perspective in schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1123.—Abstract.

4996. Wexler, Frank. The influence of emotional and non-emotional content upon conceptual thinking in schizophrenia. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1260.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 4260, 4290, 4579, 4619, 4632, 4673, 4687, 4755)

PSYCHONEUROSES

4997. Boyer, L. Bryce. Christmas "neurosis." *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 467-488.—"Patients under the care of psychiatrists frequently reveal depressions at Christmas time." Oral conflicts are reawakened. Previously repressed hostilities toward favored siblings enter the preconscious. Competition with a Christ-child is hopeless. The three female patients described had concluded that the possession of a penis would qualify them to get the ultimate reward, the breast, previously unequally shared with favored siblings. There was Christ identification to deny their inferiority and to obtain the favoritism which would be His just due. 33 references.—D. Prager.

4998. Christensen, Robert L. Character disorder: The twentieth century "neurosis." *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 1597-1604.—The author defines "the adjustment problem generally called character disorder, partly by contrasting it against the better understood neurotic pattern," and suggests some factors to "account for the predominance of this condition in the 20th century. Implicit in this presentation is a plea for more accurate diagnosis of the total personality picture, not merely the naming of symptoms (often inaccurate and incomplete)." Some basic similarities between character disorder and psychoneurosis are also indicated.—G. H. Crampton.

4999. Förster, Eckart. Der Einfluss des Lebensalters auf den Verlauf kindlicher Neurosen. (Influence of age on the course of children's neuroses.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 117-123.—Is the tendency to spontaneous remission of neurotic disturbance greater at one age than another? At age 4, the end of the first negativistic phase and between 13 and 15, the end of the negativistic phase of prepuberty, occurs the highest rate of spontaneous remissions in disturbances not associated with organic symptoms. English, French, and Spanish summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5000. Furtado, Diogo. Fundamentos da hibernoterapia e sua aplicação psiquiátrica. (Fundamentals of hibernation therapy and its psychiatric applications.)

plication). *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 273-300.—Techniques of induced hibernation and prolonged sleep as a means of therapy in psychoneurosis are described. A review of data provided by Russian and Latin American psychiatrists is undertaken.—G. S. Wieder.

5001. Gatto, Lucio E. (*Sampson AFB, Geneva, N. Y.*) The "nestling" military patient. *Milit. Med.*, 1955, 117, 1-25.—The "nestling" military patient is presented as a clinical military medical entity. He is typified by extended or repeated periods of hospitalization for physical or emotional disturbances which are in actuality insufficient to explain the need for such hospitalization. A detailed description of the syndrome is given along with treatment techniques and recommendations for long range handling of the problem. 3 case histories are included.—S. L. Freud.

5002. Holt, Shirley Mae. Prognostic factors in psychoneurosis, mixed type. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1118.—Abstract.

5003. Jacobsen, Erik; Kehlet, Helle; Larsen, Valdemar; Munkvad, Ib, & Skinhøj, Kirsten. The autonomic reaction of psychoneurotics to a new sedative: Benactyzine NFN, Suavitol (R) (Benzilic acid diethylaminoethylester hydrochloride). *Acta Psychiat.*, Kh., 1955, 30, 627-642.—Autonomic responses to emotion were less when the 6 neurotics were under the influence of Suavitol.—D. Prager.

5004. Jacobsen, Erik; Kehlet, Helle; Larsen, Valdemar; Munkvad, Ib, & Skinhøj, Kirsten. Investigations into autonomic responses during emotion. *Acta Psychiat.*, Kh., 1955, 30, 607-626.—Responses in 7 normals were more pronounced than in 6 neurotics. When the situation was repeated, the neurotics could be provoked with almost the same intensity in several experiments one after another whereas the normals' reactions tended toward extinction.—D. Prager.

5005. Knobloch, Ferdinand. (*Psychiatric Univ. Hosp., Prague.*) K otázce měření vegetativních a motorických příznaků emoce u psychoneuroz. (Measurement of autonomic and motor reactions of neurotic persons under emotional stress.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1951, 14, 65-76.—In a group of neurotic patients and in a group of controls the pulse rates have been measured during rest, during physical exercise, and during two tests of emotional stress—a test of electrical stimulation (incorporating Luria's apparatus) and Hull-Eysenck's body-sway test. Whereas the resting pulse rate did not show a significant difference between two groups, neurotic patients have been found to be more labile in the autonomic and motor reactions in an emotionally stressful situation. Owing to the small number of cases (28 or less in the neurotic group and 36 persons or less in the control group) the results are regarded as provisory, though suggestive. Russian and English summaries. 19 references.—M. Chojnowski.

5006. Knobloch, Ferdinand. (*Psychiatric Clinic, Prague.*) K otázce vegetativního profilu neuroz. (On the problem of the vegetative profile of the neuroses.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1951, 14, 195-213.—The author gives a clinical characterisation of 53 neurotic women studied and then compares them on various tests of vegetative functions with a corresponding sample of normal women studied by Servit. Variability of all values has been the same in

both samples, except variability of the index of sympathol excitability which is significantly higher for the neurotic group (F-test). Also no differences in vegetative functions have been found between vegetative neurotics and psychoneurotics, as well as between hysterics on the one side and obsessive and anxious psychoneurotics on the other. Intravenous injection of sympathol makes manifest and increases specific subjective symptoms of the neurotic group, but this is not the case with hysterical group. Russian and English summaries. 14 references.—M. Chojnowski.

5007. Quraishi, M. A. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) A case of anxiety neurosis. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar, 1952*, Pt. III, 113.—Abstract.

5008. Quraishi, M. A. A case of conversion hysteria. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar, 1952*, Pt. III, 113.—Abstract.

5009. Serebriakova, Z. N. K neirodinamike soudistytikh reaktsii pri naviazchiviykh sostoianiyah. (On the neurodynamics of vascular reactions in obsessive states.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(3), 348-354.—An experimental study of the conditioned vascular reflex in obsessive neurotics. "In the dynamics of [their] vascular reactions one can observe evidences of pathological inertia of the stimulatory process."—I. D. London.

5010. Silverman, Maurice. (*Blackburn and Victoria Hosp., Burnley, Eng.*) The clinical response of psychoneurotics to chlorpromazine. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 640-643.—Of 50 treated cases 33 showed improvement or remission, the anxiety cases responding best.—W. L. Wilkins.

5011. Uchôa, Darcy M. A conversão e a fobia como "defesa" na histeria. (Conversion and phobia as defenses in hysteria.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1954, 3, 382-395.—Hysterical conflicts are based on the oedipal situation and castration fears. Anxiety is converted to somatic symptoms, the patient preferring the physical distress to the psychic one. A case history is given describing psychodynamics and defensive meaning of phobic symptoms of an hysterical patient. English and French summaries.—G. S. Wieder.

5012. Vahia, N. S., & Gaitonde, M. R. Superficial psychotherapy in psychoneurosis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 473-479.—A study of 317 cases treated with sodium pentothal, methedrine and carbon dioxide showed an improvement rate of 40 to 60%. Their differential effects are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

5013. Vyhánková, Marie. (*Olomouc U., Czechoslovakia.*) O vztahu mezi obsedantní neurozou a paranoi. (On the relationship between obsessional neurosis and paranoia.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1952, 15, 44-53.—Pavlov's collaborators Filaretov and Petrova have investigated in dogs the rise of disturbance similar to compulsions and obsessions in man. There are two mechanisms of such phenomena: the over-straining of the excitatory processes and the clash of two contrary processes. The author describes analogous phenomena in men and explains the mode of transformation of obsessive thoughts into delusions with the loss of critical attitude to the illness. Critical attitude depends on the type of higher nervous activity. Strong types with

strong negative induction are more prone to the loss of criticism. Weak types are prone to delusions in ultraparadoxical phase only. Two clinical cases are described, one with strong balanced type, and another with weak type of higher nervous activity, both healed with the sleep therapy.—*M. Choynowski.*

(See also abstracts 4616, 4755, 5031)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

5014. Ahmad, M. U. (*Government Coll., Chittagong, East Pakistan.*) **Psychopathology of psychosomatic functional disorders.** *Proc. 5th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Lahore*, 1953, Pt. III, 144.—Abstract.

5015. Ament, Philip. **Psychosomatics in dentistry.** *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1954, 1(2), 11-17.—Suggests sympathetic understanding and an attempt to allay patients' fears; if unsuccessful, in more anxious and difficult cases, hypnosis is suggested. Cases are cited.—*J. H. Manhold.*

5016. Ames, Frances. **The hyperventilation syndrome.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 466-525.—Hyperventilation is a physiological preparation for flight or fight; emotional stress is responsible for most cases. Reviewed are clinical signs in 40 patients, with criteria for diagnosis, plethysmographic studies of 8 cases with controls, with chief differences shown in reflex peripheral vasoconstriction, abnormal respiration. 81 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5017. Bernstein, Stanley, & Detre, Thomas. **Effects of reserpine (serpasil) on homeostasis in patients presenting psychosomatic symptoms.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 337.—Abstract and discussion.

5018. Biran, S. **Kritische Betrachtungen zur psychosomatischen Medizin.** (Critical observations on psychosomatic medicine.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 116-126.—"The determining psychosomatic mechanisms by means of coordinated reflexes, of vegetative innervations associated with emotions and of somatic expression are subjected to critical examination and rejected, as is the method of 'biographical interview.' Psychosomatic medicine is a manifestation of the Zeitgeist." English and French summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5019. Bliss, Eugene L., Rumel, William R., & Branch, C. H. Hardin. **Psychiatric complications of mitral surgery; report of death after electroshock therapy.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 249-252.—Review of 6 cases is given, review of the literature presented, and the conclusion reached that "major and minor emotional upsets may be expected after mitral surgery. . . ." Of the 6 reported, 2 were schizophrenic and 4 neurotic. Electroshock was successful in the treatment of 1 schizophrenic; the other succumbed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5020. Blom, Gaston E. (*Mass. Gen'l. Hosp., Boston, Mass.*) **Ulcerative colitis in a five-year-old boy.** In *Caplan, G., Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 169-198.—This is a case report of one of 12 children with ulcerative colitis treated and studied jointly by the Pediatric Service and the Child Psychiatry Unit of the Massachusetts General Hospital. This case of Larry shows the nature and genesis of his emotional disturbance, its association with colitis and its modification through psychotherapy of mother and child.—*N. H. Pronko.*

5021. Brody, Harold. **Psychologic factors associated with infertility in women: a comparative study of psychologic factors in women afflicted with infertility including groups with and without a medical basis for their condition.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1253.—Abstract.

5022. Brundidge, Arthur D., & Teclaw, Judith. (*V.A. Hosp., Castle Point, N. Y.*) **Mental hygiene and the practice of educational therapy in a tuberculosis hospital.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 442-449.—The authors point out that "In reviewing the literature on mental hygiene, it becomes apparent that rehabilitation has the same objective as does mental hygiene." They hold, therefore, that "educational therapy as a part of rehabilitation therapy may be considered as another phase of mental hygiene. Several case reports are included as illustrations of recommended precautions regarding the Educational Therapist's role. The preventive mental hygiene function in preventing patient withdrawal, regression and aggression is stressed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5023. Burgess, Thomas O. (*306 So. 11th St., Moorhead, Minn.*) **How to approach the apprehensive patient.** *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1954, 1(2), 17-20.—A series of slightly varying instructions leading to use of Burgess Technique of [hypnotic] Induction.—*J. H. Manhold.*

5024. Cain, J., Sarles, H., & Bonnefoy, M. **Psychiatrie et gastro-entérologie.** Le point de vue psychosomatique dans les affections des voies biliaires. (Psychiatry and gastroenterology. The psychosomatic viewpoint in the disorders of the biliary tract.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 2(1), 15-25.—The authors after a thorough clinical and psychiatric study of 15 patients suffering from affections of the biliary tract are able to outline neurotic traits common to all of them and recommend that a psychiatric examination be given before planning a surgical intervention, particularly a cholecystectomy. Psychotherapy should be instituted along with the medical treatment of choice. 16 references.—*M. D. Stein.*

5025. Cleghorn, R. A. (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) **The hypothalamic-endocrine system.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 367-376.—The anatomical and neurological attributes of the hypothalamus and its relationships with the endocrine system are set forth in the effort to arrive at physiological correlates for psychological functions. "There is no longer room for the dichotomy" between the two. 77 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5026. Cordier, J. **Psychoses confusionnelles après hysterectomie.** (Psychotic confusion following hysterectomy.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1955, 55, 416-429.—Three cases of psychotic episodes following hysterectomy. Characteristic symptoms were confusion with some amnesia for pre-operative illness; anxiety and mania; hyperactivity with auditory hallucinations. A toxic origin of these conditions is hypothesized. 19 references.—*B. A. Maher.*

5027. Dansereau, M. **Le syndrome d'adaptation et la médecine psychosomatique.** (Adaptation syndrome and psychosomatic medicine.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 127-144.—Selye's physiological orientation supplemented by the psychoanalytical is seen as a new far-reaching re-

orientation in medicine. A clinical and an experimentally induced arthritis are compared showing how the concept of "stress" clarifies the problem of emotions on psycho-physiological lines. English and German summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

5028. Eichhorn, Ralph, & Tracktir, Jack. (*Baylor U. Coll. Med., Houston, Tex.*) The effect of hypnotically induced emotions upon gastric secretion. *Gastroenterology*, 1955, 29, 432-438.—By means of hypnotically induced anger, fear and contentment, the effects of emotions of 24 subjects were studied under laboratory conditions. The gastric secretion of free and total acid and peptic activity was found to rise under contentment and fall under fear and anger.—*G. K. Morlan.*

5029. Eichhorn, Ralph, & Tracktir, Jack. (*Baylor U. Coll. Med., Houston, Tex.*) The relationship between anxiety, hypnotically induced emotions and gastric secretion. *Gastroenterology*, 1955, 29, 422-431.—Investigators have reported conflicting results of the effects of emotions on gastric secretion. In the experiment of the authors, more free and total HCl was secreted by the high anxiety group under fear than in the low anxiety group. Under anger, the low anxiety group secreted more free and total HCl than the high anxiety group. "It is not enough to investigate the effects of emotions on physiological functions but one must also consider personality predispositions."—*G. K. Morlan.*

5030. Forster, Cecil R. The relationship between test achievement and success in training of a selected group of tuberculosis patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1201-1202.—Abstract.

5031. Frolova, M. A., & Voropaeva, S. D. Vliianie eksperimental'nykh nervozov na techenie vozvratnotifoznoi infektsii u myshej. (Influence of experimental neuroses on the course of recurrent typhus infection in mice.) *Zh. vyssh. nerv. Deyatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 862-868.—The severity of the course of the infectious process in mice depends on the functional state of the central nervous system. Disturbance of the activity of the higher divisions of the central nervous system as a result of developing experimental neurosis leads to a more severe intensification of the infectious process. Recurrent typhus infection leads to inhibition of previously developed conditioned reflexes.—*I. D. London.*

5032. Galdston, Iago. Psychosomatic medicine; past, present, and future. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 441-450.—A critique of "a singular specialty . . . (that) espouses a distinctive pathological dynamism," is followed by the author's stress upon its placement within the holistic and ecological approach to the patient. . . . "the historical function of the psychosomatic movement is . . . to vitalize the whole of medicine with the holistic and ecological viewpoint. When this has been achieved, psychosomatic medicine will have fulfilled its mission and it will have been absorbed into medicine."—*L. A. Pennington.*

5033. Glaser, Gilbert H. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Panel discussion: recent concepts of central neurophysiology; their bearing on psychosomatic phenomena; an interpretative commentary and summary. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 337-346.—The author provides an overview of the

interrelationships between the "brain-stem mechanisms, limbic system, hypothalamic-endocrine system, and respiratory mechanisms" with psychological functions, including levels of alertness, memory, and symbolic processes, as developed by the panel's speakers at the American Psychosomatic Society in New Orleans, March 27-28, 1954.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5034. Goldensohn, Eli S. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Role of the respiratory mechanism. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 377-382.—The neurology, anatomy, and psychophysiology of the mid-brain's respiratory mechanism are described with special reference to the field of psychosomatic medicine. 58 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5035. González Ch., José Luis. Asma, abandono y trauma del nacimiento. (Asthma, abandonment and birth trauma.) *Rev. Psicoanal. B. Aires*, 1953, 10, 422-432.—Excerpt of a case history of a young married woman who in the course of her analysis developed a severe asthmatic syndrome. An explanation of the unexpected syndrome is presented.—*C. de la Garza.*

5036. Hamilton, Eleanor. Emotional aspects of pregnancy: an intensive study of fourteen normal primiparae. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1115-1116.—Abstract.

5037. Hecht, M. Bernard. Obesity in women: a psychiatric study. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 203-231.—To the obese patient, food is the object thru which a pathologically strong oral libido is partially gratified in an unsublimated way. Food is regarded as penis, breast, seed, or impregnating agent. Eating is a sadistic, violent, sexualized attempt to steal or capture the wished-for phallus or breast. Eating is also an incorporation of ambivalent objects from which the patient demands narcissistic supplies. Shame and disgust in the obese body stands for its unattractiveness and for the repulsion at the deed that created it. Obesity may defend against unconscious feminine or masculine wishes.—*D. Prager.*

5038. Heron, William T. Hypnosis and psychology. *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1954, 1(2), 5-9.—An enumeration is presented of the ways in which a patient can be controlled—manual, drugs, punishment, reward, reason, suggestion. Hypnosis, suggestion to the ultimate degree, is suggested for several types of patients who do not yield readily to other methods of control. A variety of patient types who might profit from hypnosis are named and very briefly described. Dentistry is admonished that hypnosis should be merely a supplement to previously developed, successful, methods.—*J. H. Manhold.*

5039. Hershman, Seymour. Hypnosis in the treatment of obesity. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 136-139.—Methods of combining psycho-biologic and hypnotic treatment procedures are discussed, with special reference to the decreased resistance to therapeutic suggestion and guidance that such methods engender.—*E. G. Aiken.*

5040. Hyde, Walter. Hypnosis in dentistry. *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1954, 1(2), 3-4.—A brief description is presented of how hypnosis can be used adjunctively by trained operators to relax tense patients, and of the possibilities of post-hypnotic suggestion for reducing future appointment apprehension.—*J. H. Manhold.*

5041. Kahn, Douglas Mortimer. The relationship of certain personality characteristics to recovery from tuberculosis. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1256.—Abstract.

5042. Khaletskaia, F. M. Vliianie perenapriazhneniya deiatel'nosti nervnoi sistemy na razvitiye induktirovannykh opukholei u myshei. (The influence of excessiveness of activity of the nervous system in the development of induced tumors in mice.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 869-876.—"Nervous trauma," brought on by repeated stimulation with weak electric current (the unconditioned stimulus), influence the development and rate of growth of induced skin tumors in mice and encourage the appearance of papillomata and cancer of the skin in these animals. A conditioned stimulus in the form of sound, reinforced by "tactile-painful" stimulation, produces analogous effects.—*I. D. London*.

5043. King, Stanley H. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Psychosocial factors associated with rheumatoid arthritis. An evaluation of the literature. *J. chronic Dis.*, 1955, 2, 287-302.—The literature on psychologic and social factors associated with rheumatoid arthritis has been reviewed according to personality characteristics and conflicts, social background factors, precipitating factors, mechanisms, and the relationship between rheumatoid arthritis and schizophrenia." Aspects of research design are discussed. "It is suggested that fruitful areas for further research are the importance of losses and separations in childhood, activity patterns, remembrance of dreams, direction and acceptance of sexual identification, parental roles in authority, and symbolization of symptoms." New areas of study are also suggested. 50 references.—*H. P. David*.

5044. Kononiachenko, V. A. Izuchenie vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti metodom soudistystykh uslovnnykh refleksov u bol'nykh gipertonicheskoi bolezni. (Study of higher nervous activity by the method of conditioned vascular reflexes in subjects ill with hypertension.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(5), 620-628.—An experimental study of conditioned vascular reflexes in subjects ill with hypertension is reported and a working hypothesis, based thereon, developed.—*I. D. London*.

5045. Krushinskii, L. V., et al. Izuchenie roli nervnoi travmy v razvitiu zlokachestvennykh opukholei. (A study on the role of nervous trauma in the development of cancerous tumors.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(6), 877-881.—Excessive daily auditory stimulation does not encourage the development of induced tumors in rats—a result that does not accord with Petrova's theory of the cancer-inducing effects of "nervous traumatization."—*I. D. London*.

5046. Lewis, John A. Mental health as it relates to chronic illness. *W. Va. med. J.*, 1955, 50, 337-344.—The role of the public health worker in promoting mental health for the chronically ill patient and his family is considered and the emotional reactions of the chronically ill are discussed. Observation and psychological support of members of the patient's family is a vital part of the health worker's responsibility.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

5047. Lewis, William C., Lorenz, Thomas H., & Calden, George. (V.A. Hosp., Madison, Wis.) Irregular discharge from tuberculosis hospitals; a major unsolved problem. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 276-290.—Survey and analysis of the factors operative in the irregular discharge from tuberculosis hospitals led to the conclusion that at least 4 variables operate: time, patient attributes, staff dynamics, and inter-patient factors. The use of the Madison Sentence Completion Test in the identification of the potential early discharges is described.—*L. A. Pennington*.

5048. Little, Margaret. Menopause: normal or abnormal. *Ment. Hlth, Lond.*, 1954, 14, 19-22.—The adjustments required of a woman passing through the menopause will be met without undue psychological upset if she values herself as a person and believes in her own worth. If her earlier experiences have not led her to so value herself, she can best be helped by a doctor who values himself and who values her and who believes in her as a person. Instead of "treating the menopause" in Jane Brown, the doctor should help Jane Brown deal with some difficulties of which she became aware at the time of her "change of life."—*G. E. Copple*.

5049. Livingston, Robert B. (V.A. Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) Some brain stem mechanisms relating to psychosomatic functions. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 347-354.—3 groups of experiments are reported. These, using monkeys as Ss, include studies of the ways by which the cortex can influence the reticular system, of the synchronization within the rhinencephalon as contrasted with the desynchronization in the neocortex, and the induction of chronic gastric and duodenal lesions by repeated electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus. Results are described and related to clinical observations. An hypothesis is developed for use in research. 37 references.—*L. A. Pennington*.

5050. Lowman, Edward W. (400 E. 34th St., New York.) Psycho-social factors in rehabilitation of the chronic rheumatoid arthritic. *Ann. Rheumatic Dis.*, 1954, 13, 312-316.—A report of findings of a study of 37 patients selected for special analysis from a group of 239 candidates for treatment of chronically disabling rheumatoid arthritis. Psycho-social data used were obtained during the course of hospitalization; a detailed analysis was made for the first 29 patients. From these 29 six failures and six successful rehabilitees were analyzed in greater detail. Psycho-social features of the successfully rehabilitated patients are compared with those of the unsuccessful and criteria for assessing the good risks for acceptance into rehabilitation groups are based on these data.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

5051. Ludwig, Alfred O. (82 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.) Psychiatric considerations in rheumatoid arthritis. *Med. Clin. N. Amer.*, 1955, 39, 447-458.—Material presented was obtained from the psychoanalytic study of 8 patients, 7 females and one male, each suffering from rheumatoid arthritis of varying degrees of severity and duration. All but one were referred because of psychologic symptoms in addition to arthritis and essentially similar findings were demonstrable in a large group of unselected patients investigated over a period of years. Illus-

trative histories are given. Exacerbations and remissions may fall into a predictable pattern directly related to the occurrence of certain situations of meaningful emotional significance to the patient and to his particular modes of reaction to stress situations.

—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

5052. McClary, Allan R., Meyer, Eugene, & Weitzman, Elliott L. (*Jahns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Observations on the role of the mechanism of depression in some patients with disseminated lupus erythematosus. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 311-321.—Psychiatric study by interview methods applied to 14 cases indicated that "the threat of loss of a significant personal relationship regularly provoked an exacerbation of the complaint of pain and (motor) disability." Hyperdependence, threat of loss, depression, and the syndrome symptoms interact as reflected in illustrative case material presented. 23 references.—L. A. Pennington.

5053. MacLean, Paul D. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) The limbic system ("visceral brain") in relation to central gray and reticulum of the brain stem; evidence of interdependence in emotional processes. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 355-366.—The system is defined, anatomically described, and its involvement in emotional and viscerosomatic functions reviewed. Clinical and neurological observations in cases of secondary epilepsy and encephalitis lethargica are discussed through the use of recent findings behavioral and electrophysiological in general type. The conclusion is reached that "interdependence between the limbic system and the reticular formation" is supported by available data.—L. A. Pennington.

5054. Mohr, George J. (*U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.*), Richmond, Julius B., Garner, Ann Magaret, & Eddy, Evelyn J. A program for the study of children with psychosomatic disorders. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 251-268.—This is a progress report of a project designed to study the genesis of psychosomatic disorders in children with stress on the relationship of these disturbances to infantile traumata.—N. H. Pronko.

5055. Moulton, Ruth. Oral and dental manifestations of anxiety. *Psychiatry*, 1955, 18, 261-273.—Observation on anxiety as a factor in dental and oral symptoms revealed 4 groups: overt behavior resulting in faulty diet, pain on basis of conversion, autonomic nervous system dysfunction resulting in eventual pathological changes, and persistent oral habits, such as bruxism. Dentists often over-diagnose and over-treat and psychiatrists have frequently neglected the significance of dental difficulties. Ways of handling these anxiety categories are suggested to dentists and psychiatrists.—C. T. Bever.

5056. Mullin, Charles S., Jr. (*U.S. Naval Hosp., Camp Pendleton, Calif.*) Psychosomatic diagnosis. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 1581-1588.—"The identification of so-called 'psychosomatic' conditions can be greatly expedited with benefit to the patient and physician by placing emphasis on the positive, systematic approach to the diagnosis rather than on the customary negative 'ruling out' process. This is accomplished by being alert to the possibility of psychogenicity, by looking for evidence of anxiety,

by considering the quality of the previous personality and the family history, by studying the specific features of the presenting symptomatology, and finally, by seeking diligently . . . for plausible psychodynamics."—G. H. Crampton.

5057. Nett, Emily Westerkamm. Predicting stay or leave response of hospitalized tuberculosis patients. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1271.—Abstract.

5058. Neuhaus, Edmund Conrad. A personality study of asthmatic and cardiac children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1256-1257.—Abstract.

5059. Newman, Joseph. (*V.A. Hosp., Memphis, Tenn.*) The Kuder Preference Record and personal adjustment: a study of tuberculous patients. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 274-280.—Of 141 V.A. tuberculous patients given the Kuder Vocational Test, 47.5% had Social Service scores above the 75%ile. On the basis of subjective ratings by a physician and the writer, 84 of the 141 veterans were adjudged negatively adjusted. A significantly higher % (.05 level) had Social Service scores above the 75%ile as compared to those judged positively adjusted. An explanation of the findings is given and some implications described.—W. Coleman.

5060. Pflanz, M. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Psychosomatik in Deutschland. (The present status of psychosomatic medicine in Germany.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 164-174.—Current status of psychosomatics depends on several German tendencies, such as tendencies toward complicated verbal expression, national resentment and depth theorizing. The survey includes present lines of development and stresses the two important contributions to the field: experiences during and after the war and social-psychological and sociological emphases. 77 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5061. Podolsky, Edward. (*Kings County Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.*) Physical ailments and the frightened child. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 489-497.—Podolsky reviews the factors in chronic disease which he considers most likely to produce fear in the afflicted child. He considers tuberculosis, diabetes, rheumatic heart disease and nerve disorders the most serious and the most common sources of these fears. In all these diseases the impact of the disease on the parent is often as serious or more serious than its immediate effect on the child. The need to help parents face the problems connected with the disease realistically, while at the same time providing intelligent and loving care for the child, is indicated. While the actual limitations in activity and life participation may be difficult to overcome, the child can be greatly helped when his insecurity, his feelings of depreciated worth, and his fears have been overcome through provision of adequate mental hygiene.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5062. Pollock, George H. The psychologic response to estrogenic therapy in Turner's syndrome (ovarian agenesis). *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 420-422.—"Psychological changes, similar to those found in the estrogenic phase of the ovulatory cycle in physiologically intact women, were observed in a case of ovarian agenesis after estrogen replacement medication was utilized."—N. H. Pronko.

5063. Prill, H. J. Organneurose und Konstitution bei chronisch-funktionellen Unterleibsbeschwerden der Frau. (Organ neurosis and constitution in chronic functional pelvic complaints of women.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 215-221.—Study of 163 women with various chronic functional complaints in the pelvic region. 74% showed general functional disturbance in addition to specific gynaecological disorder. Menarche had been delayed for 36%. Of 119 examined patients, 54% revealed body build dysplasias and underdeveloped external genitals. Of the total sample 35% showed minor neurotic difficulties; these were alleviated or removed in half of the cases through brief psychotherapy. A general linkage among retardation, general bodily dysplasia, constitution and organ neurosis emerged from the overall study. 20 references.—E. W. Eng.

5064. Reznikoff, M. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Motivational factors in persons attending a cancer-detection center. *Cancer*, 1955, 8, 454-458.—The Cornell Medical Index and Multiple Choice Rorschach were individually administered to 100 cancer detection clinic patients and information also was obtained from their medical examination forms. Data were analyzed to determine background and personality variables which served as motivating factors in visiting a cancer detection clinic. The following factors were most prevalent: cancer in a close relative, a history of serious illness, emotional difficulties involving marked body preoccupation and apprehension.—M. Bard.

5065. Richmond, Julius B., & Waismann, Harry A. Psychologic aspects of children with malignant diseases. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 89, 42-47.—"The management of patients at any age with malignant disease is a trying experience for the physician as well as the patient and his family." The authors had 48 children with leukemia. Their physical energy diminishes and they become more passive emotionally. Physicians can help parents by giving them an opportunity to ventilate feelings of guilt—though they know intellectually they are not responsible for their child's death. Doctors must be careful to avoid becoming so emotionally involved that they lose their objectivity.—G. K. Morlan.

5066. Shapiro, Alvin P. Influence of emotional variables in evaluation of hypotensive agents. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 291-305.—Treatment of hospitalized and ambulatory hypertensive patients by administration of 1 of the following: veriloid, proterazine, hexamethonium salts, Apresoline, reserpine, and low-sodium diet showed that changes in blood pressure during such therapy may be due to factors quite independent of the drugs. Physicians are urged to consider the role of psychological variables in the treatment of this group. 21 references.—L. A. Pennington.

5067. Sommer, Berthel. Die Pubertätsmager-sucht als leib-seelische Störung einer Reifungs-krise. (Anorexia nervosa as a psychosomatic symptom of a puberty crisis.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 9, 307-327.—The dreams, drawings, and analysis of two young women suffering from anorexia nervosa are discussed. Both revealed a need to remain in a static timelessness, fearful of living through a deeply conflictual oral ambivalence that stemmed from an early disturbance in the mother-child relationship. During

therapy each patient regressively reestablished contact with the mother-image, lived through the ambivalence, and then successfully integrated the mother-image in her personality. With this, detachment from the mother became possible, together with an active, no longer fearful, confrontation of the new growth of puberty and its problems. English summary.—E. W. Eng.

5068. Stern, E. Le prurit. Etude psychosomatique. (Pruritis. A psychosomatic study.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 107-116.—Psychogenesis is stressed, but somatic factors are by no means excluded. Past experience is important for the "terrain" and for the precipitating factors. Sexual disturbances and aggression are primary factors and scratching is both a sexual and an aggressive act, expressing a feeling of guilt and a need of self-punishment.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5069. Sullivan, Benjamin H., & Hamilton, Eugene L. Peptic ulcer in military personnel. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 1459-1468.—"There has been an increased incidence of peptic ulcer in the U.S. Army in recent years, accounted for almost entirely by increased incidence among troops stationed in Europe. Intensive training, a tense international situation, and other factors constitute a chronic stress which may be of causative significance, particularly because the patient can take no action to relieve this tension."—G. H. Crampton.

5070. Sullivan, Joseph D. (Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 23rd St. at First Avenue, New York.) Psychiatric factors in low back pain. *N. Y. State J. Med.*, 1955, 55, 227-232.—". . . Dr. Sullivan has covered practically every psychiatric factor that may be encountered in the patient with low back pain . . . he has given an unusually clear picture of how varied may be the etiology of the psychogenic factors concerned. He has pointed out that the low back pain due to actual physical trauma may be the result of psychogenic determinants (as in the accident-prone patient) or may awaken or intensify pre-existing neurotic tendencies and symptoms. . . ."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

5071. Sutherland, Arthur M. The psychological impact of cancer and its treatment. *Med. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 4, 57-68.—Presents findings of studies concerned with the emotional problems and adaptations of persons undergoing surgery for various types of cancer.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

5072. Vincent, Clark E. (U. California, Berkeley.) The loss of parents and psychosomatic illness. *Social soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 404-408.—The study includes 54 individuals with psychosomatic ailments who suffered the loss of one parent at an early age or the loss of both parents and/or acculturation. The authors found the individual to have learned a role of submission-dependence in the interactions with the remaining parent. 61.1 per cent had close identification with mother; 16.7 per cent had close identification with father. Acculturation had a similar meaning as did losing both parents at an early age. The author discusses the results of the study in detail and offers a number of questions for further research into the basic conflicts with this group.—S. M. Amatora.

5073. Warren, Sol L. (*N. Y. State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, New York.*) **Psychological aspects of tuberculosis.** *J. Rehabilit.*, 1955, 21(3), 11-13; 28-29.—The reactions of the tuberculous patient to his diagnosis, to his hospital environment, the treatment program, and to the plan for living following his discharge, are all psychologically important facets of the rehabilitation process. The extent and the ease with which patients can make known their feelings regarding these various elements will influence the degree to which they can be helped by psychological support to attain complete rehabilitation.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5074. Wheeler, John I., & Caldwell, Bettye McDonald. (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*) **Psychological evaluation of women with cancer of the breast and of the cervix.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 256-268.—Study of 3 samples ("Breast, Cervix, Normal Control groups") through the administration of Kent Scale, Rorschach, Draw-a-person test, Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration, and clinical interview, did "not point up striking differences between the groups" contrary to findings reported in selected earlier studies. Trends, however, suggested the early childhood environment, parental attitudes, and sexual attitudes warrant further careful study on the problem. Stress is placed upon the need for careful research design in this new field of psychologic investigation.—L. A. Pennington.

5075. Winter, William D. **Two personality patterns in peptic ulcer patients.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1955, 19, 332-344.—A study of 68 peptic ulcer patients, using the Rorschach and Blacky Pictures to test hypotheses about the personality dynamics of ulcer patients, led to the conclusion that "the 'typical' ulcer personality is not found in all peptic ulcer patients," and that "at least two different personality patterns are found in people with ulcers, and these can be validly measured by the Blacky scales developed in this investigation."—A. R. Jensen.

5076. Zwerling, Israel; Titchener, James; Gottschalk, Louis; Levine, Maurice; Culbertson, William; Cohen, Senta Feibleman, & Silver, Hyman. **Personality disorder and the relationships of emotion to surgical illness in 200 surgical patients.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 270-277.—An initial summary is reported of the findings of an exploratory psychiatric survey of 200 randomly selected representative surgical patients for the purpose of determining (1) if emotional disorders exist in a significant proportion of such patients, (2) if emotional factors are related to their surgical problems, before, during and following hospitalization. The results and their implications are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 3834, 4293)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

5077. Achilles, Robert F. (*Inst. Logopedics, Wichita, Kans.*) **Communicative anomalies of individuals with cerebral palsy. Part 1, Analysis of communicative processes in 151 cases of cerebral palsy.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(5), 15-24; 27.—The communicative breakdowns in 151 cases received consecutively at the Children's Rehabilitative Institute in Cockeysville, Md., between 1946 and 1952, are reported frequencywise and are described under

120 specific categories which occur in 12 major classifications. 66% of the cases had little or no communication. Factors affecting the nature of the sample are suggested.—T. E. Newland.

5078. Berko, Martin J. (*Inst. Logopedics, Wichita, Kans.*) **The measurement of intelligence in children with cerebral palsy: The Columbia Mental Maturity Scale.** *J. Pediat.*, 1955, 47, 253-260.—The r between the intelligence scores of 30 normal children obtained using the Stanford Binet and the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale was .82. The mean IQ's differ only one point. When the subjects were 30 cerebral palsied children, however, the r was .61 and the mean difference in IQ's was 15 points.—M. C. Templin.

5079. Blumberg, Marvin L. **Respiration and speech in the cerebral palsied child.** *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 89, 48-53.—Twenty-seven cerebral palsied children were treated. Physical therapy should develop proper usage of the muscles of abdomen, diaphragm and chest and increase pulmonary tidal volume and vital capacity. Speech therapy deals with training lips, cheeks, tongue, palate and vocal bands.—G. K. Morian.

5080. Bobath, K., & Bobath, Bertha. **Tonic reflexes and righting reflexes in the diagnosis and assessment of cerebral palsy.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(5), 4-10; 26.—Detailed description is given of the normal and abnormal characteristics of these reflexes, particularly with respect to the diagnosis of cerebral palsy during the first year of life. Differential diagnostic behavior is described for spastic quadriplegia, spastic paraparesis and diplegia, spastic hemiplegia, athetosis and ataxia. A developmental reflex behavior chart for non-handicapped children is provided.—T. E. Newland.

5081. Bonafede, Vincent I. (*Craig Colony, Sonoma, N. Y.*) **Chlorpromazine (Thorazine) treatment of disturbed epileptic patients: preliminary report.** *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 158-162.—30 to 60 day treatment of 78 of the colony's "worst" patients indicated that thorazine "has been highly effective and dramatic in controlling behavior disturbances."—L. A. Pennington.

5082. Brothers, C. R. D., & Meadows, A. W. (*Ment. Hyg. Dept., Victoria, Australia.*) **An investigation of Huntingdon's chorea in Victoria.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 548-563.—Of 150 indisputable cases 57 are living and represent 34% of mental hospital patients. Associated symptoms are summarized and familial histories detailed.—W. L. Wilkins.

5083. Brown, Irwin. **Abstract and concrete behavior of dysphasic patients and normal subjects.** *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 35-42.—Fifteen dysphasic patients were compared with 15 normals on the Goldstein-Sheerer tests of aphasia. There was no significant difference in abstracting ability between the two groups. The stick test did approach the 5% level of confidence and suggests a specific restriction of abstract behavior in the dysphasic. Statistical expansion of the experiment indicates that Goldstein's hypothesis concerning the abstract behavior of brain-damaged patients may be supported for the stick test, but not for the other tests in the series.—M. F. Palmer.

5084. Caveness, William F. Emotional and psychological factors in epilepsy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 190-193.—Two cases of epilepsy are considered in the light of underlying emotional and psychological factors. Personality changes as reactions to seizures, emotional stress as a precipitant to seizure, and the incorporation of past experience into the seizure pattern of a discharging lesion of the temporal lobe are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

5085. Courville, Cyril B. Narcosis and the fetal brain. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1955, 20, 97-111.—The neurophysiology of anoxia in relation to brain function at birth is described in detail and related as one determinant in the causation of certain types of motor disability, mental deficiency, epilepsy, and cerebral palsy. 39 references.—L. A. Pennington.

5086. Davis, David S. An investigation of the relationship of frustration tolerance in paraplegics and degree and rate of success in rehabilitation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1262.—Abstract.

5087. Denber, Herman C. B. Studies on mescaline III. Action in epileptics. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 433-438.—Mescaline caused increase or decrease or disappearance of alpha waves, sharp decrease or disappearance of delta waves, disappearance for variable periods of spike waves. Lethargy, drowsiness, no hallucinations. Mescaline acts on the diencephalon. 18 references.—D. Prager.

5088. Denhoff, Eric, & Holden, Raymond H. (Meeting St. Sch. for Cerebral Palsy, Providence, R. I.) Understanding parents: one need in cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(4), 9-11; 25.—The importance of parents' understanding both themselves and the needs of their children with cerebral palsy is stressed. The use of group discussion sessions involving the parents and clinic staff and the nature of a handbook prepared to meet the needs of parents are described.—T. E. Newland.

5089. Duncan, Melba Hurd. Emotional aspects of the communication problem in cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(4), 19-23; 27.—The complexity and individuality of the psychodynamics of speech work with children and adults who are cerebral palsied are discussed with respect to the effect of anxiety and frustration, the value of empathy, the need to respect the individual, and the need for flexibility in selecting treatment procedures. Numerous illustrative situations are cited. 19 references.—T. E. Newland.

5090. Ettlinger, G., Jackson, C. V., & Zangwill, O. L. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.) Dysphasia following right temporal lobectomy in a right-handed man. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 214-217.—A case is reported in which right temporal lobectomy was performed for the relief of temporal lobe epilepsy and associated psychiatric disturbances. Although preferentially right-handed, the patient developed severe postoperative dysphasia, especially marked and persistent in the receptive sphere. The significance of the findings in relation to handedness, familial sinistrality, and cerebral dominance is briefly considered. 21 references.—M. L. Simmel.

5091. Fisher, Jerome, & Gonda, Thomas A. Neurologic techniques and Rorschach test in detecting brain pathology; a study of comparative validities. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 117-124.—Having selected 84 organic and 34 non-organic Ss by using a rating scale applied by 2 neurologists, a comparative evaluation of 6 diagnostic procedures used by the neurologist is made. Validity coefficients "show that of the 6 procedures studied, the Rorschach method discriminates very reliably . . . the EEG, neurological examination, and lumbar puncture also do." These findings are discussed in relation to the recommended use of the Rorschach in the neurological diagnostic service among other considerations.—L. A. Pennington.

5092. Fuldrer, Russell V. Cerebral palsy: where next? *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 267-279.—Careful medical review of the birth records and family histories of 204 non-epileptic, responsive children with cerebral palsy indicated "the most frequent cause was fetal and neonatal anoxia." Suggestions are made toward the prevention of cerebral palsy and a fourfold classification of muscular defects presented. 40 references.—L. A. Pennington.

5093. Gallagher, James J., Benoit, E. Paul, & Boyd, Herbert F. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Measures of intelligence in brain damaged children. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 69-72.—Scores of 40 brain damaged institutionalized defectives aged 7-14 were compared on Form L of the Binet, the Leiter, and the Columbia Mental Maturity Scale (CMMS). Although scores on the three tests intercorrelated adequately, their SD's and M's tended to be quite different. CMMS IQ's differed by 11 or more points from Form L IQ's for 50% of the S's; CMMS IQ's were generally higher than L IQ's, especially in the older children, in spite of the higher SD of the CMMS. About 33% of the Leiter IQ's differed to the same extent from L IQ's but here the scores were generally lower, especially for the younger children. The comparability of the three tests on this sample is questioned. The three tests were given in a "more or less" random order; the interval between testings is not given.—L. B. Heathers.

5094. Gastaud, H., Morin, G., & Lesevre, N. Étude du comportement des épileptiques psychomoteurs dans l'intervalle de leurs crises. (Study of the behavior of psychomotor epileptics between seizures.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 1(1), 1-27.—The authors, noting the scarcity of basic psychological study on the general behavior of psychomotor epileptics, observed over a period of years 3,000 patients by means of clinical interviews and psychological tests. Their main conclusions were that these patients, characterized by motor and affective hypoactivity, present a general slowing down of intellectual processes. This hypoactivity coexists in 72% of the cases with violent attacks of unprovoked and uncontrolled anger. A comparison with the behavior of animals having lesions of the rhinencephalon would indicate that while during seizures the psychomotor epileptic suffers from a paroxysmal discharge, the same patient between seizures seems to react to continuous focal chronic rhinencephalic irritation. 10 cases given.—M. D. Stein.

5095. Gogstad, Anders Chr. Reflex-changes and other neurological symptoms in focal cortical epilepsy. *Acta Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 589-606.—167 pts. The series is too small to warrant more than general suggestions. There seems to be no

complete correlation between pyramidal symptoms and pathological involvement of the motor cortex or pyramidal tract. 46 references.—D. Prager.

5096. Gregg, Hal C., & Rose, Augustus S. (U. California Sch. Med., San Francisco.) Clinical differential diagnosis of the minor seizure. *Neurology*, 1954, 4, 599-604.—100 known epileptics were studied intensively; of these, 71 had psychomotor seizures. 82% of the psychomotor patients have brief minor seizures, which are frequently misdiagnosed as petit mal. Differential diagnostic criteria of importance are: (1) age, petit mal being unlikely to occur after age 20, (2) psychiatric symptoms are more frequent in the psychomotor group, (3) psychomotor attacks are frequently preceded by an aura, petit mal seldom, and (4) following an attack the petit mal patient shows almost immediate recovery, the psychomotor patient shows confusion.—L. I. O'Kelly.

5097. Hachiya, Tetsuo, & Ishii, Hiroshi. (Ni-honkikan Hospital, Kawasaki, Japan.) An EEG follow-up of head injury cases. *Folia Psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 180.—Abstract.

5098. Hamlin, Hannibal. Recovery from a brain operation. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 223-224.—Abstract and discussion.

5099. Hanna, Ralph. (Children's Med. Cent., Austin, Tex.) The functions of a cerebral palsy treatment center. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(4), 5-8; 23.—Rehabilitative and habilitative responsibilities are recognized in a broad sense, including full diagnostic services, therapies, coordinated reevaluation, counseling and guidance, education, work with parents, and recreation.—T. E. Newland.

5100. Hayward, Amy F. Serving the severely disabled: cerebral palsy. *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(9), 31-32.—Describes the program of the State employment service in behalf of the cerebral palsied; cites the problems attendant upon parent ignorance and employer resistance; gives an example of a successful case.—S. L. Warren.

5101. Hécaen, H., de Ajuriaguerra, J., le Guillant, L., & Angelergues, R. Délice centré sur un membre fantôme chez une hémiplégique gauche par lésion vasculaire et anosognosie. (Delirium centered upon a phantomatic member in a case of left hemiplegia by vascular lesion and anosognosia.) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1954, 2, 273-279.—A case is reported where is maintained the hypothesis of a thalamic trouble together with a personality disorder. The essential manifestations are the feeling of strangeness, of unbelongingness, and the attribution to another person of a part of one's own body. What is exceptional is the long duration of the anosognosia: five months previously to the patient's death.—G. Fournier.

5102. Hovey, H. B., & Kool, Kenneth A. (V.A. Hosp., Salt Lake City, Utah.) Transient disturbances of thought processes and epilepsy. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 287-291.—50 epileptic, 54 brain-damaged, and 65 psychiatric adult patients were studied by reference to EEG recordings and presence of "non-answer" responses to items on the Wechsler Scale (e.g., "the door is open" rather than naming the missing part). The presence of these "lapses" was significantly associated with the epileptic and was related to evidence of paroxysmal

abnormality in the EEG regardless of diagnostic group. It is concluded that psychological tests can here contribute meaningful data when the examiner notes these atypical responses.—L. A. Pennington.

5103. Irwin, Orvis C. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Phonetic equipment of spastic and athetoid children. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 54-57.—The phoneme content of the speech of 266 cerebral palsied children from one to twelve years of age was analyzed. Included in this group were 128 spastics, 86 athetoids, and 52 tension athetoids. On the basis of the four criterion measures: vowel type, consonant type, vowel frequency and consonant frequency, there was no strong statistical evidence of difference between spastics, athetoids, or tension athetoids. There was a significant increase in mastery of speech sounds with age.—M. F. Palmer.

5104. Johanesen, Liv. Cerebral palsy in Norway. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(5), 14; 27.—Norway's five-year-old program for the cerebral palsied, paid for under the national health insurance program, is described. The six facilities so far established, primarily for children, provide in-patient and out-patient services in the areas of physical and occupational therapy, education, speech therapy, and recreation. The incidence of cerebral palsy in Norway has been found to be lower than in this country.—T. E. Newland.

5105. Kabat, Herman. Analysis and therapy of cerebellar ataxia and asynergia. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 375-382.—The anatomy and neurophysiology of the cerebellum are reviewed. Clinical observations of a "large series of patients with cerebellar disease who were also under an intensive neuromuscular rehabilitation program, are summarized and related to cerebellar physiology. The use of the rhythmic stabilization test in clinical diagnosis is stressed.—L. A. Pennington.

5106. Kaliski, Lotte. Educational therapy for brain injured retarded children. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 71-76.—Educational therapy is herein described as "measures designed to prevent or to remedy defective or deficient functioning in the educational area." The group under discussion are those who have disturbances in mental functions as a result of their brain damage. The special problems of educational therapy as applied to this group are treated.—V. M. Staudt.

5107. Klotz, Maurice. (VA Hosp., St. Cloud, Minn.) Incidence of seizures, with EEG findings, in prefrontal lobotomy. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 144-148.—Survey study of 181 patients indicated grand mal seizures the most common and occurring most often in the early postoperative interval. These and other results are related to practical problems in the management of lobotomy patients. 19 references.—L. A. Pennington.

5108. Lamm, Stanley S. (State U. Coll. Med., New York.) The intellectual level in cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(4), 11; 26.—Briefly reviewing the reported intelligence test performances (essentially in terms of I.Q.) of the cerebral palsied, particularly with reference to indications regarding possible returns on physical therapy, preliminary relationships found between Form L of the Binet or Cattell I.Q. and response to therapy are re-

ported on 99 cases. "Where the intellectual level is high, there is a better outlook for progress under therapy for the child with cerebral palsy," influenced, however, by the severity of the physical involvement. 15 references.—T. E. Newland.

5109. Lesný, Ivan, & Drechsler, Bedřich. (*Charles U., Prague.*) "Jev vyhasnutí" elektrické aktivity mozu u kojence s agenesi corporis callosi. (The "extinction phenomenon" of electrical activity in the brain of an infant with agenesis of the corpus callosum.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1952, 15, 61-65.—"A 5 months old infant with myoclonia and pneumoencephalographic evidence of agenesis of the corpus callosum, showed in the EEG the 'extinction phenomenon,' i.e. the temporary synchronous gradual disappearance of all electrical activities. The authors consider that the extinction phenomenon is due to the periodical inhibition of the cortex by the simultaneous excitation of the subcortical structures." Russian, English and French summaries.—M. Chojnowski.

5110. Lockhart, Jean D. Childhood aphasia. *Clin. Proc. Child. Hosp. Wash.*, 1954, 10, 111-114.—Contains a case history of a 7-year-old girl who is severely damaged organically with a number of types of aphasia involved. Her hearing, visual, and spatial relationships are affected, all a part of a pattern of organic brain damage of unknown etiology. A discussion of childhood aphasia by Dr. William M. Hart follows the case history.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

5111. Modena, Giancarlo. (*Provincial Psychiatric Hosp., Mantova, Italy.*) Su alcuni casi di epilessia psicomotoria con proiezione elettroencefalografica temporale. (Certain cases of psychomotor epilepsy with temporal electroencephalographic projection.) *Neurone*, 1954, 2, 327-344.—After a detailed analysis of the literature on psychomotor epilepsy, 6 cases are presented in detail. In all 6 cases psychomotor characteristics are predominating, and are manifested as follows: (1) crisis not always typical (2) disturbances of affectivity with crisis of anxiety (3) behavioral disturbances, irritability and sometimes impulsivity (4) masticatory movements, deglutination, and involuntary movements of the limbs (5) hysteroid attitudes (6) the EEG shows lateral or bilateral anomalies predominantly in the temporal region. Etiological and clinical analyses are also presented. 21 references. French summary.—A. Manoil.

5112. Morrow, Robert S. (*VA Hosp., Bronx, N. Y.*), & Mark, Joseph C. The correlation of intelligence and neurological findings on twenty-two patients autopsied for brain damage. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 283-289.—Among the findings in a study to determine the effect of structural brain pathology on intellectual functioning "there appears to be a typical Wechsler-Bellevue test pattern for gross structural pathology consisting of significantly lower scores in Digit Symbol, Block Design, Digit Span (especially Digits Backward), Arithmetic, and Similarities. In addition, the Full Scale IQ and the Performance IQ, including all of the Performance subtests, were significantly lower for the brain-damaged population. There were no significant differences involving the Vocabulary, Information, and Comprehension scores. The seemingly unaffected Vocabulary score justifies its use as an indicator of

premorbid intelligence." 28 references.—A. J. Bachrach.

5113. Müller, Rainer. (*U. Sarre, Homburg, Germany.*) Corrélations électroencéphalographiques et cliniques dans les anciens traumatismes crâno-cérébraux fermés avec foyer de contusion corticale en EEG. (EEG and clinical correlations in old closed-head injuries with EEG focus.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 75-84.—EEG and clinical correlations in 300 cases of old closed-head injuries, 150 with and 150 without focal EEG disturbances, are reported. The principal abnormalities seem to be local diminution of alpha waves and local theta dysrythmia. 65% of the patients with focal disturbances showed abnormalities at the site of the impact; 35% showed contre coup effects. Only about half of the patients with focal abnormalities also showed clinical neurological symptoms. Frontal and temporal EEG changes were usually unaccompanied by clinical symptoms.—R. J. Ellingson.

5114. Munz, Adam, & Tolor, Alexander. (*Presbyterian Hosp., New York.*) Psychological effects of major cerebral excision: intellectual and emotional changes following hemispherectomy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 438-443.—A report is made of the intellectual and personality changes of 4 patients who had undergone hemispherectomies in the hope of providing professional workers with information concerning advantages and disadvantages of this technique when used for the relief of seizures.—N. H. Pronko.

5115. Pallis, C. A. Impaired identification of faces and places with agnosia for colours. Report of a case due to cerebral embolism. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 218-224.—"A patient with mitral stenosis and auricular fibrillation developed, as a result of cerebral embolism, achromatopsia (colour agnosia) and an inability to identify faces and places. There was no loss of topographical memory and no difficulty in revisualizing faces. Scotometric studies suggested small infarctions in each infracalcarine striate cortex. The symptoms are analysed with special reference to their relation to (a) agnosia and (b) to the defects in the visual field. The difficulties involved in attributing to them any precise localizing significance are mentioned. The concept of prosopagnosia is discussed and its possible relation to a peculiar, and hitherto unrecorded, disorder of spatial thought is pointed out." 19 references.—M. L. Simmel.

5116. Perlstein, Meyer A. (4743 N. Drake Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.) Cerebral palsy: medical and educational implications. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 115-121.—A summary is presented of the problem of cerebral palsy. Cerebral palsy is defined, associated defects are indicated and the prognosis and the problems of the cerebral palsied child in the school situation are covered.—V. M. Staudt.

5117. Perlstein, Meyer A., Gibbs, Edna L., & Gibbs, Frederick A. (*Illinois Med. School, Chicago.*) The electroencephalogram in infantile cerebral palsy. *Amer. J. phys. Med.*, 1955, 34, 477-496.—Observations on 1,500 consecutive infants with cerebral palsy. Some findings: Of the total cerebral palsy population, 90% are either spastic or athetoid. Spastics outnumber athetoids 3 to 1. Seizures occur

in nearly one-half; most common in spastics (63%) and least common in athetoids (22%) and ataxics (20%). The most common types are grand mal (53%) and the focal or jacksonian (24%); least common, petit mal (1.6%) and psychomotor (0.4%). Very abnormal electroencephalograms occur in 90% of those with a history of seizures and in 44% of those without.—*F. A. Whitehouse.*

5118. Price, A. Cooper (*VA Center, Biloxi, Miss.*), & Deabler, H. L. Diagnosis of organicity by means of spiral after-effect. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 299-302.—"Organic cases with cortical involvement can be differentiated from nonorganic with high degree of certainty by means of the spiral after-effect technique."—*A. J. Bachrach.*

5119. Reitan, Ralph M. (*Indiana U. Sch. Med., Indianapolis.*) Evaluation of the post-concussion syndrome with the Rorschach test. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 463-467.—The Rorschach was administered to 23 patients who had experienced cerebral concussion and unconsciousness and in whom a diagnosis of the postconcussion syndrome had been made. Comparison with patients having structural brain damage, and patients with neurotic complaints but no history or neurological evidence suggesting brain damage. The results indicated differences between neurotic and brain-damaged groups similar to those reported in previous studies. Differences between the group with neurosis and that with the postconcussion syndrome were negligible. These results suggest that the Rorschach test may not yield as reliable a basis for differentiating the symptoms of neurosis and concussion as has been implied in certain earlier reports.—*N. H. Pronko.*

5120. Robertson, P. The parent and the cerebral palsied child. *Spastics' Quart.*, 1955, 4(2), 5-9.—Reviews the parents' role in the care and treatment of their cerebral palsied child.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

5121. Rodin, Ernst A., Mulder, Donald W., Faustett, Robert L., & Bickford, Reginald G. (*Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.*) Psychologic factors in convulsive disorders of focal origin. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 365-374.—Case reports of the "psychic elements" reported by 8 patients suggest the "phenomena which constituted part of the seizures were not foreign to their personality set-up but seemed to be closely connected with the patient's wishes, anxieties, or neurotic conflicts." Research on the problem in patients with temporal-lobe seizures is discussed with reference to design and method.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5122. Roth, Bedřich, & Šimek, Jiří. (*Charles U., Prague.*) Elektroenzefalografické nálezy u esenčální a symptomatické narcolepsie. (Electroencephalographic study of the essential and symptomatic narcolepsy.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1952, 15, 80-109.—The authors have studied the EEG tracings in 16 cases of essential narcolepsy and in 4 cases of symptomatic narcolepsy, and have found, among others, that tracings are characteristic by very frequent alternations of the normal activity with the sleep activity; that the sleep activity corresponds in regard to its form to various successive phases of the activity of normal sleep; that this sleep activity very often is not accompanied by the objective or subjective

manifestations of sleep; and that in the essential narcolepsy there are no other pathological manifestations in the EEG tracings than those which represent in reality the sleep activity. This trait constitutes a fundamental difference between the EEG tracings of narcolepsy and of the epilepsy. The authors have confirmed their findings on 40 additional cases. Russian and English summaries. 66 references.—*M. Chojnowski.*

5123. Sano, Keiji, & Kitamura, Koichi. (*Dept. of Neurosurgery, Tokyo U., Japan.*) Corticographic and strychnine-neuronographic studies in the "psychomotor" or temporal lobe epilepsy. *Folia Psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 181-182.—Abstract.

5124. Sim, M., & Smith, W. Thomas. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) Alzheimer's disease confirmed by cerebral biopsy: a therapeutic trial with cortisone and A.C.T.H. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 604-609.—Two patients showed no improvement.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5125. Talbot, Herbert S. The sexual function in paraplegia. *J. Urol.*, 1955, 73, 91-100.—"Considering the sexual manifestations as a whole it is apparent that the popular belief that all of these men are totally inadequate is unjustified. In view of the survival of a number of the components which go to make up the total function, it is possible, by careful study and treatment of the individual patient, to develop a reasonably satisfactory type of sexual activity. This has already been done in a number of instances and should be done in a great many more. Its importance to the patient's rehabilitation and well-being requires no emphasis."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

5126. Vaughan, V. H. Training, placement and aftercare for the cerebral palsied child. *Spastics' Quart.*, 1955, 4(2), 10-13.—Here in South Africa we have followed the pattern found in overseas countries, in that first and foremost attention is given to the education and therapeutic treatment of the child. Only later has attention been directed to the question of training and employment. In our country the accent is still on education and treatment, and remarkable success has been obtained, but the day has already come when the aspect of employment must receive attention. Open industry, sheltered and home employment are briefly considered.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

5127. Weiner, Leonard. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*), Brown, Earl, & Kaplan, Bert. A comparison of the ability of normal and brain injured subjects to produce additional responses on a second administration of the Rorschach test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 89-91.—The additional Rorschach responses of ten brain damaged adults were compared with those of ten hospitalized normals matched in age and education to the experimental group. All the organics had failed, all the normals had passed the Trail Making Test. The Rorschach was given initially in a manner to encourage full records. Two days later it was re-administered with instructions to give as many new and different responses as possible. Though the R's of the group were almost identical in initial testing, on retesting the control group had an increment in R of 86%, the experimental group of 17%. Though a differential diagnosis of brain injury would have been difficult from the initial records, the

results of the second test would have misclassified only two of the 20 Ss.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5128. Weinstein, Edwin A., Kahn, Robert L., & Sloté, Walter H. Withdrawal, inattention, and pain asymbolia. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 235-248.—Continued study of brain-damaged patients who verbally denied illness led to repeated interview of 23 Ss and their relatives. Analysis of data indicated these characteristics served as "motivated modes of adaptation to stress rather than as individual defects in perceptual or motor modalities." The "behavior showed a high degree of selectivity" and was not specific for the lesion. It is concluded that "withdrawal, inattention, and pain asymbolia may represent a common type of integration into symbolic patterns, or language, of diverse perceptual and motor elements."—*L. A. Pennington.*

5129. White, James C., & Cobb, Stanley. (*Mass. Gen. Hosp., Boston.*) Psychological changes associated with giant pituitary neoplasms. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 383-396.—Review of the 13 existent papers dealing with psychological functions is first provided and is followed by clinical observations upon the authors' 5 patients. Changes in memory, personality, judgment, and other variables are summarized for this relatively rare condition.—*L. A. Pennington.*

5130. Winchester, Richard A. (*Fort Miley V.A. Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.*), & Hartman, Bernard T. Auditory dedifferentiation in the dysphasic. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1955, 20, 178-182.—Ten brain-injured subjects and ten normals between 17 to 64 years selected for ability to walk and respond to speech, listened to test records consisting of 250 seconds of 34 familiar and concrete noun pairs such as nose-car, apple-foot, mouth-table, etc. with no experimentally induced background noise. A second set of words was recorded with background noise and was 230 seconds in length with 30 test pairs at varying intensities ranging in 3 db steps downward from 50 db. The brain-injured group increased its errors significantly in noise. There is a disturbance in auditory figure-ground differentiation in brain-injured persons.—*M. F. Palmer.*

5131. Wise, Robert A., & Heumann, Walter A. Mesantoin in the treatment of epilepsy. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 403-411.—Mesantoin may offer hope of improvement in grand mal epilepsy refractory to other anticonvulsants. Precautions must be taken to avoid serious blood changes and toxic reactions.—*D. Prager.*

5132. Woolf, A. L. (*Midland Centre for Neurosurgery, Smethwick, Eng.*) The pathology of acute infantile cerebral diplegia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1955, 101, 610-628.—Changes in the brains studied consisted in diffuse sclerosis of the white matter of the dorsal parts of both cerebral hemispheres, the cortical degeneration apparently being due to an accompanying anoxia such as is seen in cerebral venous thrombosis. 23 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

5133. Wortis, Helen Z. (*Coordinating Council for Cerebral Palsy, New York.*), & Margolies, Jeanette A. Parents of children with cerebral palsy. *Med. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 4, 110-120.—In the experience of the authors "the tensions, anxieties, and personality disturbances met with in the parents

of the cerebral palsied child were to a large extent the result of their reality problems. These reality problems were not only the difficulties in the physical care of a severely handicapped child, but were also the financial, housing, personal, and familial problems which rose out of the situation . . ." This paper is based on a study of parents of 37 children in the special class at Public School 135.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

(See also abstracts 3927, 4645, 4883, 4884, 5138)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

5134. Altman, Anne, & Baumann, Hannah. Finding jobs for the blind. *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(9), 9-12.—Describes a demonstration project in New York City designed to answer the question, "How can the Employment Service improve its program for finding suitable employment for blind applicants?" During the first 10 months of the project 213 blind applicants were interviewed, 200 referrals were made, and 91 placements resulted.—*S. L. Warren.*

5135. Blank, H. Robert. (*New York Psychoanalytic Institute.*) Psychoanalytic considerations for professional workers in the prevention of blindness. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1955, 36, 319-324.—This paper considers the psychological factors to be considered in preventing personality problems from developing in people suffering from eye disorders. Specific cases are quoted to indicate how psychoanalytic principles can be applied to the understanding of personality problems involved in both organically induced as well as psychogenic cases of eye disorders.—*L. B. Costin.*

5136. Burger, A. S. (*Inst. Crippled and Disabled, New York.*) Group work in a rehabilitation center. *Group.*, 1955, 17(4), 11-14.—Group work in the field of rehabilitation is in its beginning phase. "The needs of our disabled population demand that agencies begin to move beyond this initial stage towards providing more thoughtful and extensive programs than are now available." Principles are drawn from experiences in a recreational program at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York City.—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

5137. Cole, Nyla J., & Tarboroff, Leonard H. (*U. Utah, Salt Lake City.*) The psychological problems of the congenitally blind child. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1955, 25, 627-643.—A detailed study of the psychotherapy of a 16 year old congenitally blind girl is presented as a basis for discussing the problems of work with the blind. The congenitally blind show three kinds of problems: (1) their interpersonal impact, (2) the effects blindness may have on personality and emotional development, and (3) the problem of semantics. Discussion by Robert C. Murphy, Jr. and Henry Harper Hart.—*R. E. Perl.*

5138. Egland, George O. (*West. Mich. Coll. Educ., Kalamazoo.*) Teaching speech to blind children with cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(4), 12-15; 27.—Recognizing the commonality of problems of teaching speech to all children, principles and specific practices found useful with blind children handicapped by cerebral palsy are described.—*T. E. Newland.*

5139. Goldberg, Hannah L. (*Letterman Army Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.*) The educational counselor on the military hospital team. *Voc. Guid. Quart.*, 1955, 4, 25-27.—The educational counselor works conjunctively with all the other disciplines that are assisting in rehabilitation. "In a program . . . assessments discover the potentials and support the attainment of aims possible to them. Interest, achievement, placement tests, examinations in subject matter, and educational tests are given, so that more effective counseling may be possible." The educational counselor minimizes "behavior problems through channeling energies into constructive fields. . . ."—F. A. Whitehouse.

5140. Hefferman, Angela. (*The Children's Memorial Hosp., Montreal, Canada.*) A psychiatric study of fifty preschool children referred to hospital for suspected deafness. In Caplan, G., *Emotional problems of early childhood*, (see 30: 4718), 269-292.—A series of 50 consecutive cases of children under 6 years of age suspected of deafness was compared with controls by general medical and otological examination, audiological and speech studies, electroencephalographic and intelligence test, RH group, and in some cases ophthalmic and neurological examinations. A psychiatric evaluation was made of the child, mother and sometimes the father. Diagnostic problems were studied as well as an attempt to put the research findings to practical use in dealing with the deaf.—N. H. Pronko.

5141. Khurshid, Chand. (*Government Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) A study of deaf-mutes. *Proc. 5th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Lahore*, 1953, Pt. III, 147.—Abstract.

5142. Levine, Edna S. (*Lexington Sch. for the Deaf, 904 Lexington Ave., New York.*) The emotional problems of young deaf children. *Ill. Advance*, 1955, 88(5), 1-3; 12-13.—Contains explanations of the frustrations which the deaf child experiences, attitudes of parents which complicate the child's emotional problems, and the value of nursery school experience for the preschool deaf child.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

5143. Neff, Walter S. (*Jewish Voc. Serv., Chicago.*) The use of the Rorschach in distinguishing vocationally rehabilitable groups. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 207-211.—The Rorschach was administered to 32 subjects before, and after, a period of training for vocational rehabilitation. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were compared with supervisory judgments and subsequent employment of the subjects. It is concluded that the initial Rorschach was ". . . not an efficient predictor of vocational rehabilitation." The terminal Rorschach differentiated rehabilitated from nonrehabilitated subjects. No "alteration of the basic personality structure" was found as a result of rehabilitation.—M. M. Reece.

5144. Simpson, Abram. Serving the severely disabled: cardinals. *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(9), 34-35.—Describes 3 cases of people who suffered heart attacks and how this factor must be taken into consideration when planning for subsequent job placement.—S. L. Warren.

5145. Stotsky, Bernard A. (*VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.*) Predicting success on the member-employee rehabilitation program. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 274.—Brief report.

5146. Weinrich, E. (*United Cerebral Palsy of New York City.*) Group work with the handicapped in a community center setting. *Group*, 1955, 17(4), 15-18.—Handicapped youngsters can be integrated into the program of a community group work agency provided the approach is well planned. If a special group for the orthopedically handicapped is necessary, it is probably better to start with an interest group rather than a social or friendship group which may be very threatening at the start for inexperienced handicapped youngsters.—D. D. Raylesberg.

5147. Whitten, E. B. (*National Rehabilitation Association, Washington, D. C.*) Programs for rehabilitation of the handicapped. *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(9), 19-21.—Programs for the rehabilitation of the handicapped have existed for a long time. The article describes how these programs—both government and voluntary—have improved and increased through the years with especial emphasis on the effects of 1954 Congressional legislation.—S. L. Warren.

5148. Willma, Irene R. As a blind nurse sees. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1955, 55, 205-208.—Blinded as a result of an injury while on duty in World War II, the author explains how only one who has lost his vision can really know or understand the fears, anxieties, and frustrations that accompany this handicap. The author discusses in considerable detail the psychological impacts of gradually losing one's eye sight, and then, after for a period of 5 years becoming adjusted in the world as a blind person, gradually though very slowly recovers her sight. The psychological needs of the latter are practically as great as those of the former.—S. M. Amatara.

5149. Withers, Ben T. (*902 Hermann Professional Bldg., Houston, Tex.*) Psychology of the deaf. *Texas State J. Med.*, 1955, 51, 70-73.—An acceptable definition of the deaf, congenitally deaf, and hard of hearing has been noted. . . . The psychology of the congenitally deaf child, deaf and hard of hearing adults, and the aged has been discussed. The congenitally deaf child lacks the depression and suspicion which is typical of the deaf in general and to a lesser degree the hard of hearing, the latter having in the main compensated well for their impairment. Psychology of the deaf has been considered from the aspects of characteristics, compensation or assets, and adjustment (insight by the person or therapeutic means).—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped*.)

(See also abstracts 3997, 4725)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

5150. Alawi, A. H. (*U. Peshawar, Pakistan.*) Psychological factors in teaching methods. *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Karachi*, 1954, Pt. III, 278.—Abstract.

5151. Dvorak, Earl A. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) Research experience—key indicator of quality of doctoral candidate? *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1955, 33, 82-85.—Advisors of research studies can early determine the quality of their charges. By this is meant their intellectual level as well as character and personality traits. Period of time involved and individual attention necessary are major factors. The

author sets forth six questions which the advisor may ask himself, and then discusses each. They are: (1) What type of research problem does the candidate undertake? (2) Can he work without constant supervision? (3) Does he produce his best, or is he satisfied with something less? (4) Does he maintain perspective in times of stress and strain? (5) Does he admit his mistakes and shortcomings? (6) Is he humble about his accomplishments? Answers to these provide ready reference for predicting achievement beyond the doctorate.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5152. Evans, Richard I., Roney, H. Burr, & McAdams, Walter J. (*U. Houston, Tex.*) An evaluation of the effectiveness of instruction and audience reaction to programming on an educational television station. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 277-279.—"The achievement of students enrolled in elementary psychology and biology television instruction and non-television instruction was compared. No significant differences were found. An audience-reaction survey of Houston televiewers revealed that 75% of the audience watched the station from as often as three times a week to at least once in two weeks. Highly preferred programs included sports, a psychology course, and an international affairs discussion panel. Suggested programs ranked most highly were sports programs, educational films, panel discussion, and children's programs. Least preferred programs were of the classical music type."—*P. Ash*.

5153. Horsain, S. M. (*U. Dacca, Pakistan.*) The place of psychology in the reconstruction of education for Pakistan. *Proc. 4th Pakistan Sci. Conf., Peshawar*, 1952, Pt. II, 97-106.—In this presidential address the author discusses the needs for education in the social changes of this new country. Education must have vocational, social, and spiritual (i.e. personality formation) objectives. In each of these psychological principles and knowledge must be utilized in planning adequate educational programs. Particular emphasis is given to the importance of education of young children.—*C. M. Louttit*.

5154. Mooney, Ross. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) Evaluating graduate education. *Harvard Educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 85-94.—Case studies of individual graduate students provide a perspective for evaluating contemporary graduate education. These point up its failure to "recognize the 'self' of the student," and to give him an opportunity "to discover, honor, and develop" himself as an instrument of inquiry. Weakness derives from an unbalanced curricular structure which stresses course work and places less emphasis upon tutorial and seminar activities. Other factors of the cultural environment of the graduate school tend to negate the learner's attainment of a position of "cultivated independence": putting the seat of learning outside the learner, values outside of science, subjective feelings outside of research, and proof outside of esthetic self-processing.—*R. C. Strassburger*.

5155. Patterson, Cecil Holden. Test and background factors related to drop-outs in an industrial institute. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1024.—Abstract.

5156. Symonds, Percival M. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., N. Y.*) What education has to learn from psychology. II. Reward. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1955, 57, 15-25.—Reinforcement not only reinforces

the behavior which is rewarded but at the same time enhances the self and results in an increase of self-satisfaction, self-confidence and self-esteem. With children, the most effective reinforcements for learning are the teacher's acceptance and approval. The most successful teacher is one who makes pupils care mightily whether their teacher approves of them or not.—*H. K. Moore*.

5157. Wetzel, Paul W. (*Arsenal Tech. H. S., Indianapolis, Ind.*) What are we doing for school drop-outs? *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1955, 131(4), 29-31.—For two decades a vast amount of research has been conducted to ascertain the problems involved in youths' leaving school early. Even with increased length of attendance, only 60% of the 17-year-old population of our country graduates each year. The author proceeds to discuss what is being done and what might be done to assist these young people to complete their education. He shows the diversity of adult education programs conducted by the public schools and the type of training given. Psychological problems loom large in the young adult's decision to complete or not to complete his education. The cost of such education as well as monetary returns are discussed.—*S. M. Amatora*.

(See also abstracts 3741, 4252, 5410)

SCHOOL LEARNING

5158. Armstrong, Marion Elizabeth. A comparison of the interests and social adjustment of under-achievers and normal achievers at the secondary school level. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1349.—Abstract.

5159. Blackham, Garth J. A clinical study of the personality structures and adjustments of pupils under-achieving and over-achieving in reading. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1199-1200.—Abstract.

5160. Curtiss, Adelaide B. Reading improvement at Western Reserve. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1955, 131(5), 31-32.—The elementary grader as well as the mature reader often needs extra help. It pays to be a rapid reader; one may improve his reading rate if he works steadily to do so. The author shows how a reading improvement program is within the reach of any school system. She explains the service at Western Reserve U. and offers ideas on methods, equipment, and costs. Emphasis on expensive equipment is minimal. The author shows how much can be accomplished with the child or the student during one school term, twice a week for one hour; or, during a summer session of six weeks.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5161. Hagin, Rosa. Reading retardation and the language arts: a comparative study of the functioning of retarded and non-retarded readers in a group of behavior problems. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1203.—Abstract.

5162. Harms, Ernest. Nature study should differ for different age groups. *Sci. Educ.*, 1955, 39, 51-54.—Describes nature study activities at the Broadview Farm Nature Study Camp for problem children of different ages. The approach to nature varies with the age of the child and the author illustrates this with cases.—*C. M. Louttit*.

5163. Holmes, Jack A. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Emotional factors and reading disability. *Reading Teach.*, 1955, 9(1), 11-17.—Considers the role of emotions in reading difficulties together with a summary of the possible interrelationships and some practical implications in dealing with reading difficulties.—J. E. Casey.

5164. Krantz, La Vern Laurel. The relationship of reading abilities and basic skills of the elementary school to success in the interpretation of the content materials in the high school. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1011-1012.—Abstract.

5165. LePage, W. R. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) Personality factors in the learning process. *J. engng Educ.*, 1955, 45, 603-611.—Every student has some distorted perceptions relating to the learning situation, which lead to ineffective behavior because this responds to the subconscious perceptions rather than to the job of learning. The teacher must attempt to behave toward the student in such a way as to improve the accuracy of his perceptions.—G. S. Speer.

5166. Luntz, Lester. Some reliability and validity data on the Diamond-Pfleiger Problems of Democracy Test, Form Am. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 66, 69-73.—The correlation of this test with teacher grades in American history is as high as validating r's in the Crary American Test and the Cummings World History Test. The correlation with teacher grades in problems of democracy courses is on a lower level, because of the small size of the groups. This social study test, however, is a well-constructed achievement test.—G. E. Bird.

5167. Mayo, George Douglas. (*Naval Air Technical Training Command, Washington, D. C.*) Effect of temperature upon technical training. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 244-246.—Two equated groups of 404 men each received identical classroom training, one group in air-conditioned spaces, the other in rooms equipped with exhaust fans, at a Southern U. S. Navy training center. The Ss working under the higher temperatures thought their learning was impaired, but no significant difference in achievement between the two groups was found.—P. Ash.

5168. Mead, A. R. (*U. Florida, Gainesville.*) Illustrations of levels of learning activity: objective-improvement of thinking abilities. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1955, 33, 107-108.—The author gives a suggested guide for teachers and learners, when the learning objective is improvement of thinking, reasoning, problem solving, invention, composition, or creative activities. It is based on certain psychological factors involved in such abilities. Involved are: (1) use of the principle of readiness; (2) where help can be secured in problem solving; (3) relevant questions to key person; (4) rarely answer questions—let students suggest or find answers; (6) encourage slower ones; and (7) insist that ideas be defined at students' level.—S. M. Amatora.

5169. Murnin, J. A., VanderMeer, A. W., & Vris, T. Comparison of training media: trainee manipulation and observation of functioning electrical systems versus trainee drawing of schematic electrical systems. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 269-7-101, 30 p.—Experimentation

revealed little difference between a wiring board with components to be manipulated and a chart on which circuits were drawn by subjects learning basic electricity. Therefore, cost and acceptance should determine the device employed. Learning produced no generalized improvement, and devices should "illustrate specifically the information to be learned."—R. Tyson.

5170. Petty, Walter Thomas. An analysis of certain phonetic elements in a selected list of persistently difficult spelling words. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1359-1360.—Abstract.

5171. Pratt, C. J. (*Mich. Coll. Mining & Tech., Houghton.*) Objective testing in mechanics at the Michigan College of Mining and Technology 1948-1954. *J. engng Educ.*, 1955, 45, 683-686.—The construction and use of objective tests in mechanics are described.—G. S. Speer.

5172. Renner, John W. Relationships between instructional provisions and functional competence in mathematics of Iowa high school seniors. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1188.—Abstract.

5173. Riess, Anita P. (*U. Bridgeport, Conn.*) A new rationale for the teaching of fractions. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 105-125.—Defects in the conventional treatment of fractions are pointed out. A fresh approach by way of an analysis of historical material to determine the first concept of fractions in primitive thought, and the original meaning of unit and natural fractions is proposed. Similarities are seen between primitive concepts held by the race and ideas typical of children. Implications for teaching of primitive notions regarding fractions are developed from the two outstanding characteristics of strength of the concrete attitude, and predominance of constructive activities. 35 references.—R. C. Strassburger.

5174. Smith, Nila B. (*New York U.*) Research on reading and the emotions. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1955, 81, 8-10.—A summary of research studies on the relationship of reading ability and emotional maladjustments. There is a high incidence of emotional disturbances among children retarded in reading. Both reading retardation and emotional disturbances are a result of a constellation of causes.—E. M. Bower.

5175. Smith, Nila Banton. (*New York U.*) Therapy as a part of remediation. *Reading Teach.*, 1955, 9(1), 18-23.—The use of psychotherapy as a tool in remedial reading is showing results. Several different approaches to therapy being used are: art therapy, group therapy, language therapy, play therapy, psychodrama, individual therapy and tutorial group therapy. The therapist needs to choose wisely the type of therapeutic technique most appropriate for a given group or individual.—J. E. Casey.

5176. Smutz, Harold Turk. Investigation of a reading improvement program in an industrial setting, analyzing and comparing the reading behavior with measured attitudes, personality attributes and work performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1360-1361.—Abstract.

5177. Sofietti, James P. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) Why children fail to read: a linguistic analysis. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 63-94.—This analysis of the reading process focuses on the constant factor of language. Part I expounds the linguist's concepts

of language, speech, and meaning. Part II discusses the nature of reading and writing and their relation to spoken language. It outlines the linguist's view that the reading process necessarily involves vocalization which provides clues for correct comprehension, and examines the reading problems facing the American pupil. Part III presents a program for reading instruction based on an operational definition of the reading concept. 22 references.—R. C. Strassburger.

5178. Strang, Ruth. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) *Interrelations of guidance and reading problems.* *Education*, 1955, 75, 456-461.—Emotional disturbances accompany most of the serious reading difficulties. By providing tasks in which the individual can succeed, by focusing attention on his potential for positive growth, by assisting parents to achieve a more hopeful attitude toward the child, and by helping the child to build up realistic expectations of success, the teacher will provide optimum learning conditions. The author discusses the problems involved as follows: (1) a reading problem may turn into a guidance problem; (2) genesis of some reading problems; (3) reading problems often turn into guidance problems; (4) a guidance problem turns into a reading problem; (5) emotional disturbance may be alleviated by instruction in reading; and, (6) summary of interrelationships.—S. M. Amatora.

5179. Strom, Ingrid Mathilda. A study of the relationship between the ability to read materials of an informative or literary nature and the ability to analyze the grammar and syntax of the sentence read. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1338.—Abstract.

5180. Tinker, Miles A. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Perceptual and oculomotor efficiency in reading materials in vertical and horizontal arrangements. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 444-449.—Ten Ss were tested for speed and character of eye-movements in reading materials arranged in a vertical manner before and after 6 wk. of practice. Performance was compared with horizontal reading. Although vertical reading was slower than horizontal throughout, the relatively small amount of practice given resulted in marked improvement in speed, accompanied by a corresponding improvement in eye-movement records. It is possible that some combination of vertical and horizontal arrangement of reading material would capitalize on the advantages of both.—R. H. Waters.

5181. Traxler, Arthur E. Relationship of certain predictive measures to achievement in first-year French and Latin. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 66, 73-77.—The best predictors of achievement among the various scores were the verbal score on the Junior Scholastic Aptitude Test and the total scores on the American Council Psychological Examination. The JSAT is particularly useful in French and Latin. Further experimentation might well be done with the Symonds Foreign Language Prognosis Test and the Luria-Orleans Modern Language Progress Test in supplementing the independent school testing program.—G. E. Bird.

(See also abstracts 4222, 4549, 4908, 4918, 4926)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

5182. Blanks, Augustus C. A comparative study of mentally bright and mentally dull Negro high school seniors (with reference to personality, background, school achievement, interest, ambition, and school marks). *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1200-1201.—Abstract.

5183. Bornston, Frieda L. (*Los Angeles City Coll., Calif.*), & Coleman, James C. The relationship between certain parents' attitudes toward child rearing and the direction of aggression of their young adult offspring. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 41-44.—Is the direction of a college student's aggression as measured by the P-F test related to the attitudes of his mother as measured by the Southern California Parent Attitude Survey (P-A-S)? Data on a student's P-F and his scoring of the P-A-S as he felt his mother would score it and his mother's scoring of the P-A-S were obtained on 56 college students ranging in age from 17-40 ($M = 20$). No significant r 's were found between P-F scores and students' estimates of their mothers' feelings, but nine of 20 comparisons with mothers' P-A-S scores gave low but statistically significant r 's. Hostile aggression tended to increase as the domineering or ignoring scores of the mother increased.—L. B. Heathers.

5184. Byrne, Donn, & Buehler, John A. (*Fresno State Coll., Calif.*) A note on the influence of propinquity upon acquaintanceships. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 147-148.—It was found that students occupying neighboring seats would be more likely to become acquainted than classmates in general.—L. N. Solomon.

5185. Dexter, Emily S., & Stein, Betty. (*Agnes Scott Coll., Decatur, Ga.*) The measurement of leadership in white and Negro students. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 219-221.—A comparison of personality traits and other characteristics of leaders and non-leaders in two southern colleges for women, Agnes Scott for white and Spelman for Negro students, is made. The materials used are the Goodenough Speed-of-Association Test, the Bernreuter Personality Inventory, and other collateral information. Small, but statistically significant, differences exist between leaders and non-leaders within a college. These differences are "definitely and reliably greater than are the differences between the two races."—L. R. Zeilin.

5186. Dohrenwend, Bruce Philip. Freshman camp: a theoretical study of interpersonal influence. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1129-1130.—Abstract.

5187. Fand, Alexandra Botwinik. Sex role and self concept: a study of the feminine sex role as perceived by eighty-five college women for themselves, their ideal woman, the average woman and men's ideal woman. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1135-1136.—Abstract.

5188. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. Committee on the College Student. Considerations on personality development in college students. *GAP Rep.*, 1955, No. 32, 12 p.—This report is prepared primarily for educators. It defines some of the problems of the college student and attempts to indicate the means for recognizing and releasing his strengths and inspirations. The follow-

ing points are covered: I. Personality development in the college student: (1) dependence-independence, (2) love and hostility, (3) sexuality, (4) needs for security, adequacy, and prestige, (5) development of standards and value systems. II. The college administrator in the development of the student. III. The faculty in the development of the college student: (1) the faculty member as educator, (2) the faculty member as counselor. IV. The relationship of the college with the student's family. V. The psychiatrist in the development of the college student. 54 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

5189. Henry, Jules. **Docility, or giving teacher what she wants.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(2), 33-41. —"By virtue of their visible goal-correcting behavior [middle class] pupils are trying hard to be docile with respect to the teacher. They hunt for signals and try to direct their behavior accordingly. The signals occur in a matrix of cultural value and immediate circumstance. . . . The teacher in middle-class schools directs the hostility of the children toward one another and away from herself. . . . The teacher in the lower-class schools . . . becomes the organizing stimulus for behavior that integrates . . . the children in expressing their hostility against the teacher."—*J. A. Fishman.*

5190. Keehn, J. D. (*American U., Beirut, Lebanon.*) **Unrealistic reporting as a function of extraverted neurosis.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1956, 12, 61-63.—Eysenck's formulations suggest that cheating in school would be related to the degree of extraversion present, whether complicated by neurosis or not, more than to neuroticism alone. Cheating on grading arithmetic lessons was measured in 60 children aged 11-13. Changing answers, because of its frequency, was not called cheating unless more than 3 changes out of 24 possible were made. A 20-item questionnaire was given to measure extraversion and neuroticism. Nearly all the Ss who rated extraverted also rated neurotic. Differences in cheating between high and low neurotic groups were not significant, but those rated low in neuroticism and extraversion cheated very significantly less frequently than those high on these two measures. Hence extraversion appeared more related to cheating than neuroticism.—*L. B. Heathers.*

5191. Lagey, Joseph C. (*Pennsylvania State Univ., State College.*) **Social factors related to attitude change in students.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 401-403.—Matched questionnaires from 940 students at the University of Wisconsin were analyzed. In the light of findings of attitude change, 34 social factors were selected. Of these 7 were significant at the 10 per cent level as determined by the chi-square test. After making a detailed conclusion of the various variables, the author concludes that religion is the only factor associated with an attitude change of greater humanness and enlightenment of the treatment of the criminal.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5192. Lowenstein, Norman. **The effect of an occupations course in high school on adjustment to college during the freshman year.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1204-1205.—Abstract.

5193. Lowenstein, Norman, & Hoppock, Robert. (*James Madison H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.*) **High school occupations course helps students adjust to**

college. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 21-23.—The occupations course taught in high school probably enabled the students to make a better adjustment to college during the freshman year.—*G. S. Speer.*

5194. Roth, Julius A. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **A faculty conception of success in graduate study.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1955, 26, 350-356; 398-399.—Characterizations made by 10 faculty advisers in 9 departments of the Social Sciences Division of the University of Chicago describe the successful graduate student as assertive, confident, independent, well-adjusted. He is not "strange," "erratic," or a "personality problem." Intellectually he is original and creative. Faculty norms exert a powerful control over the graduate student's prospects since desirable positions are obtained not through private placement agencies or even through the university's placement service but through informal departmental placement.—*M. Murphy.*

5195. Spencer, George Minard. **An investigation of some non-intellectual factors presumably affecting the academic adjustment of college students at Florida State University.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1436-1437.—Abstract.

5196. Zuckman, Leonard. **The relationship between sex differences in certain mental abilities and masculine-feminine sex identification: an analysis and evaluation of test measures on eighth grade New York City public school students equated as to age, intelligence, health, parent rearing age and socio-economic status.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1251-1252.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 4411, 5411)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

5197. Birner, Louis. **An experimental program for retarded children in a part-time congregational religious school.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 95-97.—An account is presented of a program to prepare a group of eight children who attended the C.R.M.D. classes in the public schools for their Bar Mitzvah. The author concludes that "firstly, such a program is feasible and desirable for the C.R.M.D. child. Secondly, in a relaxed, informal and warm setting the retarded child can master a body of subject matter and achieve a degree of attainment that puts him on an equal level socially with other children because he, like the normal child, should receive his religious rights and privileges."—*V. M. Staudt.*

5198. Cruickshank, William M. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) **New horizons in education of the handicapped child.** *Amer. J. publ. Hlth.*, 1955, 45, 306-311.—Changing concepts in education of the handicapped stress the importance of early discovery of exceptional children and their early admission to an educational program, integration of the handicapped with the non-handicapped, honest diagnosis and prognosis, continuous guidance, parent education, and more adequate teacher preparation.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

5199. Ferguson, T. (*6 University Gardens, Glasgow, W. 2, Scotland.*), & Kerr, Agnes W. **Afterhistories of girls educated in special schools for mentally-handicapped children.** *Glasg. med. J.*, 1955, 36, 50-56.—A report of a follow-up study of 207 young women now 22 years of age who had been

educated in special schools in Glasgow. Data on home environment, working status of fathers, other handicaps, marital status, and employment status are given. Under present conditions in Glasgow the employment of mentally retarded girls does not present as much difficulty as that of physically handicapped girls, but many may present grave social problems.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

5200. Gorman, Pierre. (*26 Trinity St., Cambridge, Eng.*) Some sociopsychological difficulties facing the deaf school leaver. *Cambridge Inst. Educ. Bull.*, 1955, 1(5), 5 p.—Discusses sociopsychological problems which arise in the transition of the deaf school leaver from the school into the community. The author is at present engaged in research in the field regarding the deaf person in the English community. Provisions for the education of deaf children in Great Britain consist of special schools which admit deaf children only. How this affects the later adjustment of the deaf adult to community living is considered.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped*.)

5201. Pfeffer, Charlotte. Psychomotorische Heilerziehung. (Remedial psychomotor education.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 132-143.—The main stress lies on movement activated by appropriate stimuli in the case of hypomotoric and hypermotoric children, the stimulation of creative spontaneous movement. Therapy is aimed at ordering, coordinating and establishing in rhythm and harmony the three factors of space, time and power. Suggestion, not command, is used. Psychomotor remedial education is an acceptance and legalization of the child's motor functions. English, French, and Spanish summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5202. Schwarz, A. Frank. Public schools for mentally retarded children in Milan, Italy. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 60, 90-94.—A report is given of two special schools in Milan, Italy, for the care of the mentally retarded and epileptic children. An experimental center for mongoloids is also discussed. No tuition is charged and the schools are supported by taxes. Stress is placed on cooperation between educational and medical staffs. "Constantly growing enrollments show the need for such municipal schools in a large city."—V. M. Staudt.

5203. Silverman, Hirsch. (*Public Schools, Nutley, N. J.*) Commentary on a slow-learner child: a brief case history. *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 120-122.—Through encouraging David to develop his skills in art to the degree that he was called upon to help others, his self-confidence was enhanced. This case is submitted as an example of what can be done to encourage the growth of slow learning children. Several suggestions are made for strengthening school programs for exceptional children.—W. Coleman.

5204. Tornow, Karl. Krisis der Heilpädagogik in Deutschland. (Crisis of special education in Germany.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 174-188.—The complete collapse in 1945 necessitated all sorts of emergency measures, which, practically, achieved remarkable results in the field of reconstruction. Attempts are being made to raise the status of special pedagogues and to establish uniform standards and academic chairs, the holders

of which would be concerned not only with teaching but also with research. English and French summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

5205. Wiles, Marion E. Intercommunity planning of facilities for exceptional children. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1955, 130(3), 51-52.—Six superintendents of schools in 6 different towns of New York cooperated in the planning of facilities explained in this article. Often a school system recognizes that special facilities are necessary to care for its exceptional children, yet it does not have the where-with to provide them. The article shows in detail the group work, the cooperative planning, and the results. Through cooperative thinking, planning, and action, the various districts work together to provide opportunities for exceptional children which any one of them would have been unable to do alone.—S. M. Amatora.

5206. Wilson, Robert C. The under-educated: how we have neglected the bright child. *Atlant. Mon.*, 1955, 195(5), 60-62.—The plight of the brilliant child in today's educational system is discussed and the various methods of solving the problem explored. Methods include special grouping, acceleration, and program enriching. A sample program used in the Portland, Oregon, public school system, in co-operation with Reed College, involving the use of special interest classes, is evaluated, and teacher and parental comments about the program are given.—R. W. Colgin.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

5207. Ahmad, Mofassiluddin. (*Chittagong Coll., Chittagong, East Pakistan.*) Child guidance techniques in education. *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf.*, Karachi, 1954, Pt. III, 271-272.—Abstract.

5208. Biddle, Cornelia T. School social work. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 26, 1-18.—Describes the work of a social case worker employed by a school system. The worker administers therapy to children during school hours and counsels their parents.—G. Elias.

5209. Camp, N. Harry, Jr. The case for guidance services in the elementary school. *Education*, 1955, 75, 419-431.—The author explores these forces, discussing each as follows: (1) forces in a dynamic modern society; (2) conflicting social values; (3) the rapidly accelerating trend toward maladjustment; (4) the rise of juvenile delinquency; (5) mounting enrollments; (6) inadequate application of knowledge from related disciplines; (7) all children have problems; (8) importance of developmental guidance; (9) prevention of maladjustment; (10) variance in abilities of children; (11) influence of home environment; (12) inadequacy of present services to pupils; (13) gifted children; (14) failure to identify symptoms; and, (15) desire of teachers for specialized help.—S. M. Amatora.

5210. Carlson, Helen B. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) Psychiatric casualties in college. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 270-276.—The author describes a classification of mental disease in a general way and then discusses the psychiatric treatment possibilities as one attempted solution to the problem as it concerns the college student. She delineates the step-by-step development of the student's capacities,

the amount of energy he brings to the problem and the specific family situation he leaves on going to college. Three groups of psychopathology found include: (1) mild emotional problems; (2) borderline cases; and (3) the functional psychoses. The author states that in her experience about one out of every ten college students belongs in the first group, about one out of every hundred in the second group, and about one out of every thousand in the third.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5211. Faries, Miriam. (*City Coll., New York*) Short-term counseling at the college level. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 182-184.—A group of 140 counseled freshmen were matched with a like number of uncounseled freshmen. Comparison of the numbers graduating from each group showed a significantly greater number of graduates in the counseled group.—*M. M. Reece*.

5212. Farnsworth, Dana L. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Emotions and learning. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 95-104.—Psychiatric principles which are useful to the teacher are outlined. These comprise the attitudes of the good teacher concerning himself and his pupils, his role in promoting pupil maturity, and other positive aspects of the teacher-pupil relationship with special stress upon love and affection. Emphasis is placed upon the teacher's concern for the emotional development of the pupil.—*R. C. Strassburger*.

5213. Harvin, Anna. (*State Coll. Washington, Pullman*) Student counseling needs with reference to rural-urban differences. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 10-12.—From a study of 100 cases of college students it is concluded that in the college setting there is no relationship between residential origin and student counseling needs.—*G. S. Speer*.

5214. Kamm, Robert B. (*Texas A & M Coll., College Station*) Some principles of student personnel administration. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 13-17.—Based on his experience, the author presents ten principles of student personnel administration. It is hoped that they will serve to stimulate discussion and the formulation of principles by others.—*G. S. Speer*.

5215. Leonard, Dorothy. A classroom teacher looks at guidance. *Education*, 1955, 75, 446-449.—The classroom teacher, by the very nature of her job, can do an effective piece of work in guiding the children under her care. Indeed most original referrals are made by the classroom teacher. The author argues that the classroom teacher needs a better understanding of her part in the guidance program, her responsibilities thereto, and her acceptance by the guidance officers. She discusses: (1) what teachers can do; (2) what counselors can do; (3) teachers want to help; and, (4) guidance is a cooperative responsibility.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5216. Reik, Louis E. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) Some social implications of the college psychiatrist's work. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 465-475.—The implications of the psychiatrist's contribution to the collegiate patient are discussed with particular attention being paid to his technical contribution, his discernment of healthy state from the diseased, and his role in the development of an enlightened attitude toward emotional disorders in the college community.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

5217. Resnick, Joseph. (*Indianapolis (Ind.) Pub. Sch.*) Psychological vitamins in the classroom. *Education*, 1955, 75, 462-465.—Research investigations indicate that one child in eight is a personality problem in the regular classroom. The author poses the question as to whether the psychological needs of the pupils can be cared for in the regular classroom by a teacher with 30 to 40 pupils. What methods should be used? What procedure applied? How supply what is missing? How secure services of the specialist? The author further analyzes the problems involved: (1) psychological needs not sufficiently met; (2) children need success experiences; (3) identifying children's unmet needs; (4) the case of Robert; and, (5) summary.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5218. Seymour, Howard C. An administrator looks at guidance services. *Education*, 1955, 75, 433-438.—The administrator needs competent guidance services for two reasons: pupils need counsel in making choices that draw from them their highest potential; and, the school needs help to determine the best possible organization and program. It is essential that the ingredients of a good guidance program achieve these major objectives. Each administrator must adapt his thinking regarding the guidance program to the particular problems within his own school and community. Subtopics discussed in detail include: (1) administrator delegates the guidance function; (2) adequate counselor supply is essential; (3) utilize group guidance techniques; and, (4) effective cumulative records are necessary.—*S. M. Amatora*.

5219. Sinick, Daniel. Placement's place in guidance and counseling. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 36-40.—Placement and counseling are generally performed by separate personnel, but increased efficiency can be attained through constant cooperation between the two functions. 20 references.—*G. S. Speer*.

5220. Sorenson, Olga M. Teamwork for Tommy. *Emplmt Secur. Rev.*, 1955, 22(5), 8-10.—Testing services to S. Dakota school youth have been greatly expanded during the past three years by release of GATB materials to schools which can qualify. The program operates smoothly because of excellent teamwork by the State Dept. of Public Instruction, the high schools, and the Empl. Security Dept.—*S. L. Warren*.

5221. Swanson, Edward O. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*) Is college education worth while? *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 176-181.—A study of the comparative economic status of college and non-college graduates is reported. The subjects were male graduates from 12 Minneapolis and St. Paul schools for the years 1925-1929. The variable of academic ability was held constant. The advantages of the college graduate are verified in the results. Factors affecting the economic differences in the two groups are indicated.—*M. M. Reece*.

5222. Wellman, Frank E. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames*) Selection of students for preparation in college personnel work. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 24-27.—This is a brief discussion of the special admission requirements of 28 colleges offering a program for the preparation of college personnel workers. It is felt that the requirements are not realistic, and some suggestions are offered.—*G. S. Speer*.

5223. Williams, Emma E. (*Milford Mill High Sch., Baltimore, Md.*) **Organizing the community for guidance.** *Education*, 1955, 75, 441-445.—The author discusses a means of organizing a program for guidance in a school community through the cooperation of all other groups in the community. As the school developed, the need for guidance service grew, and with it the need for community support and aid was realized. Service clubs became interested, business men unified forces, and women's groups assisted. Thus was made possible the organization and financing of a community guidance project. The author shows what can be done in a community where it was taught it could not be done.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5224. Wilson, Frances M. **Guidance in the elementary school.** *Education*, 1955, 75, 450-455.—A study of guidance programs reveals that persons trained under a variety of disciplines are assigned to develop and to administer the guidance program. Despite this fact, remarkable similarities exist in the programs. Through cooperative planning by the administrator, teachers, and other personnel available, various aspects of the elementary school guidance program can be accomplished. The author shows specifically how this can be worked out and gives examples as follows: (1) growth of guidance programs; (2) objectives of the program; (3) tools of the program; (4) records and tests; (5) observation and interviewing; (6) sociometric approaches; and, (7) means to the end.—*S. M. Amatora.*

(See also abstracts 4501, 4727)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

5225. Bernstein, A. J. (*Amer. Inst. Res., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Achievement test research and development for the Naval Officer Candidate School and the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps.** *USN Bur. Naval Pers. Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-21, iv, 28 p.—The achievement examinations used in the Naval OCS and NROTC were revised so as to test more effectively "integrative knowledge"; an integrative test item is defined as one which requires the bringing together of several knowledges and/or skills. It was found that "(1) items can be reliably classified as integrative or non-integrative; (2) integrative items are more reliable and valid than non-integrative items"; and "(3) integrative items relevant to the OCS curriculum have more mathematical and mechanical content than do non-integrative items relevant to this curriculum."—*H. P. Kelley.*

5226. Blade, Mary F., & Watson, Walter S. (*Cooper Union, New York.*) **Increase in spatial visualization test scores during engineering study.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(12), No. 397, 13 p.—Changes in performance which occur in the College Entrance Boards Spatial Relations Test Form VAC-1 during a four-year engineering course are found "to be related to pre-college hobbies, jobs, high school courses in mechanical engineering as well as the freshman engineering college program of studies." High scores indicate an aptitude for engineering study but low scores are not reliably indicative of a deficit in such aptitude since poor score may be due to lack of related past experience. Studies on engineering and non-engineering students at the Cooper

Union and elsewhere indicate that there may be a need for aiding those who have undeveloped spatial visualization by providing maximum opportunity to develop this capacity.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

5227. Chapman, Harold Martin. **The prediction of freshman scholarship from a combination of standardized test scores and high school grades.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1201.—Abstract.

5228. Cook, Desmond Lawrence. **An investigation of three aspects of free response and choice type tests at the college level.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1351.—Abstract.

5229. Coombs, Clyde H., Milholland, John E., & Womer, Frank B. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **The assessment of partial knowledge in objective testing.** *USA Personn. Res. Br. Note*, 1955, No. 33, 55 p.—alternative, multiple-choice tests of vocabulary, driven information, and spatial visualization were administered to 3 matched groups of 855 high school students by a method designed to measure partial, as well as complete, knowledge. Examinees were instructed to cross out the alternatives they knew to be wrong. For the groups using the new method, each correctly crossed-out wrong alternative was scored 1 point, each incorrectly crossed-out right alternative was scored -3; thus each item was scored on a scale from -3 through 0 to 3. Partial information appeared to influence response to multiple-choice items. The new method increased the reliability of the tests. The same complex of abilities was measured by the new as by the conventional scoring method. Examinees preferred the new method.—*TAGO.*

5230. Courtis, Stuart A. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Personalized statistics in education.** *Sch. & Soc.*, 1955, 31, 170-172.—Research in psychology and education has been hampered by the domination of mass statistics which are valueless when dealing with organisms no two of which are alike. Mass statistics applied to children assumes that the factors which make the individuals in the population heterogeneous are chance and may be averaged out. Methods must be employed in which statistical compilations will not occur until the utmost has been done to render the original measurements homogeneous by separating them into groups as alike as possible.—*E. M. Bower.*

5231. Crafton, Paul M. **This is the way pupils should be marked.** *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1955, 130(3), 34; 108.—Academic freedom is allowed full play in the area of marking with the result that there are as many marking plans as there are school systems and as many variations in the plans as there are teachers. The author argues for a plan of marking that will show how well the child is doing in the classroom in relation to his ability to do school work. While this newer concept of marking is not unknown to psychologists, yet it is definitely not in use in the schools. He proceeds to analyze how this system would work for children of various capacities.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5232. DeLong, Arthur R. (*Michigan State U., East Lansing.*) **Emotional effects of elementary school testing.** *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 103-107.—As a preliminary study of the emotional effects of elementary school testing, information was collected from three sources: (1) questionnaires com-

pleted by elementary grade teachers; (2) observations made by graduate and upper division students; and (3) longitudinal data providing information concerning individual pupil behavior. Observations made indicated changes in individual behavior during the testing period from usual classroom behavior . . . "the cause and effect of such deviations in behavior may be assumed to relate significantly to the character and personality development of individuals and most assuredly requires serious attention from educators and researchers concerned with the growth of children."—W. Coleman.

5233. Dundas, Richard Joseph. The validity of McQuitty's measures of personality integration as a predictor of adjustment in college. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1351-1352.—Abstract.

5234. Dykman, Roscoe A., & Stalnaker, John M. The history of the 1949-50 freshman class. *J. med. Educ.*, 1955, 30, 611-621.—Descriptive four-year data are presented for the 1949-50 freshman class in U. S. medical schools; numbers of regular (four-year graduating), irregular, and various categories of drop-out students are given. Relationships of class-standing, Medical College Admission Test scores, age data, and sex for these categories of students are also presented.—J. T. Cowles.

5235. Educational Records Bureau. Comparison between Terman IQ's and Otis IQ's for a group of independent-school boys. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 66, 78-79.—IQ's of 163 boys from 11 to 18 derived from the Terman Group Test of Mental Ability and the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Test indicated that the Terman IQ's and the Otis IQ's agree closely but are not equivalent and interchangeable. The Terman IQ's agree slightly better with academic achievement than do the Otis, but further study is advised.—G. E. Bird.

5236. Friedman, Gabriel; Hempel, Walter E., Jr., & Detter, Howard M. Comparative factor analyses of three radio operator training criteria. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-2, vi, 24 p.—Three separate analyses of the Airman Classification Battery, each analysis with a different criterion of success in Radio Operator General Technical School, were performed. Five common factors were identified in all three analyses as Mechanical Experience, Verbal Comprehension, Numerical Facility, Visualization, and Perceptual Speed. Three factors identified as common to the two analyses involving final school grade were Educational Background, Interest in Things Versus Ideas, and Mechanical Interest. 23 references.—W. F. Gether.

5237. Gawkoski, Roman Stephen. The use of community characteristics for obtaining local norms on standardized achievement tests. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1352-1353.—Abstract.

5238. Harrower, Molly R. A psychological testing program for entering students at the University of Texas School of Medicine, Galveston: a preliminary report. *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1955, 13, 406-419.—A research program utilizing group psychological testing for predicting academic success in a medical school is described. Implications for therapy and counseling, as well as preliminary results are outlined.—H. A. Goolishian.

5239. Isard, Eleanore S. The development of a forced-choice inventory of attitudes toward school experience for predicting scholastic achievement in college. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1436.—Abstract.

5240. Johnson, A. Pemberton. The prediction of engineering potentiality in high school students. *J. engng Educ.*, 1955, 46, 135-139.—This paper discusses the usefulness of, and use of, the College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test, Pre-engineering Ability Test, Cooperative Intermediate Algebra Test, Cooperative General Achievement Test—Test 2, Cooperative Mathematics Test, and Cooperative Science Test, in identifying students who should be successful in studying engineering.—G. S. Speer.

5241. Mehta, H. P. (*Parsi Panchayet Trust, Bombay.*) Construction of an achievement test. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 120-126.—Basic principles of construction of an aptitude or achievement test are presented. Two basic assumptions are implied: existence of a psychological continuum; units of efficiency on the test are equivalent to units of efficiency in actual tasks. The author illustrates with a detailed plan for a comprehensive examination in vocational guidance designed for the Master's degree level.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

5242. North, Robert D. Achievement growth trends of independent school pupils as reflected by fall and spring results on the Stanford Achievement Test. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 66, 57-68.—Results of the use of the 1953 revision, between the fall of 1953 and the spring of 1955 indicate that the median independent school pupil shows an average yearly gain of 1.2 on the public school grade rating scale between the second and eighth grades. Most of the achievement gains are registered between fall and spring testing. The interseasonal achievement growth trends in grades 2 to 6 in reading, spelling, language and arithmetic are similar to trends reflected by Stanford battery medians.—G. E. Bird.

5243. Stalnaker, John M. The study of applicants. *J. med. Educ.*, 1955, 30, 625-636.—Accepted vs. non-accepted applicants to U. S. medical schools for the 1954-55 entering class are compared for the fifth consecutive year in regard to such data as numbers of multiple applications per applicant, Medical College Admission Test Scores, sex of applicant, and re-applications. Certain individual school data are given. New data are also presented on ratio of applicants to population and to availability of medical schools in each state.—J. T. Cowles.

5244. Stoughton, Robert Wetmore. The differential predictive values of the differential aptitude tests in the Connecticut technical schools. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1355-1356.—Abstract.

5245. Thompson, Wayne N. (*Chicago Undergraduate Division, U. Illinois.*) A study of the grading practices of thirty-one instructors in Freshman English. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 65-68.—Almost ½ of the instructors varied significantly from their colleagues in the liberality with which they assigned grades.—M. Murphy.

5246. Tinant-Maes, E. Le O. S. U. (Ohio State University Psychological Test). *Ergologie*, 1955, 2, 95-100.—This is a description and statistical analy-

sis of the OSU test, administered to about 30,000 secondary pupils. Correlations with other tests are quoted, and range from .25 to .69. The reviewer feels the test is fairly good, but has some drawbacks, especially in that it measures aptitudes, but not actual utilization of those aptitudes.—R. W. Husband.

5247. Traxler, Arthur E., Spaulding, Geraldine, et al. Summary of test results [1955 achievement testing program in independent schools]. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 66, 1-5.—About 25% of the independent school pupils have scores below the appropriate public school median and 75%, above, a result consistent with the findings in earlier independent school testing programs.—G. E. Bird.

5248. Watson, Robert I. (*Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.*) Predicting academic success through achievement and aptitude tests. *J. med. Educ.*, 1955, 30, 383-390.—Correlations are reported for Professional Aptitude Test (PAT) scores and scores from a locally administered battery of aptitude and achievement tests against weighted average grades of students at Washington Univ. Medical School. Despite restriction in range of PAT scores because of direct selection on that test, correlations with school averages remained significant even through the 4-year average. Weighted part scores of PAT and combinations with local tests failed to improve PAT predictions. Correlations of successive medical school grade averages were relatively high.—J. T. Cowles.

(See also abstracts 3758, 4170, 5322)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

5249. Aden, Robert C. (*State Teachers Coll., Bemidji, Minn.*) Teachers as inhibitors and redirectors. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1955, 33, 27-30.—It is essential for teachers to have a philosophy before they teach. Yet even the best teachers will be met by obstacles including deficiencies of pupils, non-educative and anti-educative influences and lastly the socially advanced age at which most children begin school. The teacher can inhibit and redirect the reactions of the child even if he cannot change the child's basic psychological pattern. The teacher can thus fit the child into the current pattern of culture into which he was born.—S. M. Amatora.

5250. Alawi, A. H. (*U. Peshawar, Pakistan.*) Attitudes of students in training for teaching. *Proc. 6th Pakistan Sci. Conf. Karachi*, 1954, Pt. III, 277.—Abstract.

5251. Avery, George Ellsworth. A study of the relationship of participation in the child study program with teachers' attitudes, beliefs and understanding of human development and behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1207.—Abstract.

5252. Baker, Robert Lee. Differences between guidance workers and teachers in knowledge of human behavior and development. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1350.—Abstract.

5253. Bidwell, Charles E. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) The administrative role and satisfaction in teaching. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1955, 29, 41-47.—A questionnaire was mailed to 386 teachers in 5 systems. 53% were returned. Focused interviews were used with a more limited sample. Analyzed were convergence and divergence of teachers' role-expectations, level of

teaching satisfaction, and degree of perceived expectation-fulfillment. The findings of the study are analyzed. The author concludes that the first three hypotheses must be accepted and the fourth rejected.—S. M. Amatora.

5254. Brookover, W. B. (*Michigan State U., E. Lansing.*) Research on teacher and administrator roles. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1955, 29, 2-13.—Analysis of research in the field of teacher and administrator roles requires clarification of the role concept. The author does this by means of conceptual schema showing the relationship between several aspects of role phenomena. The author then examines some of the research dealing with teachers' and administrators' behavior in terms of the schema.—S. M. Amatora.

5255. Bucher, Caleb W. (*Milton J. Brecht Sch., Lancaster, Pa.*) Community activities of elementary school principals of Pennsylvania. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 37-43.—Slightly more than 90% of principals maintained active membership in at least one community organization. Average time estimated spent on community activities was about 3½ hours per week. Data for teaching and non-teaching principals are presented in detail.—M. Murphy.

5256. Castetter, D. Dee; Standee, Lloyd S., & Fattu, Nicholas A. Teacher effectiveness: an annotated bibliography. *Bull. Inst. educ. Res., Indiana Univ.*, 1954, 1(1), iv, 105 p.—The 208 items in this annotated bibliography covering the period from June, 1950, through May, 1955, are cross indexed according to type of data gathering technique; criteria; predictors; data analysis; tests, inventories, and rating scales; specific variables studied, and critical commentaries.—A. J. Sprow.

5257. Flanagan, James J. The use of case studies at the USAF Pilot Instructor School. *USAF, ATC Instructors J.*, 1955, 6(2), 62-67.—Background and problems of teacher training for rated pilots without actual aviation cadets as subjects are outlined. Three stages of development include discussion by the whole class, use of a student panel, and, currently, an improved use of the student panel. The method is described as "almost completely student centered."—R. Tyson.

5258. Getzels, J. W., & Guba, E. G. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) The structure of roles and role conflict in the teaching situation. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1955, 29, 30-40.—Data are based on interviews with 41 teachers from 4 school systems in 2 states. From these, 71 items were used in the construction of an instrument. This role-conflict instrument permitted the simultaneous measurement of both the situational and the personalistic aspects of conflict. Conclusions of the study are given in detail.—S. M. Amatora.

5259. Gibb, Cecil A. (*Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.*) Classroom behavior of the college teacher. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 254-263.—To establish more definite dimensions for describing college teacher classroom behavior, Gibb administered teacher behavior description scales to 119 Liberal Arts students. The scales were based upon Hemphill's leader behavior description scales. A factor analysis yielded 4 factors: (1) Friendly democratic behavior, (2) communication behavior, (3) systematic, organization behavior, and (4) academic emphasis.—W. Coleman.

5260. Gordon, C. Wayne. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) The role of the teacher in the social structure of the high school. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1955, 29, 21-29.—Data for the study were secured from school records, 200 documents written by upper grade students, and the author's field diary as a participant observer and classroom teacher in the system for ten years. He discusses: (1) the structural context of the teacher's role; (2) implications for the teacher's role and sources of strain; (3) the authority system; and (4) teacher role and the informal system. Following this is a discussion of the teacher in relation to student organizations and the teacher's adaptations to the structure.—S. M. Amatora.

5261. Gowan, J. C., & Gowan, May Seagoe. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) A teacher prognosis scale for the MMPI. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 1-12.—A new scale for the MMPI is presented consisting of 98 items derived by analytic refinement of an original list of 218. Reliability of the scale is about .90. 3 studies of validity are reported and also correlations with other measures of personality which indicate something of the nature of the scale.—M. Murphy.

5262. Knoell, Dorothy M. (*Randolph Air Force Base, Tex.*) A second attempt to predict teaching success from word fluency data. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 13-25.—Results of a battery of word fluency tests given to seniors in Education were studied in relation to ratings of their effectiveness made by principals and superintendents during the spring term of their 2nd year after graduation. Of the 38 fluency variables 26 were negatively correlated with effectiveness, 4 of them significantly at the .05 level. None of the positive correlations was significant.—M. Murphy.

5263. Linder, Ivan H. The secondary principal and staff morale. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1955, 131(4), 25-27.—As the key person in the administration of the school, the responsibility for avoiding poor morale and for promoting improved morale rests mainly on the principal. Yet this does not exempt the staff member from recognizing and doing his part to improve staff morale. Often staff morale is only the collective effect in varying degrees of the spirit and zeal of the individual staff members that tends to coalesce to maintain present morale, be it good or poor. The author proceeds to discuss a list of psychological effects of causes of lowered morale, giving both teachers' and principals' views. After this he discusses their practical limitations, as well as means for improved relations.—S. M. Amatora.

5264. Lovell, George D., & Haner, Charles F. Forced-choice applied to college faculty rating. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 291-304.—A forced choice type of rating scale to measure student evaluation of professors was constructed. A test-retest r of .892 was obtained. A group of freshmen and sophomore students were able to distort ratings on the scale above chance, "... but not nearly to the extent that such faking is possible on most other rating scales." Various data are reported based on ratings assigned by Grinnell College students to faculty members.—W. Coleman.

5265. Loy, Hubert M. Changes of students during student teaching in attitudes toward teaching and pupils and in the constructive use of prin-

ciples of behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1210.—Abstract.

5266. Noll, Victor H. (*Michigan State U., E. Lansing.*) Requirements in educational measurement for prospective teachers. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1955, 32, 88-90.—A course in educational measurement is a comparatively rare requirement for a teacher's credential, although required more often in institutions for the education of teachers. If measurement and evaluation are an important responsibility of a teacher then it is necessary to give them systematic instruction in this area.—E. M. Bower.

5267. Scott, Owen. (*U. Georgia, Athens.*) The construction and suggested uses of a check-list of high school class activities. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 264-273.—The development and possible use of a check-list of high school class activities are described. The check-list is completed by students to enable teachers to evaluate the effectiveness of their major classroom activities. 19 references.—W. Coleman.

5268. Terrien, Frederic W. (*San Francisco State Coll., Calif.*) The occupational roles of teachers. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1955, 29, 14-20.—While the role of teachers is fairly well established, it is clear that their status or position with relation to the total of society remains unsolved. This status is somewhere on a continuum. At the one end are the cultural surrogates and at the other end are the housewives of the culture. Clearly there is no single course of action which will alter the occupational role of teachers, but it is evident that it is not an attractive role.—S. M. Amatora.

5269. Willard, Ruth A. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) A study of the relationship between the valued-behaviors of selected teachers and the learning experiences provided in their classrooms. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 45-51.—Instruments were designed to measure the values of teachers in such areas as personal freedom, helpfulness, recognition, security. Responses on these instruments were compared with ratings made of actual learning experiences provided in the classrooms of these teachers. A definite relationship was found between the two groups of variables.—M. Murphy.

5270. Yougliche, Anita. (*Seattle U., Washington.*) Study on correlations between college teachers' and students' concepts of "ideal-student" and "ideal-teacher." *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 49, 59-64.—Teachers and students are in greater agreement on the characteristics of the ideal student than on those of the ideal teacher. This may result from fact that the teacher being in a dominant position influences the students' concept of the ideal student, or from the fact that both groups have had experience of being students.—M. Murphy.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

5271. Amin, D. L. Resistance to change—its causes and prevention. *Industr. Relat., Calcutta*, 1955, 7, 89-93.—Workers generally resist change. Executives, however, should not take this for granted. Workers fear change may introduce unemployment and lower compensation. Change may involve new habit formation, relearning, less skill utilization and new social groupings. Employers should reassure

workers, train them for alternate jobs, involve them in the planning and share economic growth with them. A democratic approach involving meaningful communication is recommended.—*H. Silverman.*

5272. Bailey, Joseph K. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **The goals of supervisory training: a study of company programs.** *Personnel*, 1955, 32, 152-162.—From two sources—the literature on supervision and the training programs of 25 companies—parallel lists of most-stressed qualities of good supervision were developed. The extent of agreement between company practices and views expressed in the literature is discussed in terms of the importance attached to each quality. The contents of several representative training programs are topically presented.—*D. G. Livingston.*

5273. Beilin, Harry. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **The occupational mobility of a rural 1924 high school group.** *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 18-20.—The entire graduating class of a rural high school was studied 25 and 30 years later. It is concluded that there has been considerable geographic, upward occupational and social mobility in spite of limited opportunities. Upward mobility is facilitated by college attendance and a willingness to move to areas with greater opportunity.—*G. S. Speer.*

5274. Brunauer, Walter E. **You know—but do they?** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1955, 20(9), 18-23.—Ten different suggestions are made for improving and maintaining the communications in an organization. Each suggestion is considered in some detail using practical cases and personal experiences for illustrative purposes. Both written and spoken communications activities are considered as they relate to dealing with individuals and groups.—*A. Canfield.*

5275. Cantoni, Louis J. (*General Motors Institute, Flint, Mich.*) **Emotional maturity needed for success in business.** *Personnel J.*, 1955, 34, 173-176; 183.—Emotional growth can be helped by expert counseling of adults. Job satisfaction may affect the employee's family life. Most discharges are due to emotional maladjustments. Employees fail to get promotions much more often from lack of emotional maturity than from lack of skills. Employees should be allowed to set their own goals of superior performance. Supervisors should recognize temporary emotional reactions in their employees and help them over the difficulties.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

5276. Carey, H. H. **The climate for growth.** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1955, 20(9), 13-17.—The type of organizational tone or point of view that is held by the top executive group in a Company is related to the development and effective work of lower management people. A series of questions, directed at top management are presented and the meaningfulness of certain answers considered. The importance of top management interest and participation in human relations and developmental activities is emphasized.—*A. Canfield.*

5277. Clements, Ralph W., Wiest, Bernard J., & Gleason, Walter J. **Psychiatric reprofiling in basic training centers.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 1136-1146.—A group of 415 men, classified at the time of entry into the Army as having mild neuro-psychiatric disabilities, were arbitrarily reclassified as "normal." Regular basic training was given to

223 of these men, while the remaining soldiers were given a shorter-period limited-duty form of training. There was no bias in the selection of men for either group. The study showed that these men could perform nearly as well in regular training as in limited duty training.—*G. H. Crampton.*

5278. Comrey, Andrew L. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*), & High, Wallace S. **Validity of some ability and interest scores.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 247-248.—The averages by department of supervisors' scores on the Kuder Preference Record and the California Test of Mental Maturity were correlated with three departmental criteria: work-rework ratio, acceptance rate, and production (standard hours) ratio. For the sample of 28 departments (217 supervisors) none of the subtest scores was significantly correlated (rank-order correlations) with any of the three criteria.—*P. Ash.*

5279. Comrey, Andrew L. (*U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, Calif.*), High, Wallace S., & Goldberg, Lisbeth L. **Factored dimensions of organizational behavior: I. Field service workers.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 225-235.—To determine some of the factors related to organizational behavior, 20 groups of homogeneous questionnaire items were administered to 96 field service employees of the U.S. Forest Service. The Wherry-Gaylord iterative item analysis procedure was utilized first and then a centroid factor analysis was carried out. The four factors that were obtained were interpreted as: Efficient Management, Consultative Supervision, Familiarity with Subordinates, and Forceful Supervision.—*W. Coleman.*

5280. Comrey, Andrew L. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*), High Wallace S., & Wilson, Robert C. **Factors influencing organizational effectiveness VII. A survey of aircraft supervisors.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 245-257.—Using questionnaires and criteria similar to those in previously reported studies, significant relationships between measures of organizational effectiveness and questionnaire responses of supervisors were obtained for the following dimensions: Adequate Authority, Confidence in the Company, Good Conference Practice, Job Helpfulness, Influence with Superiors, Lack of Arbitrariness, Lack of Favoritism, Pride in Work Group, and Sympathy. The significant dimensions for the rating criterion were those amenable to observation by higher officials; those for the production criterion were mostly in the human relations area.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5281. de Groot, Meindert J. W. **Over kort verzuim in de metaalindustrie.** (*Short-term absences in the metal industry.*) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1955, 9, 441-455.—The proportion of total absences consisting of short-term absences of up to 7 days varies from 34% to 71%. Similarly, very short-term absences of up to 3 days vary from one company to another from 12% to 35%. An investigation of 8000 absences in 8 metal working plants indicated that employee age, the plant's medical control system, illness pay regulations, the size of the plant, and compulsory medical examination of absentees have no ascertainable effect on the incidence of short-term absences. It was found that industries located in non-urban areas tended to have less short-term absences than those found in large cities. It was also found that there was a greater incidence of

digestive disturbances and psycho-neurotic complaints in those plants having the larger incidence of short-term absences than in the other plants.—*S. Duker.*

5282. Destrebecq, Henri. *Etude comparative de la structure organique des compagnies aériennes.* (Comparative study of the personnel structure of aviation companies.) *Ergologie*, 1955, 2, 111-114.—The number of employees of Sabena (Belgian Airlines) was 200 in 1946, 3,600 in 1951, and 5,200 in 1954. The author discusses in a general way the problems and duties of an air line.—*R. W. Husband.*

5283. Dubin, Samuel S., Burke, Laverne K., Katz, Aaron, & Chesler, David J. (*The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.*) *Characteristics of raters whose ratings reflect halo.* *USA Personn. Res. Br. Note*, 1954, No. 37, 5 p.—A halo index was computed for each of 102 raters by averaging the intercorrelations of their ratings of enlisted men on leadership, willingness to work, learning ability, proficiency in handling a rifle, and care of equipment. Reliability coefficient for the index was .88. Correlation coefficients between the index and 42 measures of rater characteristics (self-ratings and associates' ratings on military skills and personality traits, achievement and aptitude scores, military experience, etc.) ranged from -.18 to .46; only one was significant.—*TAGO.*

5284. Farden, Raymond Oscar. *An exploratory study of the prediction of occupational adjustment.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1133.—Abstract.

5285. Foley, A. W. (*V.A. Hosp., Walla Walla, Washington.*) *Extemporaneous role-playing: its several advantages.* *Personnel J.*, 1955, 34, 177-180.—Extemporaneous role playing is recommended for in-service training of supervisors. At first participants are assigned in pairs to play the role of supervisor and employee in types of situations which may occur in reality. The roles may be reversed after all have participated. The actual role playing time is limited to a minute or two and followed by brief discussion. In later sessions, actual situations bothering the supervisors may be used followed by a more penetrating discussion.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

5286. Friedmann, Georges. *Quelques aspects et effets récents de l'éclatement des tâches industrielles.* (Some aspects and recent effects of the fragmentation of industrial tasks.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 77-96.—With the increase in routinization and reduction in the number of separate operations executed by a given worker, certain associated changes are considered in detail. The role of the skilled worker craftsman in industry is contrasted with that of the utility man, who can perform many operations pertaining to a product without being able to make the product. Both the beneficial and the demoralizing effects of work monotony and the premium on speed are illustrated and educational implications are discussed.—*M. L. Simmel.*

5287. Ginzberg, Eli. (*Columbia U., New York.*) *How men acquire skill.* *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(6), 33-37.—People acquire skill: (1) at home; (2) in school; (3) in the armed forces; (4) through apprenticeship; (5) at technical institutes or business college; (6) in training programs within industry; and (7) through accumulative job experience. Discusses the implication of skill development for economic progress and national security.—*S. L. Warren.*

5288. Glickman, Albert S. (*Amer. Inst. Res., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *A factor analysis of a checklist of shipboard junior officers' activities.* *USN Bur. Nav. Pers. Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-17, ix, 78 p.—The general problems of officer appraisal criteria are discussed, and the development of a Junior Officer Activity Checklist (JOAC) of critical requirements is described. Separate factor analyses of inter-item correlations were made on JOAC's filled out by Commanding Officers (CO's) and by Department Heads (DH's); these analyses were replicated using a shorter form of the checklist. The factors were rotated to orthogonal simple structure. The results indicate that the factors found are stable over samples of reporting officers, that items describing effective performance appear on different factors from items describing ineffective performance, and that differences exist in the nature of the reports by CO's and DH's.—*H. P. Kelley.*

5289. Glickman, Albert S., & Vallance, T. R. (*Amer. Inst. Res., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *An exploratory study of the applicability of incident techniques to the assessment of curricula for officer candidate training.* *USN Bur. Nav. Pers. Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-23, iii, 34 p.—Determination was made of those aspects of the OCS curriculum most relevant to duties on destroyer-type ships. The curriculum was analyzed for coverage of duties involved in critical incidents of officer effectiveness; an index of "time expectancy for satisfactory performance" was determined for each of a number of incidents from judgments made by officers of destroyer-type vessels. It was found that the new ensign most frequently and immediately will be called upon to draw on background relevant to courses dealing with "(1) human relations, leadership, and personnel administration skills; (2) officer-of-the-deck duties (especially in-port), and boat handling; and (3) maneuvering board, registered publications, and cryptosystems."—*H. P. Kelley.*

5290. Goldfeil-Cavozzi, J. (*Mission Psychotechnique Electricité-Gaz de France, Paris.*) *Calcul du prix de revient et rentabilité du service psychotechnique.* (Calculation of net cost and profitability of psychotechnical service.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 379-388.—Within industry it may be important to produce figures of economic costs and gains of psychotechnical services. The net cost can be determined by recognizing that the expenses must be spread over the entire period during which results are used, that it is a complementary rather than an administrative cost, that it uses other services, and that it has a unity in action on persons. Improvement can be measured in terms of increases in units produced and of reductions in spoiled work, accidents, use of machine energy, use of human energy, repairs, and lost time.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

5291. Grant, Donald L. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) *A factor analysis of managers' ratings.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 283-286.—Assignment ratings on 97 insurance company division managers, for a list of 20 assignments, were factor-analyzed into an orthogonal solution containing a general factor and five group factors. The group factors were named: "Skill in dealing with others," "Judgment," "Effectiveness in supervising the work," "Effectiveness in planning the work," and "Effective-

ness in improving operating efficiency." The general factor accounted for more of the variance than any of the group factors.—*P. Ash.*

5292. Grimm, Elaine Ruth. *Agreement of judgments in an oral interview board situation.* *Dissemination Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1435-1436.—Abstract.

5293. Hausman, Howard J., & Strupp, Hans H. *Non-technical factors in supervisors' ratings of job performance.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 201-217.—Three samples of USAF aircraft mechanics were administered a test of technical competence, while supervisory and co-worker ratings were obtained on them. Several clusters of rating dimensions were obtained from both the supervisory and co-worker rating instruments. These dimensions tended to correlate differentially with measures most likely to reflect technical skill, so that the ratings of technical skill correlated highest with them, while the other dimensions had negligible correlations with test and experience. Using a criterion of grouped co-worker over-all ratings, it was found that the supervisory rating dimensions were a useful addition to the test of technical competence in predicting over-all proficiency.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5294. Hilton, Andrew C. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*), Bolin, Stanley F., Parker, James W., Jr., Taylor, Erwin K., & Walker, William B. *The validity of personnel assessments by professional psychologists.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 287-293.—For a sample of 100 persons assessed over a two-year period, predictor and criterion ratings were obtained on five rating scales. The predictor ratings were made by two psychologists from the case files, the criterion ratings by one or more of the assesses' superiors. In addition, the criterion ratings were correlated with a large test battery. "... These general conclusions are drawn: (1) Compared with most validity findings these results are promising and indicate that the technique investigated has practical value and is definitely worthy of further research. (2) When the research is more rigorously conducted, the resulting estimates of validity are likely to be higher."—*P. Ash.*

5295. Hoge, R. H. (*Owens-Illinois, Toledo, O.*) *Evaluating executives' jobs.* *Personnel J.*, 1955, 34, 166-170.—Executive position evaluation differs from ordinary salary position evaluation in that it must be more personalized. It must consider how the incumbent functions. The evaluation consists first of an analysis of the position which is usually obtained by interviewing the incumbent, followed by an evaluation of the factors involved, and finally, pricing. The three factors recommended for use in making an evaluation of executive jobs are: (1) Know-How, (2) Mental Activity, and (3) Accountability. The primary purpose of any job evaluation, of course, is equitable salary setting, but there are many important by-products of executive position evaluation including prevention of overlapping of responsibility and authority.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

5296. Janney, J. Elliot. *The dollar-getters and the cost-cutters: selecting tomorrow's executives.* *Amer. Mgmt. Ass. Personn. Ser.*, 1954, No. 159, 26-35.—Personnel administrator's job is to locate men who can move goods at a profit regardless of resistance. Suggested steps to get these key men into key spots and nerve centers of a company organiza-

tion: First, top personnel man must be at the policy-making level of the organization and have direct access to top management. Second, head personnel man himself needs to be business-minded as well as social-welfare minded. Third, in developing personnel procedures and practices, the personnel manager needs to select those devices which emphasize the kind of person the managerial candidate may be rather than juggle test scores and manipulate testing schemes. Finally, use of psychological techniques and professional consulting services which emphasize personal growth and development of key men.—*M. R. Kornar.*

5297. Menninger, William C., & Levinson, Harry. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) *Psychiatry in industry: some trends and perspectives.* *Personnel*, 1955, 32, 90-99.—The preliminary areas of concern of the Menninger Foundation's survey of mental health include the emotional problems employees bring to the job, the problems encountered in the job itself, and the problems of supervisory positions. Such symptoms of emotional problems as alcoholism, absenteeism, and accidents are described, and suggestions are offered for creating a mentally healthy plant climate. The long-term outlook for mental health in industry is not bright, for industry has neither given adequate support to mental health research nor made adequate use of existing mental health knowledge in its operations.—*D. G. Livingston.*

5298. More, W. St. B. *Labour problems in changing a factory site.* *Personn. Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1955, 11(2), 47-52.—A narrative account of the movement of a cement manufacturing concern, employing 130 people, to a location about 30 miles from the old plant. Available housing in the new location was an important factor in attracting the old employee. It was important that employees were kept informed of the company's plans and progress.—*J. L. Walker.*

5299. National Institute of Industrial Psychology. *The relative importance and urgency of certain human problems in industry.* *Occup. Psychol.*, 1955, 29, 135-149.—This is a report of a pilot study intended to discover how much information on the relative importance and urgency for investigation of different human problems in industry could be obtained through the use of a questionnaire sent to industrial companies. Although details of the returns are presented and discussed, it is pointed out that only 40% of the companies completed the questionnaire, and the results must be treated with caution. It is also suggested that the questionnaire is not the best way to study human problems in industry.—*G. S. Speer.*

5300. Neel, Spurgeon H. (*Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.*) *The adaptability rating for military aeronautics (ARMA).* *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 1005-1010.—The ARMA provides a rated "evaluation of the applicant's total personality as it relates to the specific stresses of Army aviation. . . . The ARMA is based on all facts obtained in the medical, psychiatric, and psychologic histories; the general physical, neurologic, and special examinations; and various aptitude tests." Included are suggestions for conducting the interview and scoring the items.—*G. H. Crampton.*

5301. Northrup, Grant J. (*Elmira Coll., N. Y.*) Some elements of leadership as seen by 16 group leaders. *Personnel J.*, 1955, 34, 181-183.—The 16 industrial foremen and supervisors who were completing a course in the basic principles of leadership were asked to list two or more basic principles of leadership that should be included in a manual of leadership. Fifteen of the 16 listed the leader's attitude toward others. Eleven listed the leader's techniques of dealing with people. About half of the group listed the leader's understanding of basic human motivations, his individual traits and self attitudes.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

5302. Odiorne, George S. (*Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.*) Some effects of poor equipment maintenance on morale. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 195-200.—Workers on poorly maintained equipment exhibited more evidence of poor morale—absenteeism, tardiness, quits, grievances, and observed arguments—than those on good equipment. A series of exit interviews in another situation revealed similar relationships between maintenance and morale. "Poor morale, conflict, confusion, and a shop full of disgruntled workers is a high price to pay for the savings in the maintenance budget."—*A. S. Thompson.*

5303. Siegel, Arthur I. (*Institute for Research in Human Relations, Philadelphia, Pa.*) Inter-observer consistency for measurements of the intangible products of performance. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 280-282.—8 performance tests (5 for Naval aviation structural mechanic tasks, 3 for aerial photographer tasks) were constructed to be scored by the check-list method. 4 types of items were included: observations of procedures followed, observations of adherence to safety precautions, observations of use of tools and equipment, and measurements of final products. Items in the first 3 areas were intangible measurements; items in the last area were tangible. Percentage of interexaminer agreement failed to reveal superior consistency for the tangible measures.—*P. Ash.*

5304. Sinnigen, James C. (*Amer. Management Association, New York.*) Current practice in the development of management personnel. *Amer. Mgmt. Ass. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 26, 35 p.—A new AMA survey indicates that 54% of respondents now have some systematic plan of training people for management responsibilities. Another 21% have designated a member to guide development of management personnel. About 80% of such activity is not over 10 years old. Among companies with development plans, psychological testing was the fourth most frequently (out of 15) reported "management tool used in development and training." Twelve per cent of companies pay college course tuitions and for memberships in technical societies; 22% have job experience on a planned basis. Gives representative plans.—*W. A. Kerr.*

5305. Stern, James. Possible effects of automation on older workers. *Voc. Guid. Quart.*, 1955-1956, 4, 41-45.—The author reflects upon the present status of automation and asks "Can we match our scientific progress with comprehensive, carefully thought out social policies?" "Short term retraining programs must be devised to make the older worker a desirable employee in an automated plant. . . ."

"Programs must be started that will facilitate the enjoyment of leisure by citizens brought up to work and unprepared for greater leisure time." ". . . with automation comes a greater stress on maturity, responsibility, training and skill. Physical effort requirements, the age-old enemy of the older worker, will be eliminated."—*F. A. Whitehouse.*

5306. Stogdill, Ralph M., Shartle, Carroll L., Wherry, Robert J., & Jaynes, William E. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) A factorial study of administrative behavior. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 165-180.—To test the hypothesis that groups of persons occupying similar administrative and executive positions will exhibit similar patterns of behavior, even though the groups are found in different types of organizations, 470 Navy officers occupying 45 different types of positions in 47 different organizations were divided into 120 groups. Each group consisted of all the officers in the same specialty in the same type of organization. To avoid the computation of intercorrelations among the 120 groups, an iterative method of factor analysis was employed. Eight factors emerged. It was found that groups of persons occupying the same type of position tend to fall in the same factor. The factors also reflect differences in organizations, in that some types of positions isolated by the factors are found almost exclusively either in large or in small organizations, or either on ships or in units ashore.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5307. Thistlethwaite, Donald; Moltz, Howard; Kamenetzky, Joseph, & de Haan, Henry. Effects of basic training on the attitudes of airmen. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-3, vi, 44 p.—"Measurements were obtained of the attitudes of over 900 airmen (22 flights) at the beginning and end of the basic training program at Lackland Air Force Base. In addition, information was obtained on the intelligence, education, experience, and attitudes of the tactical instructor assigned to each of the selected flights. The results indicate an over-all improvement among airmen during basic training in personal adjustment, in favorableness of attitude toward combat, and in motivation to serve. One of the most frequent attitude changes occurring was increase in favorableness toward authoritarian leadership. On the other hand, there was an over-all decrease in expressed loyalty toward the flight and in regard for the tactical instructor's competence."—*W. F. Grether.*

5308. Touraine, Alain. La qualification du travail. Histoire d'une notion. (Work qualification. The history of a concept.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 97-112.—Reviewing industrial history, the author distinguishes three phases of definition of and qualification for the role of the industrial worker. The first is that of the craftsman who qualifies after a prolonged period of training and apprenticeship. The intermediate phase is that of the specialized operator, qualified by more or less formal training and experience within the industry. Finally there is the current development of the worker as checking and controlling machines. The economic and social implications are discussed.—*M. L. Simmel.*

5309. Trattner, Marvin H. (*Fordham U., N. Y.*), Fine, Sidney A., & Kubis, Joseph F. A comparison of worker requirement ratings made by reading job descriptions and by direct job observation.

Personnel Psychol., 1955, 8, 183-194.—Two groups each composed of 8 occupational analysts rated 10 jobs, one group from job descriptions, the other from direct observation of the job. Ratings of aptitude requirements were checked against GATB test data from samples of workers on the jobs. The Descriptive Materials Analysts were more self-consistent in their ratings of the amount of aptitude requirements and the Direct Observation analysts were more self-consistent on choices of significant aptitudes. Correlations of ratings with test scores did not differ significantly between the two groups. Both groups did better in rating the aptitude requirements of "mental" and "perceptual" attitudes than "physical" attitudes.—A. S. Thompson.

5310. Tucker, Anthony C. (*Dept. of Defense, Washington, D. C.*) Vocational interests of medical administrative officers. *U. S. Armed Forces Med. J.*, 1955, 6, 685-690.—"Strong vocational interest blanks were completed by 280 Medical Service Corps officers of the Regular Army with at least five years' experience in administrative assignments. The results indicate that the following statements can be made about these officers: (1) Their interests are similar to those of men in the administrative occupations and to other Army officers; (2) their interests are strikingly different from those of physicians and men in other scientific professions; and (3) their interests are somewhat similar to Medical Corps officers [physicians] in command and staff assignments."—G. H. Crampton.

5311. USAF Personnel and Training Research Center. (*Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.*) Index to Air Force Personnel and Training Research Center 1954 Technical Documentary Reports. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-132, v. 49 p.—Contains list of titles, abstracts, author, laboratory and subject index of 132 technical reports issued in 1954 by the agency.—S. B. Sells.

5312. van Diffelen, E. M. (*N. V. Textalfabriek "Holland," Enschede, Netherlands.*) Het communicatie-probleem in het vormingswerk van hogere personeel. (The problem of communication in the training of executives.) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1955, 9, 381-387.—Communication involves more than speaking, writing, listening and reading. A knowledge of group dynamics and an understanding of self are necessary for the effective communication process. The training of executives should include work in these areas.—S. Duker.

5313. Veil, Claude. Rapports entre psychotechniciens et médecins. (Relations between psychotechnicians and doctors.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 402-412.—The relations between French physicians and psychotechnicians have received much thought from the medical profession. Within industry, many situations prevail, and although activities converge there is much debate as to who should do what. The medical group has definite requirements, is bound by recognized ethics, and their work is defined by law. The psychologists should strive to improve their status.—W. W. Wattenberg.

5314. Vos, G. Het begrip functie. (The concept of function.) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1955, 9, 478-484.—There is a substantial difference between the concept of "function" and the concept of "task."

The performance of a "task" merely requires the exercise of certain rote skills. The performance of a "function" requires an understanding of the relationship of the work done to the enterprise as a whole. Several examples are given of this difference such as, for example, the difference between a typist and a private secretary.—S. Duker.

5315. Wall, L. R. Survey of shift work. *Personn. Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1955, 11(2), 53-60.—A survey of shift work in 19 companies representing 10 industries. A shift worker is defined as a person who is regularly employed at hours different from that of normal day work. Policy, reasons for shift preference, methods of remuneration and union attitudes are discussed. In setting up shift work it is recommended that needs of the industry concerned be considered, times be set with union cooperation, special transportation be provided when needed, and good feeding arrangements made.—J. L. Walker.

5316. Weitz, Joseph, & Nuckols, Robert C. (*Life Insurance Agency Management Ass., Hartford, Conn.*) Job satisfaction and job survival. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 294-300.—Using a job satisfaction questionnaire constructed on previous samples, mail questionnaires were sent to 2,710 insurance agents, of whom 990 made a return. From these, matched samples of 99 survivors and 99 terminated agents were compared. The results "indicated that certain attitudes held by agents are significantly related to the criterion of survival-termination. It was also found that the proportion of agents expressing dissatisfaction with a particular item was not related to whether or not that item was predictive of the criterion. The data show that the validation of signed job satisfaction questionnaires leads to a much different kind of interpretation of the responses than is obtained from anonymous questionnaires."—P. Ash.

(See also abstracts 4318, 4319, 4325, 4331, 4362, 4530, 4828, 5176, 5395)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

5317. Amorim, José Astolpho. Normas para a prova do Tacodômetro. (Norms for the Tachometer test.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnia*, 1953, 5(3), 33-36.—The Tachometer test, invented by Mira y López and adapted by Lahy, measures the subject's ability to evaluate speed as a function of distances to be covered. The second part of the test is more difficult than the first one. However, the variability of errors is greater for the first part than for the second one. The author presents norms for the selection of professional drivers in Rio de Janeiro based on a sample of 3,742 drivers. English and French summaries.—E. de C. Florence.

5318. Argyris, Chris. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Top management dilemma: company needs vs. individual development. *Personnel*, 1955, 32, 123-134.—Evidence from research and comments from operating personnel indicate that directive, self-motivated, expert, self-controlled executives are needed to run a business organization efficiently. At the same time, however, these are not the most effective types of executives for developing people. It is tentatively suggested that managers need greater understanding of themselves and that executives must explore what administrative skills are necessary in

order to achieve a better balance between employee development and getting the job done.—D. G. Livingston.

5319. Brower, Daniel. (*Personnel Laboratory, New York.*) The applicability of projective techniques to personnel appraisal. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 235-243.—Clinical psychology has made a major contribution to personnel appraisal with its techniques for exploring motivations and dynamics. In personnel appraisal, however, data from a projective battery must be matched with the specific requirements of a job situation and used to explore human functioning and behavior rather than human deviation, disease, and disintegration. The author describes a battery and discusses its use along four dimensions: maladjustment factor, the degree of stress-tolerance, the flexibility factor, and the capacity-utilization factor.—A. S. Thompson.

5320. Chalmet-Saint-Just, R. (*Centre d'Etudes et Recherches Psychotechniques, Paris.*) Recherche d'une méthode utilisable en cas de mutations d'emplois. (Search for a method to be used in cases of change of occupation.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 367-377.—For reasons of physical condition, or industrial reconversion, many workers must seek occupations different from those they have held in the past. A series of interviews with workers were undertaken to determine what factors made for adaptation to a new line of work. Psychological factors were mentioned more than twice as often as physical factors. Skills were seldom important.—W. W. Watenberg.

5321. Ghiselli, Edwin E. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) A scale for the measurement of initiative. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 157-164.—On the basis of responses of college students on an occupational objectives questionnaire two criterion groups were formed, one for whom initiative was important and another for whom it was unimportant. These students also took a forced-choice inventory and an item analysis was performed to locate differentiating items which were used to form a scale of initiative. The inventory was considered to possess satisfactory validity since it correlated positively with ratings of initiative, job success in supervisory positions, occupational level, and job success in management positions, and negatively with job success in routine line positions. The correlation with a test of intelligence was .06.—A. S. Thompson.

5322. Gordon, Mary Agnes. Influence of background factors upon the prediction of success in Air Force training schools: a review of the literature. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-4, v, 14 p.—"The studies reviewed include: the effects of previous learning experience on subsequent learning behavior; the influence of community characteristics on aptitude scores and on criteria of academic success; the influence of the socioeconomic status of the family and home on predictor and criterion variables; the influence of specific background factors on specific aptitudes and the influence of various background factors on racial differences."—W. F. Grether.

5323. Guilford, J. P. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) Is personnel testing worth the money? *Amer. Mgmt Ass. Gen. Mgmt Ser.*, 1955,

No. 176, 52-64.—Costs and benefits of personnel testing are surveyed in non-technical language. Broad categories of tests are evaluated with reference to business and industrial use. Aptitude tests fare best. Until personnel science progresses further, research for each application is recommended.—R. Tyson.

5324. Karcher, E. Kenneth; Zeidner, Joseph; Brueckel, Joyce E., & Bolanovich, Daniel J. (*The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.*) Effect of weighting and number of tests on the validity of Aptitude Area composites. *USA Personn. Res. Br. Note*, 1954, No. 39, 13 p.—Comparisons were made of the validity and the cross-validity coefficients (with final course grades as the criterion) of unit or beta weighted 2-, 3-, or 10-test composites of the 10 tests in the Army Classification Battery administered to 2 samples ($N = 150$ or more in each) of enlisted men in each of 13 Army school courses. The validity of best unit weighted, 2-test composites was found to be reasonably as satisfactory as the validity of beta weighted 2-, 3-, or 10-test composites with betas computed either by the Wherry Test Selection Method or from the regression equation for the entire 10-test battery.—TAGO.

5325. King, Samuel H.; Willemin, Louis P.; Klieger, Walter A., & Chesler, David J. (*The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.*) Analysis of item types for officer efficiency reporting. *USA Personn. Res. Br. Note*, 1954, No. 38, 9 p.—An experimental efficiency report, composed of 4 graphic rating scales, 4 controlled checklists (CCL), and 28 preferred choice items (PC), was made on 2740 officers divided into analysis (1372), validity (672), and cross-validation (696) samples. The 3 item types were validated against the weighted average of Annual Efficiency Indexes (themselves weighted averages of efficiency reports). The cross-validation coefficients of the composite graphic rating scales alone were .43 and .37; of CCL, .33 and .31; of PC, .27 and .21. The cross-validation coefficient of the combination of all 3 item types was .37. The evidence favors graphic rating scales for reporting officer efficiency if criterion contamination can be disproved.—TAGO.

5326. Lefetz, Michel. Un exemple d'analyse psychotechnique: la sélection des livreurs à domicile. (An example of applied psychology: the selection of deliverymen.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 168-181.—The work routine of deliverymen of a Paris parcel service is analyzed and its requirements are spelled out. A large group of tests of intelligence, memory and certain practical adaptations were administered to 119 deliverymen, divided into 4 groups according to their known work performance. The battery discriminated well among three of the groups. A briefer scale consisting of tests from the larger battery may be used for purposes of selection and have a validity coefficient of .76.—M. L. Simmel.

5327. McMahon, Denis. (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland.*) The psychologist and personnel management. *Personnel J.*, 1955, 34, 137-139.—The psychologist is useful to the personnel manager because he is trained to tackle problems in an objective, scientific manner. In recent years, it has been learned that employees' attitudes are important. Research in employee relations has produced only a few results which have been verified and may be considered usable by

any manager. One of these is the fact that employee-centered supervisors get more production than more autocratic supervisors.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

5328. Mandell, Milton M. (*U. S. Civil Service Comm., Washington, D. C.*) *Supervisory selection programs: a study of current trends.* *Personnel*, 1955, 32, 107-117.—A description of ten years' growth in programs for the selection of foremen, of changes in attitudes of management and labor toward these programs, and of changes in foremen selection methods.—*D. G. Livingston.*

5329. Mitchell, Frederick M. *Individual job development and the community occupational index.* *Emplmt Secur. Rev.*, 1955, 22(5), 5-7.—Describes the community occupational index, how it is developed, how it is used in helping the employment service locate a job for the applicant.—*S. L. Warren.*

5330. Morin, J. *Une étude psychotechnique du travailleur marocain: l'application du test de pliage de fil de fer.* (A psychological study of the Moroccan worker: the wire-form construction test.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 182-196.—The author describes a test in which the subject has to reproduce a wire form with the aid of a piece of straight wire and a pair of pincers. Over a period of three years this test was administered to 15,000 illiterate male job applicants between the ages of 18-35. Qualitative as well as quantitative differences were found between the three tribes and localities from which the subjects came, and could be shown to be related to various aspects of their respective cultures and everyday activities. Different groups "see" different aspects of the model, which results in different reproductions. Various forms of the test are described.—*M. L. Simmel.*

5331. Pacaud, S. *Méthode normative et méthode expérimentale en psychologie du travail.* (Normative and experimental method in industrial psychology.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 156-167.—The author discusses the several tasks of psychology in industry: analysis of the work and its requirements, the construction of tests reflecting these requirements, their application for purposes of selection and general guidance aimed at helping the worker to deal with various problems not necessarily related primarily to his work. Research studies precede practical application, but the latter in turn stimulates the former and gives it direction.—*M. L. Simmel.*

5332. Pereira, Alfredo de Oliveira. *Como o ISOP pode ajudar ao exército.* (How the ISOP can help the Army.) *Arch. brasíl. Psicotécnica*, 1953, 5(3), 45-55.—A program for the selection and classification of Army personnel should cover the following topics: (1) the diagnosis of the minimum psychological conditions for active military service; (2) investigation of special aptitudes required by the use of modern weapons; (3) character and personality diagnosis; (4) psychological study of the most efficient methods of training. The author proceeds with the explanation of the role of the ISOP in helping the Army to carry on such program. He points out the aims and the organization of the ISOP, and the tasks which have been performed by this institution. English and French summaries.—*E. de C. Florence.*

5333. Roche, M. (*Fédération Nationale des Transports Routiers, Paris.*) *La formation des con-*

ducteurs de véhicules. (The training of vehicle drivers.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1954, 4, 389-399.—In training drivers as little use as possible should be made of oral methods. New, attractive and appealing text materials should be produced. There should be much use made of moving pictures and of training apparatus. Above all it is essential to create a pride in being a good driver.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

5334. Sanford, Shelton P., & Socardies, Charles W. (*USN Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.*) *Evaluation of psychiatric screening of enlisted WAVES.* *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1955, 6, 671-678.—The WAVE Recruit Neuropsychiatric Unit described earlier (see 29: 3124) was evaluated by a follow-up of all recruits "cleared" by the facility during the first 18 months of operation, and who had completed training and assumed duty billets. This evaluation "indicates that 97.0 percent of recruits who successfully weathered the screening during recruit training were able to complete active service of six months' to two years' duration without developing psychiatric difficulties of sufficient degree to require separation from the naval service."—*G. H. Crampton.*

5335. Sarbin, Theodore R., & Jones, Donal S. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *The assessment of role-expectations in the selection of supervisory personnel.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1955, 15, 236-239.—An objective check list has been developed for completion by rank and file workers to describe foremen. The thesis is advanced that to be successful a foreman must be competent in performance according to his superiors and possess those personal traits that subordinates expect him to have.—*W. Coleman.*

5336. Thorndike, Robert L. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., N. Y.*) *Who will be successful 10 years from now?* *Amer. Mgmt Ass., Personn. Ser.*, 1955, No. 163, 3-14.—The use of aptitude tests for personnel selection, personnel classification, and vocational guidance is discussed. Examples of "pseudo-validation" are presented and shortcomings of these methods point out. A follow-up study of 1500 men who were given the standard World War II battery of air crew tests in 1943, showing relationships between test results and success in certain broad occupational groupings 10 years later, is presented in a non-technical manner as an example of sound test validation.—*T. R. Lindblom.*

5337. Turner, Howard S. *Testing—key to a more productive work force.* *Emplmt Sec. Rev.*, 1955, 22(6), 41-44.—The reasons why a new test battery was developed for Wisconsin's cheese industry, how the test was constructed and applied by the Employment Service, and the results of the project. Other examples of testing service to industry are discussed, including an electrical plant and a dried milk processor.—*S. L. Warren.*

5338. Vincent, Jean. *Le rendement des travailleurs en Côte d'Ivoire.* (The work output of laborers on the Ivory Coast.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 197-208.—Since 1946 the native of the Ivory Coast is free to accept employment or refuse it, and he has come to recognize his work as something of value, not for sale below a fair price. In the face of fewer available workers and rising wages employers have become concerned about work output. Mechanical equipment has been introduced more rapidly and

native workers have adapted well to it when proper learning conditions were provided. Native output remains well below that of European workers, though not nearly as low as the salary differential would lead one to believe. Honest incentive systems have significantly increased output.—*M. L. Simmel*.

5339. Vital, João Carlos. *A seleção profissional na administração pública do Brasil.* (Professional selection in the Brazilian public administration.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1953, 5(3), 7-15.—It is pointed out that systematic and general selection of civil service personnel was introduced in Brazil by the constitution of 1934. Personnel selection by means of tests has been furthered by the DASP (Administrative Department of Public Service), the IAPI (Industrial Pensions Institute), and Brazil's Insurance Institute. Until 1952, the DASP had selected 32,833 out of 316,666 candidates. This selection was based on physical examination, intelligence, aptitude, and achievement tests. The two most serious problems of the Brazilian public administration are a defective promotion system, and the arbitrary selection of department heads by the government. English and French summaries.—*E. de C. Florence*.

5340. Weil, Pierre. *O estudo psicológico das profissões comerciais; estudo metodológico e experimental.* (The psychological study of the commercial occupations; methodological and experimental study.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1953, 5(3), 17-32.—A brief review of several attempts to classify commercial occupations is presented by the author. Emphasis is placed on a classification based on the aptitudes required by clerical and sales occupations. Studies carried on by the SENAC revealed that intelligence tests seem to have high validity for clerical occupations, while interest inventories and personality tests and inventories have better prognostic value for sales occupations. 78-item bibliography. English and French summaries.—*E. de C. Florence*.

(See also abstracts 3726, 3763, 4733)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

5341. Bourdon, M. (*Travail du Groupement de Productivité en Fonderie, Paris.*) *Étude des communications entre individus et entre groupes: deux applications industrielles.* (Study of communications between individuals and between groups: two industrial applications.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 29-38.—A study of the communication pattern in a foundry revealed that one arrangement of contemplated buildings would be more satisfactory than another. In another case, a sociometric study of a group of apprentices made it possible to organize better teams for work and leisure.—*W. W. Wattenberg*.

5342. Brinker, Paul A. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) *Supervisors' and foremen's reasons for frustration.* *Personnel J.*, 1955, 34, 101-103.—Foremen and supervisors often feel frustrated because they are not given enough authority to feel they are a part of management, nor to maintain discipline. Poor communications with, and poor backing by, top management add to their frustration. They want an opportunity to make suggestions to management and like to be consulted before changes are made in their departments.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

5343. Bucklow, M. *Staff turnover in the Commonwealth Bank of Australia during 1954.* *Personn. Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1955, 11(2), 28-38.—A detailed analysis by month, sex, age grouping and type of work of 1064 (10.6% of the total) persons who left the bank's employ in 1954. Special attention needs to be paid to the adjustment of girls during their first year of employment. Turnover is lower than in industrial concerns.—*J. L. Walker*.

5344. Canfield, Grant W., & Soash, David G. *Presenteeism—a constructive view.* *Personnel J.*, 1955, 34, 94-97.—A one-month survey was made of absenteeism in 219 firms in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. An over-all absentee rate of 2.8% was found, with a cost of \$125 per employee per year. Some companies had quite effective policies for controlling absenteeism which included medical clearance for returning absences, investigations by telephone or home visits, and counseling of chronic absences. Preventive control aimed at "presenteeism" may include effective selection and placement, avoidance of excessive industrial fatigue and sources of low morale such as over or under-staffing and irregular flow of production.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

5345. Cantoni, Louis J. (*General Motors Inst., Flint, Mich.*) *Men, emotions and jobs.* *Sch. & Soc.*, 1955, 81, 40-41.—The Bell Adjustment Inventory and a rating of current occupational status were compared for a representative group of men who graduated from high school between 1939 and 1943. As job status improved, personal adjustment improved. Lower job status was accompanied by lack of such improvement.—*E. M. Bower*.

5346. Fiedler, Fred E. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) *The influence of leader-keyman relations on combat crew effectiveness.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 227-235.—The relation between the leader's interpersonal attitudes and the effectiveness of military combat crews is investigated. Two types of leader attitudes are considered: a generalized attitude toward co-workers, derived by asking the S to predict personality test responses of most and least preferred co-workers; and, the leader's sociometric preference for a particular co-worker. Studies with B-29 bomber crews and Army tank crews indicate that psychological distance between accepted leaders and their keymen is related to effective teamwork.—*L. R. Zeitlin*.

5347. Magistretti, Franca. (*Catholic U. Milan, Italy.*) *Sociological factors in the structuring of industrial workers' teams.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 60, 536-540.—An analysis of conversations between workers on teams in seven workshops. Members of the teams were utilized as the observers. Workshops with good working conditions tend to discuss sports, those with poorer working conditions discuss women. Where the work is hard and disagreeable politics and religion tend to be the topics.—*T. S. Cohn*.

5348. Novosel, M. (*Centralni higijenski zavod, Zagreb.*) *Rad u diskusionim grupama.* (The conference method.) *Organizacija rada*, 1955, 5, 308-312; 446-449.—A survey of a conference-method applied to a textile factory. Some problems of human relations were discussed with the supervisors after being shown in pictures. 5 references.—*B. Petz*.

5349. Perlis, Leo. *Labor looks at mental health.* *Menninger Quart.*, 1955, 9(3), 21-26.—The prob-

lems that a worker takes into the plant and those he brings out of the plant intermingle and become as one. Workers share the basic fears of loss of job, of health, of youth, and of purpose. "Management and labor can help in three major ways: through collective bargaining, through industrial medicine, and through community participation. . . . The three R's of a wholesome employer-employee relationship are: recognition, respect, and remuneration."—W. A. Varvel.

5350. Poidevin, B. Selection of supervisors: trends in recent literature. *Personn. Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1955, 11(2), 39-46.—A discussion of selection problems specifically concerned with: selection of selectors, planning for future requirements, recruitment, the interview, psychological tests and group selection. Selected articles appearing since 1945 are indicated. 18 references.—J. L. Walker.

5351. Reynaud, J.-D. Aspects psychologiques de la formation syndicale en France. (Psychological aspects of union leadership training in France.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 125-135.—General problems of adult education and the special problems of union leadership programs are discussed, and the aims and emphases of such programs are compared for the three large French trade unions.—M. L. Simmel.

5352. Scott, W. D. Financial incentives—why and how. *Personn. Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1955, 11(2), 8-18.—Internationally there is a heightened interest in productivity. Financial incentives are of extreme value in increasing production. The background, use of, and types of incentive programs are presented and discussed.—J. L. Walker.

5353. Turfboer, Robert. (*Lago Oil & Transport Company, Ltd., Aruba, W. I.*) Constructive medicine at Lago. *Mens en Onderneming*, 1955, 9, 470-477.—Supervisors and employees are subject to emotional stress which leads to maladjustment in some cases. At Lago Oil 15% of the employees fell into this category. More than a purely medical approach is needed. Supervisors can be helpful by being aware of these stresses and by allowing employees to air their problems before they become emotionally disturbed by them.—S. Duker.

5354. Wotton, G. Wage incentives in operation—case study no. 7. *Personn. Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1955, 11(2), 19-27.—The details of a wage incentive plan in a paper products manufacturing plant employing 240 people are presented. Production was increased, more than offsetting a slight increase in production costs. Employee earnings were increased with a corresponding decrease in labor turnover. Maintenance of effective communication was an important factor in the plan's success.—J. L. Walker.

(See also abstract 5373)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

5355. Dautry, Jean. La notion de travail chez Saint-Simon et Fourier. (The concept of work of Saint-Simon and of Fourier.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 59-76.—In this brief comparative study the author shows that Saint-Simon's concern was primarily with work as productive process and

as a sociological institution, while Fourier was concerned with the conditions of work and the problems of the workers, both as individuals and as groups.—M. L. Simmel.

5356. Meyerson, I. Le travail, fonction psychologique. (Work as a psychological problem.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 3-17.—The modern concept of work, *qua* gainful occupation and especially *qua* industrial labor arose in the 19th century, together with industrialization in Europe and the social problems and conflicts it engendered. The writings of Alexandre de Laborde, Proudhon and Marx are analyzed and shown to reflect the progressive evolution and changes of the concept. With the advent of the machine man stepped to some degree outside of the productive process, controlling machines that make things rather than making things himself. This resulted in a new emphasis on the individual worker. Industrial psychology developed from applied physiology to its present sociopsychological and individual approach, recognizing increasingly that its basic problem is that of man confronted with industrial techniques.—M. L. Simmel.

5357. Vernant, J.-P. Travail et nature dans la Grèce ancienne. (Work and nature in ancient Greece.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 18-38.—In ancient Greece agriculture, the crafts, and commerce were not regarded as work in our sense, but rather as natural activities in which men engaged according to their talents—according to the demands of a superordinate economy. Various individual and sociological aspects of these activities are discussed.—M. L. Simmel.

(See also abstract 4440)

INDUSTRY

5358. —————. Instrumentation accuracy. *Gugg. Aviat. Safet. Cent. Hum. Engng Bull.*, 1955, No. 55-2H, 1 p.—An analysis of Sleight's 1948 experiment on reading of dial shapes in terms of current aircraft design considerations.—M. J. Kurke.

5359. Berg, H. W., Filipello, F., Hinreiner, Elly, & Webb, A. D. (*U. California, Davis.*) Evaluation of thresholds and minimum difference concentrations for various constituents of wines. II. Sweetness: the effect of ethyl alcohol, organic acids and tannin. *Food Technol.*, 1955, 9, 138-140.—Absolute and difference thresholds were determined for sucrose in water, ethyl alcohol-water, organic acid-water, alcohol-acid-water, and tannin-water solutions. The triangle test with a panel of 12-16 subjects was used to measure differences. Acid raised the RL but did not affect the DL, ethyl alcohol raised both RL and DL, and tannin raised the DL. For all levels of sucrose tested in water, water-acid, and water-alcohol solutions the data were found to fit the equation: $C_1 = KC_0 + A$, where C_1 = upper DL, C_0 = standard, A = RL, and K = a constant.—D. R. Peryam.

5360. Chambers, E. G. Psychological tests for accident proneness and industrial proficiency. *Med. Res. Council Memor.*, London, 1955, No. 31, 1955, iv, 30 p.—Summarizes five pre-World War II Industrial Health Research Board reports of accident research studies conducted over a period of 15 years, involving the testing of over 4,000 subjects,

using more than 30 tests. In all, data were available for 22 industrial samples and 7 transport worker samples. Data are presented on the intercorrelations of the tests, the extent of accident proneness found in the groups, hourly, daily and monthly variations in accident frequency, relationship of accident incidence to sickness, age, experience, temperature, reporting procedures, and skill level, and the relationship between test scores and industrial proficiency.—P. Ash.

5361. Churchill, A. V., & Allan, D. G. **Experimental dial design.** Toronto, Ont.: Defence Research Medical Laboratory, 1955. v, 8 p. (Rep. No. 164-1.)—Various combinations of black-white contrast, number location, scale mark location, and scale mark design were used to produce 16 different dial designs. The purpose of the experiment was to establish optimum dial features. Reading time and accuracy were dependent variables. Black on white contrast, minor and major scale marks equidistant from the pointer tip, and numbers outside the scale resulted in minimal errors.—H. Roemmich.

5362. Conrad, R. (*Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, Eng.*) **Timing.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1955, 29, 173-181.—It is the conclusion of this discussion of the literature that timing permits the skilled operator to manipulate the time of response within the inherent limits, providing the optimum temporal conditions for response.—G. S. Speer.

5363. Dill, David B. **The nature of fatigue.** *Geriatrics*, 1955, 10, 474-478.—"Fatigue is engendered by stress, which may have a physical origin, such as that produced by work at high temperatures; or which may have an emotional basis, such as friction between business associates. It is a temporary disturbance of equilibrium, and may be primarily physiologic, as in depletion of energy reserves, or psychologic, as in frustration."—R. G. Kuhlen.

5364. Duganne, J. A. **Memory clock.** *Aero Digest*, 1955, 70, 25.—This memory device was Honorable Mention in the *Aero Digest* Design Forum. It displays time presentation for quick reading and easy interpretation. One veeder-root scale shows time of day; another shows elapsed working time; a third shows total elapsed time, all of which are essential in jet flight.—M. J. Kurke.

5365. Eron, Leonard D., & Auld, Frank, Jr. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) **A study of the Thematic Apperception Test stories and sentence completions of subjects in Operation Hideout. USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep.**, 1954, 13(4), (No. 243), 64 p.—A group of 23 volunteer submariners, and a control of 100 Submarine School entrants were tested by TAT and sentence completion methods. The volunteers were confined aboard a sealed submarine for more than 30 days during which time the CO₂ concentration was increased to a designated level for a prolonged period. Experimental subjects became less emotionally involved and more uncooperative than controls on the TAT. On the sentence completion, the controls showed more social responsibility and less desire to escape "messy" details. Retesting of volunteers revealed more uncooperativeness, apathy, desire to leave, and sexual fantasy.—B. Kutner.

5366. Fokkema, S. D. **Psychologische beschouwingen over het leren vliegen en over het onder-**

zoek naar de geschiktheid als vlieger. (Psychological considerations on learning to fly and on the examination of flying proficiency.) Groningen: Wolters, 1954. 296 p.—A study in aviation psychology from the starting point of the human being in the actual situation of flying. The task of learning to fly is analysed as a "development of a specific functional relationship via the mechanical intermediary of the aircraft with the environment of flying." Various methods of pilot-selection are discussed, and results from a group of 201 applicants presented. A number of significant differences between successful and unsuccessful trainees were noted in the Group-Rorschach test. The necessity of a scientific investigation of personality as an asset for the evaluation of the psychological aptitude for flying is stressed. Finally some consequences of the psychological approach with regard to flying instruction and synthetic training are formulated.—R. H. Houwink.

5367. Gardner, John F. **Speed and accuracy of response to five different attitude indicators.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-236, v, 22 p.—The purpose of this study was to select the optimal attitude indicator design from 5 such designs. 50 experienced pilots and 50 college students with no flying experience made up the sample. The design situation tested subject response time and accuracy. Factorial design and subsequent *t* tests enhance the analysis of the data. While the results were not significant to the point of determining the optimal attitude indicator design, they do indicate that the present standard attitude instrument is not the optimum design.—R. T. Cave.

5368. Gibson, J. J. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) **The optical expansion-pattern in aerial locomotion.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 480-484.—Applications of the concept of motion perspective lead to a number of hypotheses or rules for the control of locomotion in aircraft.—R. H. Waters.

5369. Gibson, James J., Olum, Paul, & Rosenblatt, Frank. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) **Parallax and perspective during aircraft landings.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 372-385.—The concept of "motion perspective" is proposed as a more adequate designation of the parallax phenomena involved in locomotion relative to a surface than the conventional notion of motion parallax. A mathematical analysis of the concept is presented. Applications of the resulting formula for the perception of a stable three-dimensional world and for locomotion therein are made.—R. H. Waters.

5370. Green, Bert F., & Anderson, Lois K. (*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.*) **Speed and accuracy of reading polar coordinates on a horizontal plotting table.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 227-236.—Speed and accuracy of reading the range and azimuth of targets presented on six different polar-coordinate grids were compared. No significant speed differences were found. Accuracy appeared to depend more on the interval between successive range and azimuth indications than on the form (hatched on solid lines) of these indications.—P. Ash.

5371. Green, Bert F., & Anderson, Lois K. (*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.*) **The tactful identification of shapes for coding switch handles.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 219-226.

—Three experiments concerning the tactual identification of 16 differently shaped lever-switch handles are described. A comparison of the "find" method (S searched through a set to find a particular handle) with the "learn" method (S learned to associate a number with each handle) showed moderate agreement in specifying the predominant confusions and measuring their extent. Change in handle size (from $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. diameter) had no effect on learning. Two subtests of ten handles selected so as to avoid the predominant confusions were more homogeneous than the original set of sixteen handles, and each sub-set was learned quickly.—P. Ash.

5372. Hatch, T. F. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Proposed program in ergonomics . . . human engineering. *Mech. Engng. N. Y.*, 1955, 27, 394-395.—Technological improvements in the man-job relationship result in the need to consider human factors in machine and job design in proportion to advances in mechanization of industry. Human engineering, defined as "the application of the principles, laws and quantitative relationships which govern man's response to external stress to analysis and design of machines . . . so that the operator is not stressed beyond proper limits, or the machine forced to operate at less than full capacity . . ." will be applied by engineers on a par with physical laws in engineering practice. It rests upon ergonomics "the study of man at work" which should be a new engineering specialty under mechanical engineering. Other kinds of engineers and specialists from other interested sciences should be invited to help the Amer. Soc. Mech. Engrs set up this specialty.—M. I. Kurke.

5373. Hill, J. M. M., & Trist, E. L. Changes in accidents and other absences with length of service: a further study of their incidence and relation to each other in an iron and steel works. *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 121-152.—As an outgrowth of earlier studies, changes in accidents over a four year period are studied for the role of personal and social factors. It is suggested that some individuals use absences as a means for remaining with an organization; these are dependent persons, for the most part. With increasing period in the firm the absences rise to a peak toward the end of the second year, then drop to a stable level where they then undergo a change from unsanctioned absences to more sanctioned forms, e.g., no-reason vs. sickness. Other types of changes are also considered.—R. A. Littman.

5374. Hinreiner, Elly; Filippello, F., Webb, A. D., & Berg, H. W. (U. California, Davis.) Evaluation of thresholds and minimum difference concentrations for various constituents of wines. III. Ethyl alcohol, glycerol and acidity in aqueous solution. *Food Technol.*, 1955, 9, 351-353.—Using the triangular method to measure differences, absolute and difference thresholds were determined for the taste of ethyl alcohol, glycerol, and a mixture of organic acids in water solution. The effect of other substances on the DL's was studied. Sucrose increased the alcohol thresholds, but the presence of organic acids tended to cancel this effect. Both alcohol and acidity increased the RL for glycerol. Sucrose and alcohol had no effect on the RL for acidity. Tannin increased the RL for acidity, but the presence of sucrose tended to cancel this effect.—D. R. Peryam.

5375. Hinreiner, Elly; Filippello, F., Berg, H. W., & Webb, A. D. (U. California, Davis.) Evalu-

ation of thresholds and minimum difference concentrations for various constituents of wines. IV. Detectable differences in wine. *Food Technol.*, 1955, 9, 489-490.—Difference thresholds are reported for sucrose, ethyl alcohol, sulfur dioxide, glycerol, tannin, ethyl acetate, and acetaldehyde in white and red table wines and for tartaric acid in red wine. The triangle method was used to measure differences. The DL's differed between the wines for glycerol, tannin, and sulfur dioxide but not for the other substances. All were higher than DL's in water solution. Added sucrose did not affect DL's for ethyl alcohol, tannin, and tartaric acid.—D. R. Peryam.

5376. Hunt, Darwin P., & Craig, David R. (Aero Med. Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) The relative discriminability of thirty-one differently shaped knobs. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-108, iv, 16 p.—"This study was conducted in order to select tactually identifiable shapes that may be used to code control knobs on electronic equipment." 120 subjects made paired comparisons between knob shapes using both their bare hands and gloves. The apparatus used was unique. The knobs were mounted in a vertical plane and screened visually from the subject. Analysis of the errors indicates that 10 of the original 31 shapes can be considered superior.—R. T. Cave.

5377. Jones, Lyle V. (U. Chicago, Ill.), Peryam, David R., & Thurstone, L. L. Development of a scale for measuring soldiers' food preferences. *Food Res.*, 1955, 20, 512-520.—Descriptive words and phrases were evaluated by soldier subjects to establish their average meanings and variances as applied to food preferences. Phrases of low ambiguity were then selected to construct 9 rating scales which varied in number of intervals (5-8) and other characteristics. Different groups of soldiers used the scales to rate preference for a standard list of foods. Each group was retested with another questionnaire using the same scale. Difficulty, as measured by time required to complete the questionnaire, and test-retest reliability were relatively invariant. Conclusions were (1) the longer scales tended to discriminate better among foods, (2) elimination of the neutral category improved discrimination, and (3) whether or not a scale was balanced had no effect.—D. R. Peryam.

5378. Kelly, Martha Littleton. (Aurora Coll., Ill.) A study of industrial inspection by the method of paired comparisons. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(9), (No. 394), 16 p.—The application of the method of paired comparisons made to the industrial inspection of television face plates or panels has led the author to conclude that it offers high order reliability, validity and high accuracy of comparative judgments. It is also suggested that the use of this method offers increased opportunity to improve the quality control without threat to personnel, and to better and more adequate sample selection and inspection. 20 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

5379. Kurke, M. I. (U. S. Army Ord. Human Engng Lab., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) Qualitative instrument face. *Aero Digest*, 1955, 70, 24.—A new type instrument face reduces the complexity of dial display designs. This device was the third prize entry in the *Aero Digest* Design Forum. The quantitative display is designed to uncover a wedge which serves to "flag" the human operator to

indicate unsafe operating conditions of the machine system.—*M. I. Kurke.*

5380. Larson, John C. (*New York U.*) Industrial accident research: how can it be improved? *Personnel*, 1955, 32, 135-138.—Accident research is confronted not only with the usual hazards of inquiry, but also with a number of problems peculiar to its area. In particular, it is believed that researchers must exercise more care in test and interview methodology and interpretation, in equating groups, in sample selection, and in consideration of transitory factors affecting accident rate. Research is further complicated by the lack of available data about accident records and an imprecise terminology. Recommendations for objectives and methods of future research are included.—*D. G. Livingston.*

5381. Lockhart, E. E., Tucker, C. L., & Merritt, M. C. (*Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.*) The effect of water impurities on the flavor of brewed coffee. *Food Res.*, 1955, 20, 598-605.—Using the triangle test method with an 18-member panel, taste thresholds in distilled water were established for NaHCO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , NaCl , KCl , CaCl_2 , MgSO_4 , $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, Na_3PO_4 , NaAc , and KAc and in brewed coffee for the first 6 substances. Threshold ion concentrations in water had to be increased 20-180% to affect coffee flavor. The concentrations of these inorganic impurities in city water supplies are, with few exceptions, below the thresholds in coffee.—*D. R. Peryam.*

5382. McLean, Alan A. (*Amer. Cyanamid Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.*) Accident proneness: a clinical approach to injury-liability. *Industr. Med. Surg.*, 1955, 24, 122-126.—A discussion of accident-proneness patterns, the influence of environmental stresses and the total psychological work climate on accidents. Some of the individual psychodynamics and characteristics of typical injury-liable personalities are considered. Preventive measures for a program to attack the problem of accident proneness are suggested.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . Handicapped.*)

5383. Millán, Alfonso. Las causas psicológicas de los accidentes y su profilaxis. (The psychological causes of accidents and their prophylaxis.) *Gac. méd. Méx.*, 1953, 83, 381-388.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(6), abs. 13716.)

5384. Moies, Paul C. Les réactions physiques et mentales de l'être humain en présence du bruit. (Physical and mental reactions of humans in the presence of noise.) *Ergologie*, 1955, 2, 85-89.—Noise may be pleasant or of unpleasant character; in its bad form it may deafen, unnerve, or even drive one "mad." Noise has become so omnipresent and unbearable that large cities are finding it imperative to control it, as forbidding auto horns in Paris. No experimental results.—*R. W. Husband.*

5385. Newman, E. B. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Psycho-physical effects of noise. *Noise Control*, 1955, 1(4), 16-21.—Noise may deafen, annoy, interfere with speech as well as organized activity and perhaps the functioning of the body. Some characteristics of a noise that determine its effects are: (1) the meaning of the noise to the individual, (2) the state of adaptation of the individual to the noise, (3) frequency-intensity characteristics of the noise, (4) intermittency of the noise and (5) degree of control the individual has over the noise source.—*P. D. Coleman.*

5386. Parker, James Fletcher, Jr. The prediction of a criterion of flight safety in naval aviation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 1112.—Abstract.

5387. Pavlova, T. N. Izmenenie vysshel nervnoi deiatel'nosti u operatorov-vychisitelei na schetnykh mashinakh v tcheneie rabochego dnia. (Changes in higher nervous activity in operators of computing machines in the course of the working day.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'*, 1954, 4(2), 166-176.—A study of the dynamics of higher nervous activity, which utilizes "motor methodology with speech reinforcement," is applicable to "occupational physiology" under work conditions. In the course of the work day the difference between strengths of reaction to strong and weak stimuli is reduced with "transition to the phasic state" in a number of instances. Disturbance of the dynamics of higher nervous activity under the influence of monotonous work under pressure is expressed more strongly in the second signal system than in the first.—*I. D. London.*

5388. Pearl, Betty E., Simon, J. Richard, & Smith, Karl U. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Visual tracking: IV. Interrelations of target speed and aided-tracking ratio in defining tracing accuracy. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 209-214.—To investigate the effect of variation in tracking speed and aided-tracking time constant on accuracy of visual pursuit, S operated an aided-pursuit tracking device by keeping a cursor aligned with a moving target by adjusting a handwheel control. Each of three Ss performed on one of nine combinations of target speed (23, 30, and 37 r.p.m.) and aided-tracking time constants (0.25, 0.5, and 1.0 sec.). Time scores which integrated time on target and magnitude of error provided the measure of tracking accuracy. "The time constant of 0.5 sec. remained optimum over the range of target speeds used. . . . The 1.0-sec. time constant was significantly inferior at all . . . speeds. The main finding . . . was the significant interaction between . . . time constant and target speed. . . . A motion resonance theory of tracking was proposed to account for the main phenomena of aided tracking."—*P. Ash.*

5389. Petráň, Václav. (*Psychiatric Clinic, Prague.*) Vliv nad měrného hlučku na duševní stav pracujících. (The action of excessive noise on mental state of employees.) *Neurol. Psychiat. Českoslov.*, 1951, 14, 217-223.—This paper deals with the results of investigations concerning the effect of noise upon employees working with great electrical calculating machines as well as in various noisy departments of steel mill. It has been found that prolonged action of excessive noise, especially not uniform and with preponderance of high sounds, causes difficulties of neurasthenic character in a part of employees only. Consequently, persons "sensitive" and "insensitive" to noise may be distinguished, belonging to the extremes of a normal curve of distribution. Good criteria for the types of people "sensitive" and "insensitive" to noise ought to be established.—*M. Chojnowski.*

5390. Pickford, R. W. (*U. Glasgow, Scotland.*) Weak and anomalous colour vision in industry and the need for adequate tests. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1955, 29, 182-192.—Anomalous color vision is a danger wherever colored signals are employed, and even minor color vision defects are of considerable importance. Some form of anomaloscope is necessary for detection, as no lantern test or pseudo-isochro-

matic test is capable of sufficient discrimination. 43 references.—*G. S. Speer.*

5391. Reuchlin, M. *L'étude scientifique de travail humain: aspects de l'évolution des idées et des méthodes.* (The scientific study of work—ideas and methods.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 136-155.—The author traces the history of industrial psychology from the early investigations of the physiology of effort and fatigue to present-day socio-psychological studies and the field of human engineering. Recently developed statistical methods by means of which many variables can be controlled simultaneously in this field.—*M. L. Simmel.*

5392. Rosenblith, Walter A. (*M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.*) Effects of noise on man: problems for study. *Noise Control*, 1955, 1(4), 22-27.—Definition of responses to noise and noise as a stimulus are discussed. It is concluded that, "Both stimulus and response become more than just the here and now." Noise has several effects: interference with speech communication, interference with non-auditory performance, and production of hearing loss. It is most important to preserve hearing in the speech range. With this criterion in mind the frequencies 300-1,000 cps are most damaging. Important unsolved problems in the area of industrial noise are: development of a method for specifying exposures to impulsive and intermittent noises, validation of a test that will predict susceptibility to industrial deafness, and determination of how the pure-tone audiogram is related to ability to hear speech.—*P. D. Coleman.*

5393. Ross, Sherman; Katchmar, L. T., & Bell, Harold. (*U. Maryland, College Park.*) Multiple-dial check reading: pointer symmetry compared with uniform alignment. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 215-218.—24 Ss participated in two experiments in which they were required to pick out, from printed panels containing 16 dials, the dial with a deviating pointer. Two versions of a uniformly-aligned configuration and one version of a symmetrically-aligned configuration were studied. S was required to identify both the "different" dial and the direction of the deviating pointer. It was found that (1) both configurations were equally effective for check reading after extended practice, (2) early in practice symmetrical alignment configurations appear to be more difficult, (3) transfer effects from pointer symmetry to uniform alignment are greater than transfer effects in the other direction.—*P. Ash.*

5394. Saul, Ezra V., & Jaffe, Jack. (*Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.*) The effects of clothing on gross motor performance. *U. S. Army QM res. developm. Cent. environ. protect. Div. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, EP-12, iv, 33 p.—15 college students performed a series of 28 tasks measuring flexibility, steadiness and coordination of gross motor performance under light, medium and heavy clothing conditions resulting in statistically reliable differences in performance. The quantity of clothing in the majority of cases was positively correlated with decrement in performance. "Certain of these tests showed considerable promise as useful methods for evaluating clothing restriction."—*M. I. Kurke.*

5395. Schröder, M. *Bedrijfsgroote en moreel.* (The relationship between size and morale.) *Mens en Onderneming*, 1955, 9, 404-408.—An account is given of an address delivered by Prof. Revens of the University of Manchester at the Overseas Conference of the Institute of Personnel Management in

June 1955. Revens reported that the accident, absentee, and strike rates were all much higher in large coal mines than in smaller ones. He attributed this to dissatisfaction arising from the wider gap between employees and management in the larger establishments.—*S. Duker.*

5396. Scott, D. M., Machen, G. S., & Baker, C. H. Perceptual problems in estimating range and bearing from PPI overlays. Toronto, Ont.: Defence Research Medical Laboratory, 1955, vii, 23 p. (Rep. No. 163-1).—6 variables affecting radar operators' visual estimations of distances on radar scope displays were studied in 4 experiments. Analyses of estimation errors were made under different patterns of range rings and bearing lines. The type of display, the visual angle of the observer, and the bearing of the pip on the scope affected accuracy of estimation.—*H. Roemmich.*

5397. Sheppard, D. (*U. Reading, Eng.*) Descriptive terms and points systems for rating food qualities. *Food Res.*, 1955, 20, 114-117.—Questions are considered concerning descriptive terms commonly used to designate the points on scales for rating food quality, particularly the equality of the scale intervals and the linearity of the resulting data. Overall terms such as "good" and "bad" are useful in consumer testing because untrained persons can readily think and judge in such terms. It is not "... necessarily true that judgments of quality, made in terms of descriptions such as these, must only indicate a judge's preferences . . ."—*D. R. Peryam.*

5398. Sheppard, D. (*U. Reading, Eng.*) The sensory basis of the cheese-grader's skill. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1955, 29, 150-163.—Two experiments are reported, using a total of 9 and 13 subjects. In the first experiment the subjects actually judged the firmness of cheese, and in the second experiment they judged the amount of tension in sets of springs. It is concluded that differences in skill in the assessment of cheese can be attributed to faulty interpretation of sensory cues rather than the differences in skill at handling the materials. 18 references.—*G. S. Speer.*

5399. Sloan, Louise L., & Habel, Adelaide. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Color signal systems for the red-green color blind. An experimental test of the three-color signal system proposed by Judd. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 592-598.—"An experimental investigation is made of Judd's proposed three-color code for instrument panel lights. The adequacy of these specifications is tested using both normal and color-deficient subjects. It is shown that if certain specific limiting conditions are met as to the luminance, subtense, and chromaticity of the light signals, all normal observers and a majority of color-deficient observers can make the necessary identifications. The possible explanations for the poor performance of some, but not all, protanopes are discussed."—*F. Ratliff.*

5400. Sloan, Louise L., & Habel, Adelaide. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Recognition of red and green point sources by color-deficient observers. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 599-601.—"Determinations are made of the minimal intensities in mile-candles at which color-deficient observers could distinguish red and green point sources falling within or just outside the chromaticity limits proposed by Judd. For colors within these limits the minimal intensities are closely related to scores on the Air

Forces Color Threshold Test. When slightly yellow-green colors are included the task is more difficult for the color-deficient observer."—F. Ratliff.

5401. Topmiller, Donald Arthur. (*Lehigh U., Bethlehem, Pa.*) The effect of stroke width on linear interpolation. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 273-276.—20 Ss were required to make interpolated settings on six 10-mm. scales on which the end markers differed in stroke width (hairline, 1 mm., 2 mm., 3 mm., 4 mm., 5 mm.). With the five thicker strokes two of the interpolated positions could be set on the basis of Vernier accuracy by marker alignment. When uninformed of stroke width, mean error differences were not significant. When informed of stroke width, the 2 mm., 3 mm., and 4 mm. widths resulted in fewer errors than the hairline widths.—P. Ash.

5402. Weiss, Bernard. (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*) Movement error, pressure variation, and the range effect. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 191-196.—The S's task in this study was to compensate for the displacement of a spot of light from the center of an oscilloscope screen. He did this by moving a control stick during a period when the spot was not visible. To determine the effect of pressure variation on the CE [constant error] and precision (Weber ratio) of positioning responses at small distances, four pressure-displacement conditions were used.... Pressure variation had no significant effect on CE and the Weber fraction. The CE at the shortest displacements is greater than at the longest indicating non-linearity of the range effect.—J. Arbit.

5403. Wheeler, D. E. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) Measurement of industrial hearing loss. *Noise Control*, 1955, 1(4), 9-15; 52.—The pure-tone, air-conduction audiogram is recommended as an accurate hearing measure for industrial purposes. Four requirements for meaningful audiometry are discussed: (1) a "normal" hearing reference level, (2) a correctly calibrated audiometer, (3) close coupling between the audiometer earphones and the ear, (4) a quiet test environment. Some techniques of administering the audiogram are described.—P. D. Coleman.

(See also abstracts 3803, 3815, 3915, 3922, 3962, 3981)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

5404. Antoinetti, John, & Weitz, Joseph. The effect of home office contact on sales performance—a follow-up. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 181-182.—A follow-up revealed that the favorable effects of home office contact on the sales performance of insurance agents continued for at least eight months beyond the time the contact ended.—A. S. Thompson.

5405. Cash, Harold. (*New York U.*) Old research technique turns out to be "motivation" study. *Printer's Ink*, 1955, 252(6), 40-41.—Description of a simple word association method for determining strength of product associations, and characteristics associated with products. By tabulating associations by users and non-users, reasons for buying become apparent.—D. W. Twedt.

5406. Filipello, F., Berg, H. W., Hinreiner, Elly, & Webb, A. D. (*U. California, Davis.*) Reproducibility of results in consumer wine-preference surveys. *Food Technol.*, 1955, 9, 431-432.—Reproducibility of results obtained in consumer preference tests of wine, run at two state fairs in each of two

successive years, was tested. The hedonic scale method (9-category scale ranging from *dislike extremely* to *like extremely*) was used. Each subject rated 2 wines. The total N for various pairs ranged from 264 to 4498. Significant differences were found between wines. Ratings for a given wine were not affected by the wine with which it was presented. Between locations the average ratings differed slightly but consistently in 1953, but did not differ significantly in 1954.—D. R. Peryam.

5407. Miller, P. G., Nair, H. J., & Harriman, A. J. (*Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Hoboken, N. J.*) A household and a laboratory type of panel for testing consumer preference. *Food Technol.*, 1955, 9, 445-449.—Reliability studies were conducted on the use of large-scale consumer preference panels for evaluating changes in food products. Pairs of samples were mailed to consumers who served them at meals (in a pre-designated order with a 3-day interval between) and returned questionnaires indicating preference. For bland foods there was a first-sample bias, but for other foods the time effect was erratic. "No preference" responses were frequent when samples increased. Results were verified in 3 replicate tests, but were markedly contradictory in a fourth. There was general agreement between consumer panels and a laboratory preference panel.—D. R. Peryam.

5408. Pilgrim, Francis J., & Wood, Kenneth R. (*QM Food & Container Inst., Chicago, Ill.*) Comparative sensitivity of rating scale and paired comparison methods for measuring consumer preference. *Food Technol.*, 1955, 9, 385-387.—The rating scale and paired comparison methods were compared for relative sensitivity in determining differences in consumer preference for foods under laboratory conditions, using untrained subjects. Each of the 8 control foods was tested against 1 or 2 samples that had been experimentally altered to improve or degrade preference. 12 such pairs were tested and all tests were replicated. The methods were found to be equally sensitive whether the difference in preference between the samples was large or small.—D. R. Peryam.

5409. Starch, Daniel. (*Daniel Starch & Staff, Mamaroneck, N. Y.*) What is new about motivation research? *Printer's Ink*, 1955, 252(7), 58-61.—A distinction is made among 3 levels of subjective awareness: (1) the rational, self-knowing area in which one is aware of what motivated action and is able and willing to tell why; (2) the rational, self-knowing area in which one is aware of what motivated action and is able but unwilling to tell why; and (3) the complex, hidden area in which one is not aware of what motivated behavior and really cannot fully tell why. Most previous market research has been in area 1. It is in areas 2 and 3 that the methods of motivation research should be most useful. Neither the problems nor the methods are new—it is the application of these methods to these problems that is new.—D. W. Twedt.

(See also abstracts 3747, 4395, 5316)

PROFESSIONS

5410. Association of American Medical Colleges. Committee on the 1954 Teaching Institute. The teaching of pathology, microbiology, immunology,

genetics. Report of the Second Teaching Institute, Oct. 10-15, 1954. *J. med. Educ.*, 1955, 30(9, Part 2), 1-164.—Chapters of this report of interest to medical educators, science teachers, and educational psychologists include: objectives of teaching, teaching in specific disciplines, teaching procedures; interrelationships of pathology, microbiology, and genetics; the student, and the teacher. The results of a pre-conference opinion survey of faculty and students of these medical subjects are also appended. References.—*J. T. Cowles.*

5411. Eron, Leonard D. (*Yale Univ. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.*) Effect of medical education on medical students' attitudes. *J. med. Educ.*, 1955, 30, 559-566.—Medical students' attitudes were studied by means of written self-inventories of "humanitarianism," "cynicism," and "anxiety," to determine their incidence and development during the four years in medical school. It was found that fourth year students had more anxiety, more cynicism, and less humanitarianism than first-year students. Fourth-year students with greater anxiety tended to be more cynical and less humanitarian; whereas, these relations are not clearly established in first-year students. This suggests that the origins of greater cynicism and anxiety, and less humanitarianism arise during the medical school years and not before. Anxiety scores are markedly greater for students electing to specialize in psychiatry.—*J. T. Cowles.*

5412. Fawkes, Barbara; Federoff, Catherine; Kubichek, Faye, & Pallein, Florence. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) How skillful is our communication? *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1955, 55, 448-450.—Communication skills are as important to the comfort of the patient as is the manual dexterity of the nurse. After reviewing 20 procedure manuals and the literature of the past 10 years, the authors found little or no information on this subject. The present experiment was based on the content of 40 conversations between nurses and patients. Three categories emerged: (1) encouraging verbalization; (2) rejecting the patient's feelings; and (3) encouraging socialization. Data are analyzed, excerpts given, and conclusions drawn. A table developed in a 3-column format lists suggestions for the development of communication skills necessary in giving nursing care.—*S. M. Amatora.*

5413. Hannum, T. E., & Thrall, John B. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) Use of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank for prediction in veterinary medicine. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 249-252.—Strong VIB scores (Veterinary Scale), ACE scores, and pre-veterinary grade-point averages for 61 veterinary students were compared with scores for a random sample of non-veterinary students. Within the veterinary group, there was no significant relationship between interest score and academic achievement, and academic training did not affect measured interest (based on retest with VIB after four years). Using discriminant function analysis, it was possible to predict curricular membership with a high degree of accuracy. The best predictors were the VIB Veterinary interest score and pre-veterinary grade-point average.—*P. Ash.*

5414. Harrison, Ross; Hunt, Winslow, & Jackson, Theodore A. Profile of the mechanical engineer.

I. Ability. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 219-234.—A group of 240 mechanical engineers in a large manufacturing plant were examined with a battery of general mental ability and engineering aptitude tests. Percentile norms are presented. Comparisons with test norms for the general population indicated that mechanical engineers were clearly superior on all tests. In comparisons made between different normative groups, no greater superiority was found on tests usually regarded as indicative of engineering aptitude, such as Mechanical Comprehension and Space Relations, than on tests in general intelligence. The engineers also did as well on verbal as on non-verbal tests. Mechanical Comprehension was much easier for them than Space Relations. 27 references.—*A. S. Thompson.*

5415. Johnson, M. L. (*U. Coll., London, Eng.*) A course on factors influencing scientific judgment. *J. med. Educ.*, 1955, 30, 391-397.—A novel course for medical students is described, which aims to introduce them to certain factors which influence scientific judgment and thereby to increase their objectivity of observation and reporting. During small-group discussions of a simple experiment, visual illusion, or other observational exercise, each student's biases in interpreting "facts" are revealed to him.—*J. T. Cowles.*

5416. Kosinar, William C. Predicting some aspects of research productivity. *Publ. Ill. Inst. Tech.*, 1954, 3, 14-15.—Abstract.

5417. Love, Jean O. Educational background and job adjustment of private hospital psychiatric aides. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 112, 186-189.—An unselected group of 98 psychiatric aides was given personnel ratings on the basis of which they were subdivided into satisfactory, partially satisfactory and unsatisfactory groupings and educationally into above average, average and below average. Inter-comparisons were made of these six classes in terms of 17 educational variables. Differentiating variables are indicated and discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

5418. Pressel, Glenn L. Investigating some aspects of professional behavior in a technological institution. *Publ. Ill. Inst. Tech.*, 1954, 3, 15.—Abstract.

5419. Rosenberg, Pearl P., & Fuller, Myrtice L. Human relations seminar: a group work experiment in nursing education. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1955, 39, 406-432.—Faced with the serious problem of coping with the high withdrawal rates and emotional tensions in a school of nursing, an experimental seminar in human relations was established. The purpose of the seminar was to provide student nurses with the opportunity to resolve their problems through discussion, free expression of their feelings through role-playing, and other modes of emotional drainage. Confidences and views of student nurses were not transmitted to the faculty of the nursing school. As a result, at least in part, of this program needed changes were made in the curriculum, the educational atmosphere was improved, and tension-producing situations were reduced.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

(See also abstracts 4214, 4326, 4392, 4531)

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